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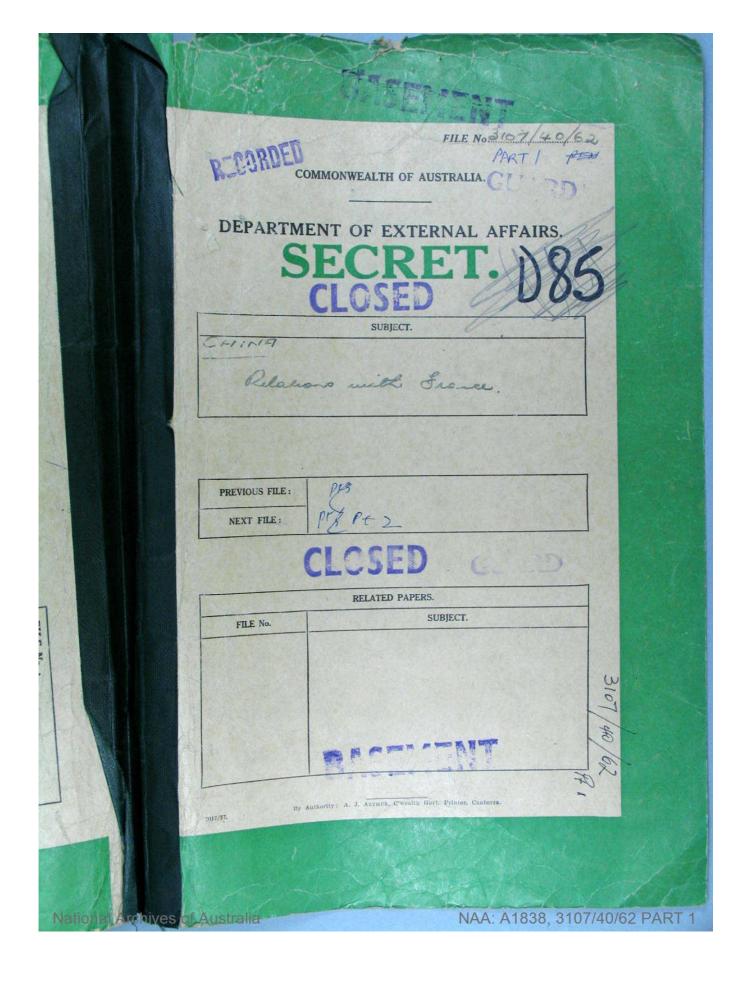
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STATEMENT OF REASONS UNDER SECTION 40 OF THE ARCHIVES ACT

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Facts on which the decision is based:

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Reasons for the decision:

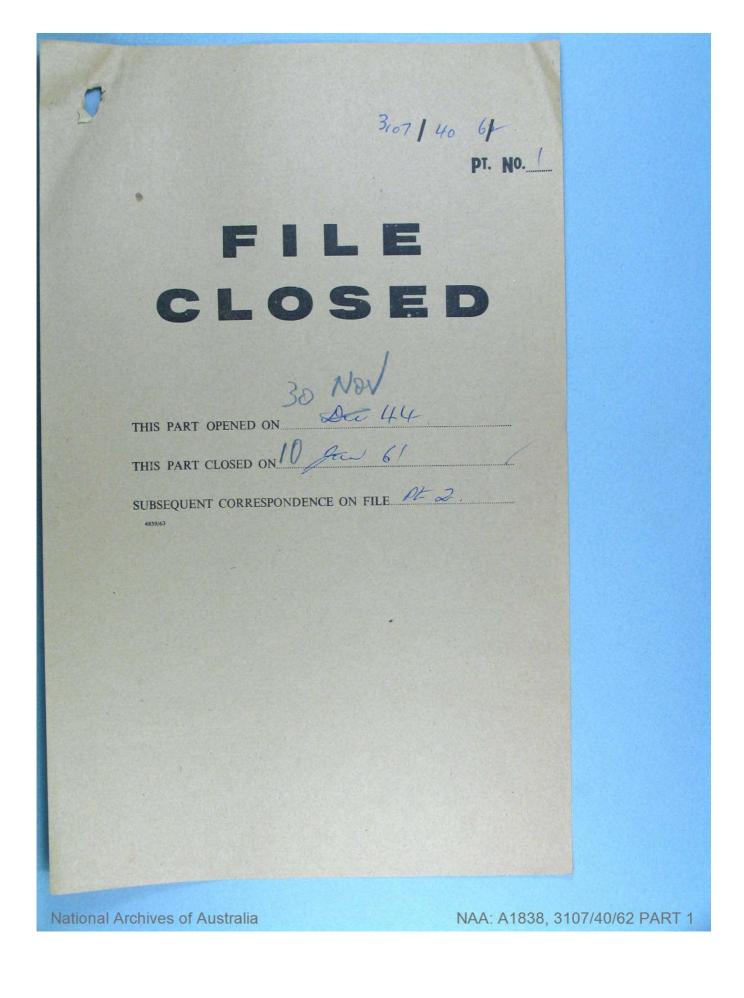
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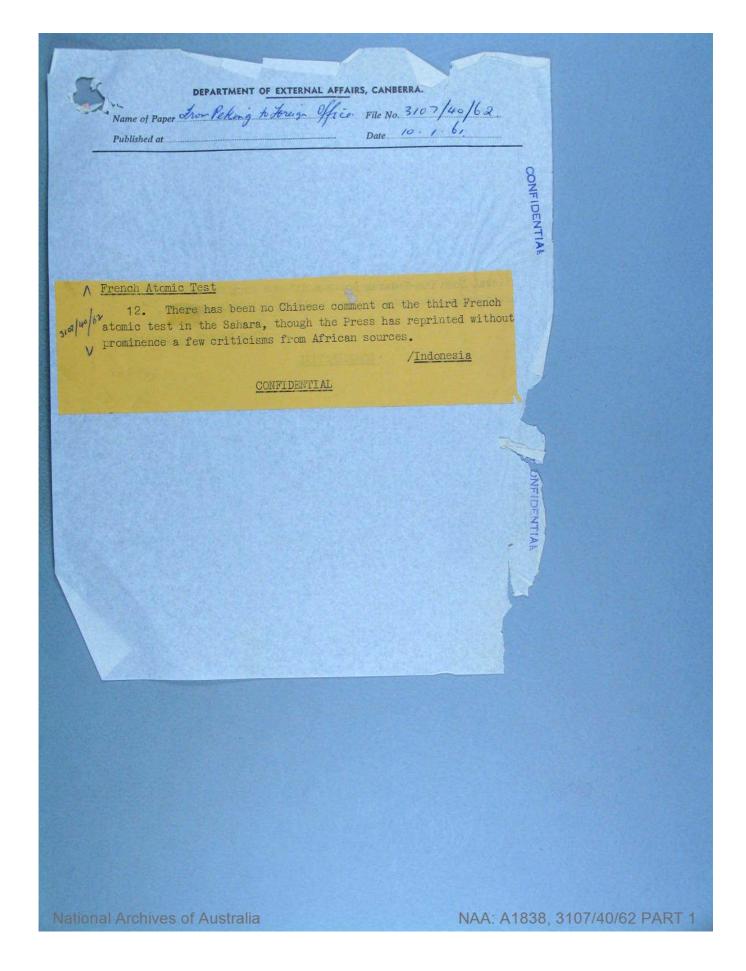
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Decision maker Designation Date J PEPPER 30916 17/5/00

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3107/40/62

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25th July, 1960.

The Australian Rabassy, PARIS

RECOGNITION OF COMMUNIST CHINA

I refer to your telegram No. 430 of 15th July, which reported a discussion with N. Namuch about the possibility of France recognizing

- 2. Feking has made clear from time to time that it is not prepared to allow a "two-Chinas" situation to develop, insisting that any country which wishes to establish diplomatic relations with the Pepublic must sever relations with Taipeh (see Circular Monorandum No. 38 of 16th June, 1959). However, this does not seem to have prevented some countries which have recently recognized China (such as Coylon and Cambodia) remaining silent about the status of Formosa.
- 3. We would be interested to know whether the French have considered what would be their attitude to Formosa in the event of the recognition of Peking, and if so, what conclusions have been reached.

(H.A. Dann) for the Secretary

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../JS

J. 7627

Dated: 31st March, 1960.

Recd: 7th April, 1960.

FROM:

Australian Embassy, PARIS.

SAV. 18. RESTRICTED.

Repeated to Dublin 3, London 59, Brussels 24, The Hague 29, Bonn 30, Rome 28, Moscow 5, Washington 62.

France - Political Summary for March, 1960.

General

1. The political scene was dominated in succession by three themes - Algeria, de Gaulle's relations with Parliament and Khrushchev's visit to France. As regards Algeria, the month marked the end of a phase in which a negotiated end of the war scened constantly possible and its replacement by a period of simple continuation of the war. De Gaulle's relations with Parliament slumped even further with his refusal to accede to the request of a majority of deputes for a special session of the legislature (to discuss the problem of farm incomes). After an abrupt change of plans, Khruschev arrived in Paris on 23rd March and began an intensive 11 day tour of France.

Algeria

- 2. At the start of March de Gaulle inspected Army units in Algeria. Parts of some of his speeches were officially reported. In them, de Gaulle emphasised that he expected the war to continue for a long time (a reversal of his past prognoses). De Gaulle's remarks about his Algerian programme also aroused apprehensions in France that the Algerian people would never in fact be allowed to opt for independence.
- The reactions to these reports (elation among the settlers and their metropolitan supporters and disillusionment among more liberal Frenchmen) led the Government to issue a statement after the Pres ident returned to Paris. In this, the Government re-affirmed de Gaulle's programme (pacification, transformation and auto-determination) but revealed explicitly for the first time that in de Gaulle's opinion the Algerians should in due course vote for independence in association with France (as opposed to unqualified independence on the one hand and "Algeria francaise" on the other.) Subsequently, the Government decided that municipal elections (the first step in the long process of preparing for self-determination) would be held in Algeria on 29th May, 1960.
- 4. As was to be expected, the response of the F.L.N. to these developments was to harden its own attitude. The F.L.N. declared that it had no option but to fight on. On 23rd March an F.L.N. recruiting office was opened in Cairo with the blessing of the U.A.R. and at the end of the month

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INWARD-2S AVING BOOM

it was reported in the press that a first shipment of Chinese Communist arms destined for Algeria had arrived in Egypt.

The Government's probe of the forces behind the Algiers insurrection of January and its campaign to control those forces in the future continued slowly throughout the month. General Olie, who had backed de Gaulle during the insurrection but later made statements inconsistent with de Gaulle's programme for Algeria, was transferred to the metropole, two of the officers removed to the metropole were charged virtually with treason and the early transfer of General Challe, the Commander in Chief, Algeria, became an open secret. However, it was reported in the press that the Government's order dissolving the Territorial Units in Algeria had not in fact been carried out.

De Gaulle's Relations with Parliament.

6. The abrupt ending of hopes that de Gaulle would end the Algerian war increased the discontent of politicians belonging to parties other than the U.N.R. with the increasingly "Presidential" character of de Gaulle's regime. This discontent was mainly displayed by the request of a majority of the members of the National Assembly for a special session of the Assembly to discuss the problem of falling farm incomes (an attempt by the U.N.R. to persuade a small minority of its deputes from supporting the request was only partly successful). De Gaulle refused to sign the decree convening the Assembly (d.spite constitutional doubts that he could do so), arguing that to summon Parliament would not serve any useful purpose. The President's action was widely criticized in political circles and the press and provoked promises by the Socialists and the Radical Socialists to move a motion of censure when Parliament next met (26th April). These developments indicate that as regards controversial issues, the Government will in the future have to rely heavily for support in Parliament upon its own party, the U.N.R., alone.

Khrushchev's Visit

- 7. Shortly before he was due to arrive, Khrushchev postponed his visit with a plea of influenza, but duly turned up with an 80-strong retinue (for 11 instead of 14 days) only a few days late. (It appears he used a slight illness to shorten a tour which, because of French wariness, would not have been as useful propaganda-wise as he had hoped).
- 8. Up to the end of the month the visit went off smoothly as planned amid elaborate security arrangements and much pomp. The attitude of the non-Communist Parisian public was one of polite curiosity but there were signs of a warmer welcome by the provincial Frenchman.
- 9. Khrushchev lost no opportunity of making a speech. His almost exclusive theme was the menace of a resurgent German militarism copiously illustrated by references to history, a menace which the great European peoples. French and Russian, should work together to resist. This is most unlikely to influence de Gaulle but it may make Soviet policy more comprehensible to the ordinary Frenchman as well as have a good audience in the Communist world.

The French Community

10. The negotiations looking to the independence of Madagascar in association with France ended in agreement on 26th March.

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FE/292/A1/1

A. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

1. GENERAL AND WESTERN AFFAIRS

The "Crisis" of the de Gaulle Regime

NCNA 19.40 GMT 22.3.60

Text of dispatch of 21st March from NCNA's Paris correspondent, Yang Hsiao-nung:

Charles de Gaulle, who became President less than two years ago, is now in deep contradictions. The de Gaulle myth is evaporating rapidly among the people.

The further manifestation of the crisis of de Gaulle's rule was shown in his recent refusal to convene a special session of the National Assembly and in the following attacks on him by various parties. The cause of this incident was the agricultural question. Since his advent to power, de Gaulle has, under the pretext of stabilising commodity prices, carried out a series of measures of onslaught against the farmers' living standards. The most important among them was the abolishment of the system of readjusting the prices of farm products in accordance with the raising of prices of industrial products for agricultural use. This measure, together with restrictions on loans, has dealt a blow to all the farmers, big and small. The farmers could do nothing about the raising of prices of fertilisers and agricultural machinery, the ever greater differences in price between industrial and farm products, and their unguaranteed income.

In this situation, large numbers of farmers, first of all the young and middle-aged, abandoned their lands and went into cities to earn their living. In Brittany, one of the main agricultural regions in France, farmers cut down their apple trees because they could make no profits out of them. Their growing dissattsfaction resulted in demonstrations by tens of thousands of farmers in various agricultural regions throughout the country since the beginning of this year. Certain farmers also declared that, if the Government did not solve their problems, they would "march" to Paris to hold demonstrations.

In the face of the general dissatisfaction among the farmers, apart from the French Communist Party, which has all along supported the farmers' movement, a number of bourgeois parties also expressed "sympathy" from different motives. Thus, there formed a majority - 287 votes - in the National Assembly requesting it to convene a special session. De Gaulle refused the request. Public opinion here pointed out that he feared that it would be unfavourable to his rule to convene a National Assembly session at a moment when all strata were dissatisfied with him.

De Gaulle's war clamourings on the Algerian question have awakened those who had illusions about him in the past and thought that his so-called self-determination could achieve peace in Algeria. Papers here openly said that people were "disappointed" in de Gaulle. His policy of freezing the wages and conducting an onslaught on the workers and employees! benefits has aroused more and more disastisfaction among the workers and employees. His measure to give allowances to Catholic schools gave rise to a wave of protests from the teachers and employees. In one month more than three million people signed for non-catholisation of education. Due to the differences on the foreign policy within the ruling circles, a number of traditional financial and industrial monopolist groups which had ties with US monopoly capital also gradually showed less and less interest in de Gaulle.

Not only refusing the convening of a special session on the National Assembly, de Gaulle was reportedly ready to begin revising the Constitution after the East-West summit conference in May, thus legally consolidating for long his personal dictatorship. He wanted that the National Assembly should be responsible to the President, so as to

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FE/292/A1/2

facilitate his control over the situation. These acts of de Gaulle were also detrimental to the interests of the bourgeois parties and aroused opposition among them. The Socialist and the Popular Republican parties said that "the gulf between de Gaulle and the parties, has deepened". Even politicians such as Paul Reynaud expressed "regret" over de Gaulle's actions. It was learnt that the Radical Socialist Party was prepared to table a censure motion against the Cabinet when the ordinary session of the National Assembly resumed in the latter part of April. However, de Gaulle threatened that he would even dissolve the National Assembly to strengthen his own position. A dispute was just beginning.

People here hold that, in the future, de Gaulle will undoubtedly strengthen still further his diotatorial rule to deal with the contradictions which would become acute with the growing difficulties. Nevertheless, can dictatorial rule solve this crisis? The history of the past one year or more has given a sufficient answer.

North Korean Comment on Khrushchev's Paris Visit

Editorial report:

The Pyongyang home service (12.05 GWT 22.3.60) presented a commentary on Khrushchev's visit to France. After noting that the visit was drawing world-wide attention, the commentator asserted that the visit of the Soviet Premier to France, like his visit to the USA would greatly contribute to world peace as well as to improving the relations between the Soviet Union and France. Referring to preparations in France for a grand welcome for Khrushchev, the commentator stressed that the French people today were fully aware of the fact that improving relations with the Soviet Union had a great bearing upon their own interests, particularly in connection with the problems of Western Germany and disarmament. The commentator halled the Soviet policy for peace and for better relations with all nations, and concluded that, needless to say, mutual understanding to be reached at the Khrushchev-de Gaulle talks would have an important, affirmative effect on the 10-nation disarmament talks in Geneva and on the forthcoming East-West summit conference.

West German Ambitions in SE Asia

NCNA 15.17 GMT 22.3.60

Text of report:

New Delhi, 22nd March: The main outline of the Bonn Government "master plan" for realising its political and economic ambitions in South East Asian countries was revealed by its Foreign Minister, Brentano, at a conference held here last month, reported the 'Dolhi Times' in its latest issue. This conference of West German diplomatic representatives in South East Asian countries had discussed the question of increasing West German investments in South East Asian countries by at least 50%. The 'Delhi Times' pointed out that the well-known West German armament monopolist Krupp had offered not only to invest in India for setting up a blast furnace but also "to supply large quantities of light weapons".

According to the 'Delhi Times', this conference "for which preparations had been going on for the past few months, was held bohind closed doors and nothing was allowed to leak out to the press". It said that the "(West) Germans lay great stress on placing their capital investments in the private sector only. As to Government loans, it seems that Indian discontent with the deliberate and often unsuitable choice of goods delivered by (West) Germany under its loan of 168 million West German marks is, in the future, to be 'solved' by an agreement which will limit India to buy only those goods on which a preliminary agreement has been reached".

Referring to the West German diplomats' political designs involved in their offensive agenda, it said "West German big business expects that heavy investments in the Indian private sector will make it possible for them to exert pressure to halt the welfare schemes of the Indian Government, to reverse its course to the right and in this way adapt the policy of India and other countries in South East Asia to German aims".

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Published at: 1/6, 1960 Fm

PEKING PAPERS DEMOUNCE FRENCH ATOMIC EXPLOSION

peking, february sixteenth (hsinhua) -- the ta kung pao and kwangming daily today carry common taries denouncing the french government's explosion of an atomic device in the sahara.

the ta kung pao says that this french action "is a provocation against world peace and a serious menace to the african people. the chinese people are indignant over this."

the french explosion took place at a time when the world public was strongly demanding a relaxation of international tension and prohibition of nuclear weapons. it shows that the aggressive imperialist bloc headed by the united states is preventing relaxation and stepping up the arms drive in preparation for war, the paper points out.

this french provocation has been aided and abetted by the united states, the paper says. eisenhower declared on february third that the u.s. planned to supply its "allies," including france, with atomic and hydrogen bombs. in geneva, the u.s. has been proventing an agreement on ending nuclear tests. last year, the u.s. voted against a resolution at the united nations general assembly urging france not to carry out atomic tests in the sahara. at the end of last year, eisenhower declared that the u.s. was ready at any time to resume tests of nuclear weapons.

on the eve of the french atomic explosion, the u.s. delegate in geneva put forward a proposal aimed at resuming nuclear tests. this was of course not a coincidence. immediately after the explosion, the u.s. defence department came out with a statement of welcome. it said that france could contribute to the "joint defence" and urged more tests so that the new bombs could be used for war purposes as soon as possible, the paper notes.

from all this it is clear that the french action was in concert with the u.s. efforts to resume nuclear tests, speed up missile development and prepare for a new war. it also paved the way for the resumption of u.s. nuclear tests. in miding and abetting the french action, the u.s. once again reveals its intensified war preparations while making some gestures for relaxation, the paper stressed.

now that the development of rockets has reached a high level, the french attempt to raise its "big power" status by means of such atomic explosions will be of no avail, the paper continues. for this atomic explosion, the french government spent two humared thousand million francs. this only adds more difficulties to france's finance and economy. moreover, it only serves to rouse the flaming anger of the african people which will eventually turn into a force hundreds of times greater than the atomic device and will accelerate the doom of the french colonial rule in africa.

the ta kung pao calls for closer unity among the african people and all peace-loving people against further french tests in the sahara, and higher vigilance against the u.s. plot to resume nuclear tests and speed up missile development and war preparations behind the smokescreen of peace.

the kwangming daily says that the french atomic explosion "directly jeopardizes the health and security of the african people aggravates the tension in africa and seriously menaces world peace." APME

all people who cherish peace and justice have strongly protested against the french provocation, the paper points out.

but the criminal french action has won applause from the other side of the atlantic, the paper points out. the u.s. defence

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apartment expressed "welcome" and encouraged the french government by declaring that france could contribute to the "joint defence" and that such a contribution could strengthen its "position in the atlantic community."

this stand of the u.s. government is connected with its policy of "positions of strength," "deterrent force" and stepped-up development of nuclear and missile weapons in preparation for war. eisenhower has declared that the u.s. was ready to resume nuclear tests. the u.s. has tried by every means to prevent an agreement at the geneva talks on ending nuclear tests and wanted to use the french explosion to pave the way for its resumption of nuclear tests in order to aggravate international tension. here, u.s. imperialism once again reveals its true colours as the enemy of peace, the paper points out.

"the chinese people have been persistently working for the prohibition of nuclear weapons and against nuclear war. they are convinced that the atom maniacs will only accelerate their own destruction and can in no way intimidate the peace-loving people," the kwangming daily concludes.

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PRESS CUTTING Pame of Publication: Qaily News - European CHINESE PEOPLE PROTEST AT FRENCH ATOMIC EXPLOSION peking, february sixteenth (hsinhua) -- the chinese people protested strongly against the crime of the french government in exploding its atomic device in the sahara on february thirteenth, jeopardising the security of the african people and menacing world peace. this was declared in a joint statement issued here today by five national people's organisations. they are the china peace committee, the chinese committee for afro-asian solidarity, the all-china federation of trade unions, the national women's federation of china, and the all china youth federation. the statement said: "this is a new attack by the french colonialists on the broad masses of the african people. it is also a concrete expression of the collusion between the french imperialism and u.s. imperialism, in adhering to their policy of aggression and war in an attempt to prevent relaxation in the international situation. u.s. imperialism which abots and supports french imperialism in this crime must be held responsible for its consequences." atomic explosion could not intimidate the african people who were rising up, the statement said. the african people would surely strengthen their solidarity and struggle to uproot colonialism from the african continent. the statement said that the chinese people fully supported the african people in their struggle against french nuclear tests in the sahara. they would always support the african people's struggle against colonialism and for safeguarding and winning national independence. "together with peace-loving people and countries in africa and the world, we will resolutely and ceaselessly strive to smash the war policy of imperialism and defend world peace," the statement said.

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See the Statement of Reasons Under Section 40 of the Archives Act on top of this file for reasons why this folio/s was removed.

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Estract from.

Comes Despatch 104. CONFIDENTIAL . 3107/40/62 low come de Mimvelle's statement to National Assembly 28/4/1957 The Fer Last The Minister spoke of the resolute attitude the United States had shown in the off-shore islands crisis last year, attributing to this the disappearance of the threat to peace then created by Communist China. Since then, Communist China had returned to "that enterprise of economic and social revolution which is supposed to make her the equal of the greatest powers in ten, twenty or thirty years". But China had also taken responsibility for what had just happened in Tibet. Tibet recalled the Hungarian tragedy and could not fail to have deep and far-flung consequences throughout Asia. M. Couve de Murville also mentioned in this section of his statement "certain threats in Northern Laos by the Vietminh and, behind them, eternal China". In view of these threats, France was considering an increase in the aid it was giving Laos in the training of the Laotian army.

LS.LS.

INWARD SAVINGRAM.

Dated: 1st May, 1959.

Reo'd: 8th May, 1959.

FROM:

Australian Embassy, PARIS.

REPEATED: London..53; Washington..42; New York..10; Bonn..28.

SAV 30 CONFIDENTIAL

1. FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING.

When I called on Joxe (Secretary General M.F.A.) yesterday I asked whether four Foreign Ministers were reaching an agreement as readily as the newspapers claimed. Joxe replied that there was unity, if not complete agreement, and the Ministers had made a point of having a short meeting to impress the world with their unity and ease of co-operation. The Ministers had approved various documents for further elaboration by the Experts but had not in fact added much. There had been some adjustment of positions. For instance, the United Kingdom had agreed not to press initially for any reference to the United Nations and the Germans had accepted the suggestion that Western and Eastern Germans should be associated in making arrangements for German elections. They had all agreed that as little as possible should be said publicly about the Western position before the Foreign Ministers meet in Geneva.

2. BERLIN AND THE UNITED NATIONS.

I said I thought in this connection that the Foreign Minister had been a little foo firm in his speech in the Assembly in depreciating any possible role from the United Nations in connection with Berlin (Mr Telegram 122) and stressed over keen interest in the Canadian proposals. I said we did not believe in going to the United Nations without a clear idea of what could be achieved but it was important to develop our own ideas on what was possible and desirable, if only to be able to forstall undesirable initiatives by other governments. Joxe agreed and said perhaps his Ministry had been somewhat too categorical in his references to the United Nations.

3. FRE NCH INTEREST IN ASIA.

Referring again to the French Foreign Minister's speech before the Assembly, I said we welcomed the emphasis Couve had given to sian problems. Joxe said the French Government was convinced of the importance of Asia and he personally felt France's information about developments in Asia, and especially in China, was far from adequate. The new Ambassador to Japan, Daridan, is to tour Asian posts and Joxe is endeavouring to build up a team of sian specialists in the Foreign Ministry to maintain a fundamental study of Asian problems. He also thought it desirable that there should be more exchanging of information about Asia between Trance and others such as ourselves. He recognised that there were often obstacles to the official pooling of information about Asia by different national administrations but felt that something might be achieved by more informal methods such as joint conferences of the various Institutes of International Affairs on Asian problems. (I would welcome your comments on the possibility of the light of closer contact between the Australian Institute and the central Etude Politipie Etrangere on Asian Problems).

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-2- CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFEAUS 32.

INWARD SAVINGRAM.

FRENCH VIEW OF S.E.A.T.O.

I referred to the opportunities offered by S.E.A.T.O. for French-Australian co-operation of Asian problems. Joxe, after asking for my own views on the value of S.E.A.T.O., said General de Gaulle was deeply interested in S.E.A.T.O. and had recently commented to Joxe on the contribution that France should be able to make, particularly in the strategic field with their bases at Seno and New Calendonia.

5. SOVIET ATTITUDE TO CHINA.

We had some discussion of Russian-Chinese relations. Joxe said that when he was Ambassador in Moscow he was struck by the apparent unpopularity of the Chinese there. For instance, the Press gave practically no space to development in China (except for one or two specialist journals). He also thought Khrushchev's drive to settle and develop Asiatic Russia was an attempt to forstall the expansion of China. Joxe said that while one should not exaggerate such impressions, he felt these trends were significant. The Soviet had given China no real support on Formosa. Joxe said he would be interested in any estimate we might form of the Soviet's current attitude towards China.

6. WESTERN CO-OPERATION IN AFRICA.

In reply to my expression of interest in Couve's stress on the need for more co-operation of Western policies in Africa, Joxe said this was a matter to which he personally attached very great importance. Strategically, the whole area from Provence (in France) to the Gulf of Guinea was a single unit, dominating the defence of the Magreb and of the Sahara. Since Suez, a strategic void had developed between this area and the Baghdad Pact area where British strategic interests were concentrated. France's policy, and the whole purpose of the Community was to hold and develop French Africa. Joxe felt there was a great need for co-ordination of Western information and policies in Africa.

Walker.

MIN. & DEPT. E.A. MIN. & DEPT. DEFENCE.

9TH MAY, 1959.

SEC A/SS MR EASTMAN UN CR PAC&AM EA AM&SP S&SEA SA SEA E.AF&ME E AF ME INF DL MT INTELL.

BANGKOK THE HAGUE HONGKONG BERLIN ROME TOKYO.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANBERRA. Name of Paper Invest Livingiam File No. 3107/40/62 Published at 16 2 From HONG KONG Date 3-4-59 France. 12. The "People's Daily" on 23rd March hailed de Gaulle's "serious defeat" in the recent French municipal elections and ascribed this as "a natural consequence of his increasingly unpopular policy". The "Growing prestige" of the French Communist Party is stressed as is the "growing disintegration" within the socialist and other bourgeois parties.

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F-3107/40/62

Data Paper No. 14.

RECOGNITION OF COMMUNIST CHINA

Countries Recognizing Peking

The following 33 countries recognize Communist China:Afghanistan, Albania, Bulgaria, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia,
Denmark, Finland, East Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel,
Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, North Korea, Norway, Outer Mongolia, Pakistan,
Poland, Rumania, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Arab Republic, United
Kingdom, U.S.S.R., Vietminh (North Vietnam), Yeman and Yugoslavia.

2. During the past year four additional countries have switched from non-recognition to recognition of Communist China, namely: Cambodia, Iraq (following the revolution there last July), Morocco, and the Sudan.

"Moratorium" Procedure in the United Nations

3. Last year in the United Nations General Assembly the moratorium procedure on the question of Chinese representation was again. sustained. Voting on this in recent years has been:

	For	Against	Abstention
1956	47	24	8
1957	47	27	7
1958	44	28	9

The Attitude of Peking

4. The attitude of Communist China has not changed over the past
12 months. Peking remains adamantly opposed to any suggestion of "two Chinas".
Its apparent lack of interest in obtaining Quemoy and Matsu also getting Formosa seems to bear this out.

The Attitude of the United States

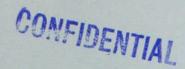
- 5. The United States attitude towards non-recognition of Communist China has, if anything, stiffened over the past year due in part to experience of the offshore islands crisis in late 1958.
- 6. In a statement in San Francisco on 4th December, 1958, Mr. Dulles reaffirmed United States policy with some vigour.
- 7. The impression exists, nonetheless, that the United State may be moving towards a "two Chinas" solution in the long run, involving recognition of Communist China, its admission into the United Nations, international acceptance of the independence of Formosa, and possibly Formosa's admission into the United Nations also though not as a permanent member of the Security Council. There exists, however, no basis in United States public or private statements for this belief.
- 8. As regards the problem of the inclusion or otherwise of Communist China in any disarmament system, Mr. Walter Robertson stated as follows before the Sub-Committee on Disarmament of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 23rd February 1959 (in public):

"....If it were possible to establish a sound workable system for controlling armaments or nuclear tests or surprise attacks - a

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/system that

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SCM/5 Data Paper No. 14. Page 2.

system that truly protected our national security - then of course I believe Red China should be included".

He also said that it was the view of the State Department Legal Adviser that Communist China could be associated with a disarmament system without requiring recognition by the United States.

Other Developments

- 9. Hopes of increased trade with Communist China have continued to give rise to domestic pressures in a number of countries in favour of recognition of Communist China.
- 10. In Canada, the Minister for External Affairs, in Parliament, recently dealt with the whole problem including this aspect of trade. He recognised the strong legal and practical case for recognition; he doubted that increased trade would necessarily follow as a consequence of recognition; he advised prudence in this issue in the light of wider national and international interests; and concluded that for the present recognition should not be accorded.
- 11. The Kishi Government in Japan is likewise under strong pressure from trading interests and the socialists to come to terms with Peking in order to resume trade relations (now virtually at a standstill), even if political recognition may be implied. So far these pressures have been resisted.
- 12. It is understood that the French have made soundings about the establishment of a government trade mission in Peking on the basis of continuing to recognize the Chinese Nationalists. This has men rejected by Peking.
- 13. The United Kingdom relations with Peking remain uneasy, although there has been some evidence in recent months that Peking has relaxed slightly its hostile attitude, possibly as part of an endeavour to divide the United Kingdom from the United States.
- 14. The Netherlands Government has told us recently of its dissatisfaction with its position in Peking (where it too has merely a charge d'affaires), and has even contemplated withdrawal of its mission.

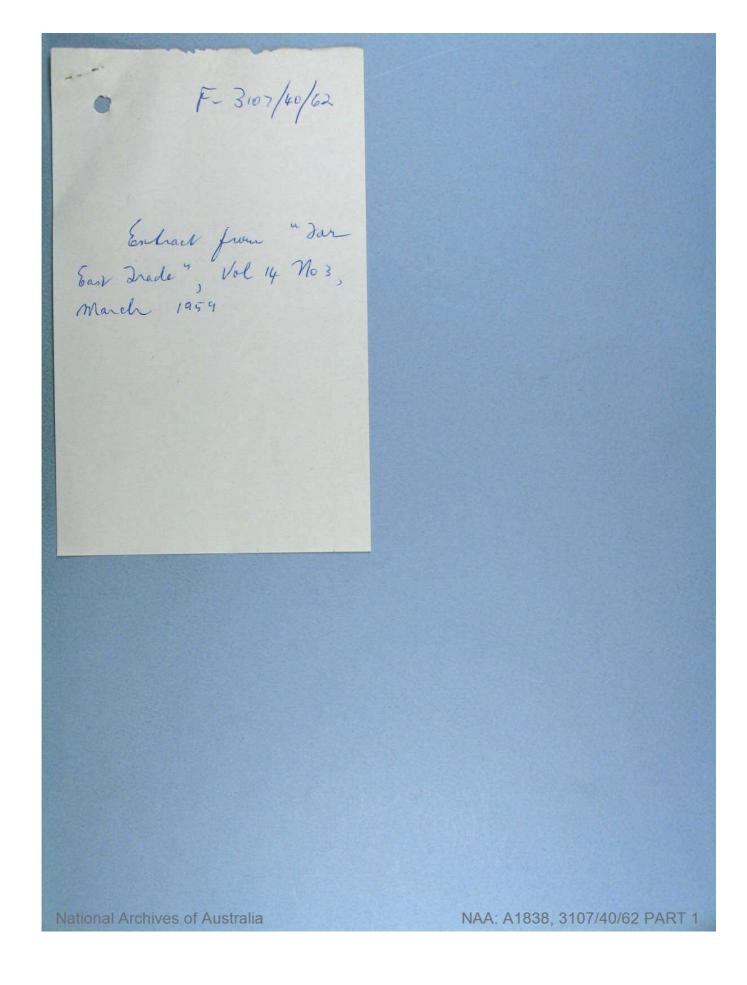
The Australian Attitude

- 15. There has been no change in the Australian attitude of continuing to oppose the recognition of Communist China (and also of continuing to support the Nationalist position in the United Nations.)
- 16. Our attitude was made clear by the Prime Minister in his election policy speech of 29th October, 1958.
- 17. The Prime Minister in particular referred to the difficulty presented by the Chinese Communist bombardment of the offshore islands at that period. He also raised the point that recognition which did not acknowledge Communist China's claim to Formosa would not compose her differences with the free world but would quite possibly exacerbate them.
- 18. A Chinese Communist trade mission has visited Australia during the past year. It was not, however, invited here by the Australian government; it has no formal contact with senior government officials and no governmental negotiations were involved.

CONFIDENTIAL

april, 1959

National Archives of Australia



A French view of China

INTERVIEW WITH EDGAR PAURE

by our Special Correspondent

Twice he as Minister of France, and many times Minister of Poreign Affairs and of Leonaus and France, 52-year-old M. Edgar Faire was one of the 'bright young men' of the state Republic—and one who was aware of the impact of the 'collectivist' world arising.

The state of the s

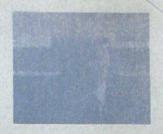
He France-Chains mulations be improved by you means an early recognition of China by France on means asked why France does not make thins. Since I had stressed, as a sense of ceasions, the lack of realism in the policy towards China—and the particular diplomatic position—why the means of the property of of the pr

Are there opinings for French indusery in Chino-ary special fields which France could outer? This is a complex question, and I cannot answer it in detail. As you know, Prench.

I temporarily in semi-retirein classification of his deep televests is in the
first seed country, and his infirst seed cou France, The Chinese greatly admired our big barrages and the development of our hydraulic forces. They would like us to help expand their water-power energy in the same way; and they are buying transport equipment, especially loco-motives and some rolling stock, from French factories. There are big possi-bilities for selling machinery of all kind for their growing industries. But trade, of course, is limited by their ability to nav.

> especially about the Franco-Chinese barter agreement? I must admit that I am not agreement? I must admit that I am not over-enthusiastic about placing trade on a strict barter basis. This system appears much too rigid, and I should like to see it replaced by semething more flexible. We should extend larger commercial credits to China in order to develop our sales there. It would not be a bad idea to set up a special credit organization for this purpose. But there again China's ability to export goods we can use is limited. And we have to watch our imports very carefully, so as to buy only the raw materials and merchandise we really need. But this problem should be thoroughly studied by experts.
>
> What role can France play in the under-

What role can France play in the underdeveloped countries of the Far East, apart from China? An important one, I think. We still have a strong foothold in Vietnam, still have a strong foothold in Vietnam, and we should try to develop economic and other relations with other countries of this region. We should try to understand the new world which is coming into existence, and should adapt our methods of dealing with them to the changed situation. But there is also the question as to the extent to which our industries are in a position to deliver the goods, mostly means of production, which these mostly means of production, which these countries need to develop their national resources. We must not forget that many of our — ing factories still have a large backlog of unfilled domestic orders.



SINO-FRENCH TRADE IN 1958

Our Paris Correspondent writes: This has been a year of large-scale expansion in

been a year of large-scale expansion in Franco-Chinese trade relations. Exports of French merchandise to China more than doubled, increasing from Frs.7,200 million (£5-2m.) to Frs.18,650 million (£15m.). This was due in part to the easing of strategic controls in West-East trading. But special conditions, such as the rupture of Chinese-Japanese trade negotiations, and big deliveries of heavy-industry products helbed.

big deliveries of heavy-industry products helped.

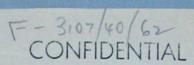
Items such as crude steel, iron sheets, and tin plate, in fact, represent almost three-quarters of France's exports to China last year. For the first 11 months of the year, total exports were Frs. 16,918 million, including Prs. 11,465 million-worth of steel and iron products; Frs. 1,706 million-worth of automobiles (mostly lorries) and tractors: Frs. 556 mobiles (mostly lorries) and tractors; Frs. 556 million-worth of chemicals; and Frs. 225 million-worth of electrical material.

French imports from China during the same period were worth only Frs. 4,515 million—Frs. 4,764 million (£5.5m.) for the whole year. Few trade transactions— probably not more than one-fourth—went through barter channels. This will be different in 1959, when the first sets of the recently ordered machinery and transportation equipment—mostly diesel loco-motives—will be delivered.

"Despite last year's increase in French exports to China', M. Fourcade, Secretary-General of the Paris Chambre de Com-merce Franco-Asiatique, told this correspondent, 'contract negotiations are now deadlocked.'

Since November last, I think, not one new contract has been signed with the Chinese, but deliveries of goods ordered under last year's agreements are proceeding on schedule. Our experts believe that there are internal reasons why the Chinese haven't placed any new orders takely. We think they are not yet ready with their production plans for this year, and that their railway system, which they are transforming and expanding rapidly, is unable to cope with growing domestic traffic—still less to carry large-scale expert thipments. This situation may well last for

National Archives of Australia



INWARD CABLEGRAM.

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I-4448

Dated: 11th March, 1959. 2025 Rec'd: 12th March, 1959.

120

FROM:

(via leased channel)

Australian Embassy, WASHINGTON.

468. CONFIDENTIAL.

Information copy London and Bonn.

W. M. O. Congress.

We discussed your telegram 244 with Kelakos (International Economic and Social Affairs) who believed that with a French President no invitation would be issued to an East German (or to a Communist Chinese). United States officials felt sure that if President was approached to extend invitation he would consult them and would be sympathetic to United States opposition to this procedure. Fact that United States had not been consulted suggested that no approach had yet been made to President to invite an Last German. If, however, President succumbed to pressure nothing could be done to prevent participation. Objection could however be raised, on a point of order, if the East German representative tries to speak in a capacity other than that of a technic 1 expert i.e. in any sort of political capacity.

- 2. Question of participation would presumably arise only in the Congress since Chairmen of subordinate bodies could invite others only if the permanent representative agreed. In this case the permanent representative was the Federal Republic of Germany.
- 3. Kelakos asked for an indication of your attitude. He will be the State Department representative on the United States Delegation and expressed interest in keeping in touch with our delegation.

MIN. DEPT. E.A. (871/3/2) P.M's.

12th March, 1959.

SEC A/SS L. MR. EASTMAN UN@ ER PAC&AM AM&SP L.AF&ME E INF INTELL

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CONFIDENTIAL

National Archives of Australia

SHA:CM

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

INWARD SAVINGRAM.

Dated: 12th February, 1959.

Rec'd: 16th February, 1959.

(Transmitted via leased channel)

FROM:

Australian Embassy, WASHINGTON.

SAV.104. SECRET.

3107/40/62

Information copy London.

Tripartite Talks on Off-Shore Islands.

Our telegram 238.

Green (Regional Planning Adviser Far East) on 11th February told us that during tripartite talks on Far East last week the French had asked whether the United States would be prepared to consult with United Kingdom and France before intervening in any fighting which might develop in the Off-Shore Islands Area. The United States had replied that if this proposal for consultations meant that the United States should seek consent of United Kingdom and France the answer was 'no'. The United States, however, always welcomed the advice of its allies and was at all times willing to exchange views. views.

- 2. Green said there had been some discussion in the State Department whether the United States should elaborate reasons for adopting this position but it had been decided not to do so. (Among factors mentioned by Green were.
- United States bilateral commitments to Nationalists, and
- Interests of United States Pacific allies such as Australia who, in State Department view, had stronger claim to intimate consultations in this connection). In the event the French had not pursued the question further.
- 3. The United Kingdom had supported the United States view. The United Kingdom no doubt had the position of Hong Kong in mind and could not for domestic political reasons agree to accept anyformal responsibility for United States actions in the Taiwan Straits.

MIN. & DEPT. E.A. MIN. & DEPT. DEFENCE P.M'S

16th February, 1959.

SEC A/SS LA UN PAC&AM EA AM&SP S&SEA E.AF&ME E INF DL MT INTELL MR. EASTMAN SECRET

BANGKOK HONG KONG TOKYO

INWARD CABLEGRAM.

SHA:CM

I.2504/05

Dated: 9th February, 1959.
1935
Rec'd: 10th February, 1959.

(Transmitted via leased channel)

FROM:

Australian Embassy, WASHINGTON.

238. SECRET.

General de Gaulle's Directorate Proposal.

Our telegram 230.

The State Department (Brown-Officer in Charge French/Iberian Affairs) today gave us following account of United Kingdom/United States/France consultations.

- 1. Brown confirmed that Alphand's principal objective appeared to be to obtain knowledge of and secure French participation in United States military planning. He made considerable efforts to elicit information on circumstances which would cause the United States to use nuclear weapons in event of conflict with Communist China. He appeared to believe that some plan for such use must have been considered and adopted by the United States. Robertson's reply to proving on this point was that the United States would help China to 'resist any attempts to encroach on its territory with means appropriate to threat at that time'. Robertson added that as a matter of policy the United States was always willing to consult regarding employment of nuclear vapons but this was not always possible if situation developed rapidly. In other words, the United States must reserve freedom to act as circumstances required.
- 2. The United States reply to French representations on the need for military planning to take account of the Communist threat to Laos was that 'if there should be any military planning for area, it would be more appropriate that it be done in S.E.A.T.O.'
- 3. As regards possible United States action in the event of renewed hostilities in Korea the United States drew attention to the Sixteen-Power Statement that if the North resumed its aggression counter action might not be confined to North Korea alone. Rabertson pointed out that France had subscribed to this declaration of policy.
- 4. The United States and United Kingdom explained rationale of their arms policy towards Indonesia, adding that they did not regard invasion on N.N.G. as likely in the near future. One aspect of the decision to supply

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INWARD CABLEGRAM.

arms was that thereby it was hoped to create a situation which would enable the United States and United Kingdom to have a greater say in Indonesian policy and so prevent, among other things, any possible attack on N.N.G. Brown confirmed that France did not appear to regard an attack as likely and that this question had probably been raised to facilitate achievement of French overall objective. In talks at lower level meeting, the French were given general assessment of the situation in Indonesia with particular emphasis on the State Department evaluation of position of General Nasution. The French asked to what extent it was proposed to continue programmes of arms and economic assistance. The State Department replied that the situation was being watched very carefully and further assistance would depend on how the situation developed.

- 5. Brown said it was impossible as yet to evaluate whether consultations as conducted had satisfied the French. It was the United States view that the purpose of talks was to enable a free exchange of views without commitment. From the United States point of view this objective had been accomplished. However, the French evaluation of their success would ultimately depend on de Gaulle's reaction to French Delegation's report. (When Dulles saw de Gaulle last week, the latter concurred with Dulles' view that conversations seemed to be going reasonably well).
- 6. No date had been set for next meeting and this would be left to initiative of France. However, it had been agreed ad referendum that next subject of discussion should be Africa. Brown considered discussion of this topic would be more revealing in regard to basic French objectives, particularly if, as seemed likely, they sought to use discussion to effect changes in United States policy vis a vis, North Africa.

MIN. & DEPT. E.A. MIN. & DEPT. DEFENCE P.M'S

10th February, 1959.

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National Archives of Australia

INWARD CABLEGRAM.

SECRET

I.2418/19/20

Dated: 6th February, 1959.

1835

8th February, 1959. Rec'd: 1240 (Via leased channel)

FROM:

Australian Embassy, WASHINGTON.

230 SLORLIT.

Repeated to London Savingram 1.

De Gaulle's Directorate Proposal.

Our telegram 213.

The United Kingdom Embassy today gave us the following account of progress so far made in United States/United Kingdom/ rance Consultations.

- on the Middle East but prior to the first meeting on 3rd February had acceded to United States desire to dicuss Fer Lat affairs first. France presented a list of topics which they wished discussed but at the meeting the United Kingdom and United States said formal agend would be undesirable since it would tend to institutionalise consultations and thus run counter to understanding reached beforehand France acceded to this view. The United Mingdom said that it reserved the right to keep the ald Commonwealth informed of the outcome of discussions. The United States expressed a similar reservation. France raised no objection.
- 2. So far discussions had taken place at two levels. Two meetings have been attended by Ambassadors Caccia and Alphand and Murphy of the tate Department. Two subsequent meetings have been at equivalent of Deputy Assistant Secretary level.
- 3. Main subject of business at lower level meetings has been detailed review of the internal situation in Korea, Japan, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaya, Indonesia and the Fhil pines. Nothing new emerged from these discussions except that France indicated general agreement with United States assessments.

French Parti ipation in Military Planning.

4. At high level talks Alphand's principal objective appeared to be to obtain knowledge of and secure French participation in United States military planning. For that purpose he concentrated his discussion on four "critical" areas where trouble might break out at any moment, i.e. Korea, Off-Shore Islands, Laos and Indonesia. However, his principal emphasis was on Laos and Off-Shore Islands. Instance of kind of question he asked was: would United States bases in Japan be available in event of nuclear hostilities between the United States and Communist China? Alphand devoted considerable attention to position in Laos pointing out that Vietminh attack could occur at any time. In such circumstances it was only prudent to develop military plans, more especially since forces of great powers were deployed outside the area. The forces of great powers were deployed outside the area. The forces of great powers were deployed outside the area. The forces of great powers were deployed outside the area. The forces of great powers were deployed outside the area. The forces of great powers were deployed outside the area. The forces of great powers were deployed outside the area. The forces of great powers were deployed outside the area. The forces of great powers were deployed outside the area.

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I.2418/19/20

become public knowledge. Since Alphand had said that planning in S.E.A.TO. was not feasible because of security risk, Cacia pointed out that such considerations did not apply to Australia and New Zealand. Did Trance propose that they should be left out of such planning, Caccia asked Alphand indicated there would be no objection to inclusion Australia and New Tealand. He took line that Caccia's question supported France's thesis that because Western forces including those of Australia and New Tealand, were located outside South-wast Asia it was all the more necessary to develop advance plans. Generally speaking, Murphy's response to Alphand's attempts to elicit information on United States planning was to insist that he would have to consult with the Pentagon. (Incidentally, at Trench insistence, each delegation included military officer).

Indonesia:

5. Aspect of Indonesian situation of concern to France was need to limit supply of arms to Indonesia. Alphand said France was opposed, in principle, to supply arms to Indonesia and would in no circumstances itself supply arms be ause of analogy with algerian situation. Nevertheless, France recognised wight of argument that if West did not supply arms Indonesia's need would be met from Soviet Bloc. Accordingly France considered "clearing house" should be set up to collate information on supply of arms by Western countries. In this connection, Alphand said that France shared the Netherlands view that it had been agreed in N.A.T.O. that before arms were supplied to Indonesia there should be consultations within N.A.T.O. United Kingdom and United States repeated their view that their understanding was that all that had been agreed was that N.A.T.O. would be informed of action to supply arms.

Netherlands New Guinea:

6. There was some discussion of N.N.G. question but there was no indication that France shared the Netherland's view that Indonesian action a minst N.N.G. was likely in the near future. The United Kingdom Embassy felt that N.N.G problem was probably referred to by France, for tactical reasons, simply as another instance of situation which could rapidly become trouble one to Western powers.

7. French views were presented skilfully and forcefully. Nevertheless, discussions had taken place in amicable atmosphere.

MIN & DEPT E.A. MIN & DEPT DEFENCE P.M.'S.

9th February, 1959.

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DJAKARTA HONGKONG TOKYO

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INWARD CABLEGRAM.

SHA: FPG

I.2297

Dated: 5th February, 1959

Rec'd: 6th February 1959

1430 (Via leased channel)

FROM:

Australian Embassy, WASHINGTON.

213 CONFIDENTIAL.

Repeated London 12.

De Gaulle's Directorate Roposal.

Our savingram 46.

The State Department (Cameron - Deputy Director, Western European Affairs) advised on 5th February that first tripartite consultations on substantive matters had taken place on 3rd February. Further meetings were scheduled for today and tomorrow. February 3rd meeting consisted of statements by France, The United Kingdom and United States of their views on Far Eastern matters. Cameron said there was no attempt to reconcile or even explore divergencies of policy. Whether procedure followed at first meeting would prove satisfactory to participants, in particular France, would probably emerge at today's meeting.

Discussion of Indonesia.

2. Cameron said that exchange of views on Indonesian Affairs would take place Subsequently United Kingdom Embassy confirmed this, adding that France had 'categorically insisted' at today's meeting that discussion should be concentrated on French list of specific trouble spots. which included Indonesia.

3. The State Department has promised to give us full briefing on Monday

MIN. & DEPT: E.A. MIN. & DEPT: DEFENCE P.M.'s

6th February, 1959.

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DJAKARTA

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFA NFIDENTIAL INWARD SAVINGRAM.

I.1383

Sent: 20th January, 1959.

Rec'd: 22nd January, 1959.

(via leased channel)

FROM:

Australian Embassy, WASHINGTON.

Saving 46. CONFIDENTIAL.

De Gaulles "Directorate" Proposal.

Following from the State Department (Cameron - Deputy Director, Western European Affairs) on 20th January:

- 1. At recent N.A.T.O. Ministerial Meeting, Dulles had sounded out De Gaulle on his proposals for tripartite consultations. De Gaulle had made it plain that he was strongly attached to his ideas, and indicated belief that earlier discussions in Washington between Murphy and United Kingdom and French Ambassadors had seemed designed to place obstacles in the way of implementing his scheme.
- 2. In these circumstances the United States had reluctantly agreed to hold informal tripartite discussions on substantive matters. (Discussions prior to Dulles/De Gaulle conversation were designed to elucidate practical problems connected with general concept advanced by De Gaulle.) First of these was to take place shortly and would consist of exchange of views between three powers on their evaluation of Sino/Soviet threat and policies they were pursuing to counter that threat in each region of the world. It was not known how many meetings would take place nor how detailed discussions would be. United States had made it clear that in agreeing to discuss its policies it was not admitting right of France (or United Kingdom) to exercise veto in regard to such policies.
- 3. Because of "wounded amour propre" Italy had some reservations about the proposed meetings. However, other N.A.T.O. countries were not opposed and indeed some appeared indifferent.
- 4. Three powers had publicly indicated that other friendly countries would be informed of substance of informal consultations and first meeting would probably discuss ways of effecting this. Cameron indicated that in Australia's case the State Department would be ready to advise us from time to time of progress being made in discussions, particularly in regard to South East Asian and Far Eastern matters.

MIN. & DEPT. E.A. MIN. & DEPT. DEFENCE 22nd January, 1959.

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EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Ac Gaulle, as you may know, has been concerned with a sort of three- power directorship of world affairs - France, U.K. and U.S.

There have apparently been 3-power talks on ambassadorial level in Washington.

There are to be more shortly - this time on Far East.

European have a file on the subject.

We will get reports as a matter of course from our Embassy in Washington.

I don't know that there is much more that we can do or say in this matter.

(H.Marshall)

23rd Jan. 1959

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TELEGRAM

From: THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS
To: THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM, CANBERRA

Despatched: 15.45 hours 20.1.59.
Received: 08.00 hours 21.1.59.

TELEGRAM NO. 60

SECRET

Addressed: Ottawa 82, Camberra 60, Wellington 26.

Repeated: Cape Town 3, Delhi 12, Karachi 14, Washington, Paris,

UKDEL NATO Paris, Saving.

My telegram 1856/1548/1086.

GENERAL DE GAULLE AND NATO

Tripartite talks are expected to be resumed in Washington within next few days.

- 2. Procedure envisaged is that representatives of three governments should take up, in order importance, areas of world exchanging views and explaining policy of each government in hope that some common ground might emerge.
- 3. Next round of talks will be devoted to Far East.
- 4. Please tell Commonwealth authorities in strict confidence making clear that we regard talks as non-committal elucidation of the wide-ranging ideas which General de Gaulle has been pressing on ourselves and the Americans in his desire to enhance the status of France in world affairs.

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National Archives of Australia

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5th November, 1958.

MR. LOVEDAY

See of 5/11

In Machall

A. B. b. hill

brought this to

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morning with a

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ley hunch him.

My views on the draft letter to the United Kingdom High Commission are as follows :-

- (a) I suggest we might make more of the fact that the French proposal would imply that decisions widely affecting countries of the free world would be taken without their being consulted.
- (b) I think paragraph 5 needs tidying up a bit.
- (c) I think that paper ought to give greater and more direct emphasis to the extent to which the growth of China is affecting the balance of strategic forces in the world. That consideration is not absent from the present draft but I would like to see more emphasis given to it.

General de Caulle's reference to French responsibilities "in the Pacific" reflects an unreal appreciation of the strategic situation in the Fariest. China is a great power in every sense of the word economically, politically, militarily, historically and culturally. We cannot be certain that it will be France and not China that will become the fourth nuclear power. China has a capacity to become a great power on a scale to which individual Mestern countries no longer have any capacity to aspire because they lack the human and material resources to compete with China. To look upon Russia as the only threat to world peace is now produced. Russia and China are closely allied but Russia does not control China in international affairs.

Given that Communist outward pressures are eminating both from Russia and from China toe case for a series of regional groupings is strengthened. Acceptance of General de Gaulle's concept would destroy SEATO and the M ddle Rast Pact and would certainly result in movement by Asian countries to seek recognition with Communit China.

(d) General de Gaulle's proposal takes inadequate account of the special position of Japan and of the substantial military responsibilities which are being undertaken by the Republic of Korea and Mationalist China.

I am sending copies of this note to Mr. Hill and Mr. Kevin.

KGB:je

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AHT/SCB 5/11/58

SECRET

DRAFT LETTER TO THE UNITED KINGDOM HIGH COMMISSIONER

Thank you for your letter of October 8th informing me about General de Gaulle's proposals for consultation on the organization of Western defenced Publical

establishment of a three-Power directorate would be unacceptable. In the Australian view, this kind of regional role for France in global and regional political and defence policies would be much greater than France's capacity to contribute to security and economic progress, especially in such regions as Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. It is also our view that to concede to France the formal right to exercise a major influence in Asian affairs would have harmful repercussions on Western interests and influence more significant than any advantages which might be obtained.

- Nevertheless, we would think, as no doubt you that it is important not to rebuff de Gaulle at this s and I see no reason why the tripartite talks should no held on the basis you outlined (particularly as the Um Kingdom intends to try to persuade de Gaulle that his ob will be better served by improvement in the functioning of NATO).
- will make NATO work more efficiently in a changing world situation. But in Australia we remain strongly of the that any adjustments in political and collective defence organizations should closely reflect the wide different exist among countries in the extent to which they by, or can contribute towards the solution of, secure situations in the various regions. We continue to he

SECRET

National Archives of Australia

that organizations should continue to be founded on the regional concept.

- 5. We would draw a clear distinction between NATO's responsibility for decisions and measures which might be taken to ensure that its decisions are based on an understanding of the global nature of the Russian-Communist Chinese threat.
- 6. In Australian eyes NATO's responsibility for decision lies in the Atlantic-European area. It is in this context, and in Africa, that we would think France has its main role to play.
- At the same time, we think have in Australia for 7. some time thought it of essential importance that NATO, in its political consultations and military planning for the NATO area, should take cognizance of situations outside this area, particularly the danger to all of Communist erosion into Asia, whether by force or by the methods being presently employed. It would certainly be in Australia's interest to have firm Western European political support for policies which will deter Communism now and in the future as the strength of Communist China grows. It seems to us that measures can be taken to this end without extending to France, to General de Gaulle's concept, or to NATO, any enlarged power of decision in political and military questions concerning Asia. We are not satisfied that to do so would strengthen the political and defence policies which are the deterrent to Communism in the Asian area. On the contrary, we would fear that moves in this direction might arouse objections among the non-Communist neutralists and handicap the political and defence policies of the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia and New Zealand, which are the Western Powers most directly concerned.

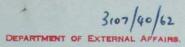
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- 8. From our point of view, the best organizational arrangement is one in which these questions are dealt with in the appropriate regional bodies with, behind them, substantial freedom of decision for the two countries the United States and the United Kingdom which have the capacity and the will to accept world responsibilities. It seems to us that it is these two countries to which the world must look to provide the stimulus to regional organizations to attack the Communist problem with an understanding of its global nature. We would think it a disadvantage if either country were to yield any of its freedom of action to an association in which regional interests were likely to be given priority over world interests.
- 9. I need hardly add that, on this reasoning, the vital element in the development of an effective global defence organization will continue to be Anglo-American unity on fundamental questions.

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INWARD CABLEGRAM.

I.16026

Sent: 15th September, 1958 2000 Rec'd: 16th September, 1958 0900

DB/BD

FROM:

Australian -mbassy, PARIS.

427.

SECPTON.

1. Secretary General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Joxe, who was at the de Gaulle - Adenauer meeting at Colombey last night, told me on September 15th that its significance was 'moral' rather than 'practical'. In a way it set the seal on Franco-German reconciliation which had been going on during the last ten years.

General de Gaulle had been opposed to a European army and other major European integration but he (wanted) a strong -urope. He had developed his ideas of Europe expanding from France-German cooperation and fostered by frequent consultations. Adenauer was in agreement this should in no way hamper the United States of America but the latter would know what Europe was thinking.

- 2. Algeria. Joxe suid before leaving for New York tonight Couve was being briefed by General de Gaulle. Although France would not participate in Algerian debate, Couve would probably refer briefly to brench position in speech to the General Assembly.
- 3. He said France did not want to recognise Communist China. No new facts had arisen to make this necessary. But on the day when President Licenhower had launched his proposal for suspension of tests it became inevitable that United States of America must sooner or later "talk "to China.
- 4. He emphasised that the atlantic Pact needel a new outlook. It had been devised solely for the protection of Europe against Communism. This was not enough. Europe was linked with the protection of the arctic, the Pacific, the Red Sea and Africa. Before long General de Gaulle would certainly be heard from in the development of these ideas.
- He spoke of his visit to South America last week. He found particularly in Brazil a great interest in the Atlantic pact and in Purope. The attitude of these countries to the United States of America was one of combined interdependence and dislike and while not going so far as a 'third force' they wanted more independence of United States of America.

There was little evidence of Communist economic penetration here on any large scale but the U.S.S.R. were making a big drive on Venezuela.

5. I enquired re the little publicised visit of the

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National Archives of Australia

INWARD CABLEGRAM.

2. I.16026

Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs to General de Gaulle and Couve last week. He said that there had been a brief discussion on European trade problems and the French had reasserted their fidelity to the Common Market and desire to find an "equilibrium" with 1.T.A. (There seems a general belief here that after a preliminary meeting in (Brussels %) a compromise over f.1.A. will be evolved at the Conference of the six foreign Ministers in Venice next weekend. For France General de Gaulle has laid cown that the area must not be allowed to break down).

Joxe emphasized however, that Belgian's great anxiety was over the Congo and reactions there to recent French Colonial developments. He had first learned of their alarm from his visit to Salazar who was not himself particularly disturbed. Joxe claimed that the French Minister of Overseas Territories hal allayed Belgian fears.

7. I get the impression that foreign policy decisions are now made increasingly at Prime Minister's Hotel Matignon rather than at the Quai d'Orsay.

Stirling.

ø corrupt groups.

17th September, 1958

A/MIN. & DEPT. L.A. MIN. & DEPT. DEFENCE P.M'S.

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National Archives of Australia

SECRET 40/62

INWARD CABLEGRAM.

JGW: ABK

Dated: 11th September, 1958. 1140. Rec'd: 12th September, 1958.

FROM:

Australian Embassy, PARIS.

AMENDED COPY

0830.

416 SECRET

Repeated Savingram London 76.

Quemoy.

1. I went 10th September to see Roux, Assistant Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Head Far Eastern and Russian Division, Millet and Laloy both being on leave. Roux is himself a China expert.

He said that he had felt pretty sure from the beginning that this. Chinese adventure was a political X manoeuvre rather than a military attack on Formess (and perhaps not even on the Off-Shore Islands). They did not went to have a major war on this issue. They had, however, felt out of the picture for a long time. They had played no part in preparation for Summit talks, disarmament or Middle East and felt that the time had come for them to play a larger role.

There had been recently many signs of increased activity by the Chinese. He listed trade approach to Japan, trouble with British over Hong Kong, increased subversion in Vietnam and Cambodia and recent activity in Korea. In addition they had internal trouble which might be eased by an external diversion.

All these things when added together suggested that the time was ripe for another try-out of the United States, directed perhaps to Summit Talks or to United Nations membership.

As regards role of the Russians in the present crisis, he recalled that they had damped China down four years ago. This time it would be a bit harder for them but they probably would try to do so. He could not see what advantage the Russians could get if the Chinese went further. The Russians had already had to make some concessions to the Chinese demands for a larger international role.

He felt there was no doubt the Russians and Chinese were in <u>general</u> agreement on broad strategy to be pursued, i.e. to follow up relaxation in the Middle East by a transfer of tension to the Far East.

Roux said the French had not taken up any public stand. They had however communicated their views to both State Departments and Foreign Office substantially on the above lines. They had taken a rather cautionary line because of the risk of naval incidents in the Straits. He said French public opinion was quite unanimous in not wanting an atomic war over Quemoy and Matsu.

Stirling.

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ional Archives of Australia



SECRET

2. I.15746.

A/MIN. & DEPT. E.A. MIN. & DEPT. DEPENCE. P.M.'S.

(* Amendment) 12th September, 1958.

SEC A/Ss LA UN PAC&AM EA AM&SP S&SEA E.AF&ME E INF DL MT

HONG KONG TOKYO WASHINGTON

SECRET

lational Archives of Australia

France - CHIMA free 3107/40/62

Paragraph 4 of Memo. 894 from Tokyo dated 21st August, 1958.

4. Okada understood that the French had been interested in exchanging permanent economic missions with Communist China for some time. M. Pineau had mentioned the idea to Mr. Dulles, who had made no comment, at the time of the Karachi SEATO Conference. The French had then raised the question through the Chinese Charge d'Affaires in London. They had given it up, however, when the Chinese insisted on diplomatic recognition as a prior condition of any such exchange. Okada had not heard of any recent French attempt to revive the idea.

National Archives of Australia

:FPG

INWARD CABLEGRAM.

Dated: 29th August, 1958

30th August, 1958 0830 Rec'd:

FROM:

Australian Embossy, PARIS.

402 SECRET

Repeated Sav. London 72 for the Minister.

- 1. I went to see the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs JOX1 28th August. He said he had "never known a quieter period" in the Ministry of Foreign Affiars.
- 2. As regards the U.S.S.R. and Middle Bast he doubted much whether the U.S.S.R. had even intended to go very far. He cited their comparatively mild reactions to the first Anglo-American landings and their attitude in New York.

This of course did not mean that they were not be "in" the Middle East to the fullest anxious to be possible extent.

He said Couve had come back from New York more impressed by the attitude of the Arabs than by anything else.

He did not think Egypt wanted to conquer any other Arab States. All the States wanted a real Arab League independent both of the Test and the U.S.S.R. Couve had talked much with the Egypitans and gathered they had difficulties in Syria and with Iraq.

- 3. Undoubtedly there had been the closest co-operation between the U.S.S.R. and China all through the latest Middle East crisis.
- 4. JOXE felt sure we would hear much more the problems of China in the near future. He did not merely mean the formal problem of recognition in the United Nations. In the sphere of atomic energy for instance if Eisenhower's proposal for suspension was to have real results China could hardly be left out of the picture. What was the use of an undertaking by the U.S.S.R. regarding its own territory if vast spaces of China remained open to them.
- 5. He cited Mendes-France (just back from the U.S.S.R. and Shina) as saying the Chinese he had met, had all stressed that their country of 600 million must have a bigger role in. the world.
- 6. JOXE thought quemoy activity was tentative and that the Chinese would not risk attacking Formosa.
- 7. He had just returned from Tunis, Morocco Portugal and Spain. He had a very bad impression of Morocco (shared by Salazar and in Madrid). The Government was weak and despondent, and neutralist (in sense of wanting to keep to itself). Tunis was better, a really Mediterranean community and Bourguiba with all his shortcomings was a fighter.

SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANBERRA.

Name of Paper Montoring Digest Published at Malaya (Radio)

File No. 3107 /40 /62 Date 28.8.58.

MENDES FRANCE ON CHINA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOCHENT

Paris, Aug. 27: Ex-Fronch Promier Mondos-France said that he was droply impressed by the immense efforts China was making in its unprecedented economic development.

He told NCNA in an exclusive interview last Menday that the achievements China had already attained in the fields of industry and agriculture assured even further successes. The Chinese people were working determinedly toward this end which was the best guarantee of progress.

opportunities for greater mutual understanding. In the field of trade much more should be done then what has been done so far, he said. He hoped that improved camps existing in the world today.

He concluded by expressing gratitude for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to himself and Roland Dumas, M.P. of the Democratic and Socialist Union of hours)

(NCNA Peking Morse English 1540

National Archives of Australia

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANBERRA. Name of Paper Me outoring Digest File No. 3107/40/62 Date 30 - 7- 58. Published at Malaya Radio F-3107/40/62 CHEN YI RECEIVES MENDES-FRANCE AND ROLAND DUMAS Toking, July 29: Vice-Transor and Foreign Minister Chen Yi this noon received the French ex-Transor Mendes-France, Radical Socialist M.I., and Reland Dumas, M.P. of the Democratic and Socialist Union of Resistance. Present on the occasion were Chino Kunn-hua, Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sung Chih-kuang, Vice-Director of the Department of West European Affairs; and Wu Hsino-ta, Vice-Secretary-General of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, (New China News Agency Morse English 2230 hours) NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

22nd July, 1958. External Affairs Representative, Australian Embassy, TOKYOL HONG KONG. Communist China Trade Mission We refer to our momorandum No.429 of 20th June, 1950, addressed to the Australian Embassy, Paris and copied to you for information, in which reference was made to a statement by Mr. Emmalcki Tamamoto, Chairman of the Japan Intermational Trade Promotion Association, to the effect that Communist China's private trade mission in France had been flying its national flag. 2. We have now received a reply from the Embassy in Paris, a copy of which is enclosed herewith. (H. Marshall) National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1 CUNTIDENTIAL

AUSTRALIAN - EMBASSY



CONFIDENTIAL

225/28 Memorandum 492

> The secretary, Department of External Affairs, CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Communist Chinese Trade Mission

Reference is made to your memorandum No. 284 of 20th June 1958 (your file No. 3107/40/62).

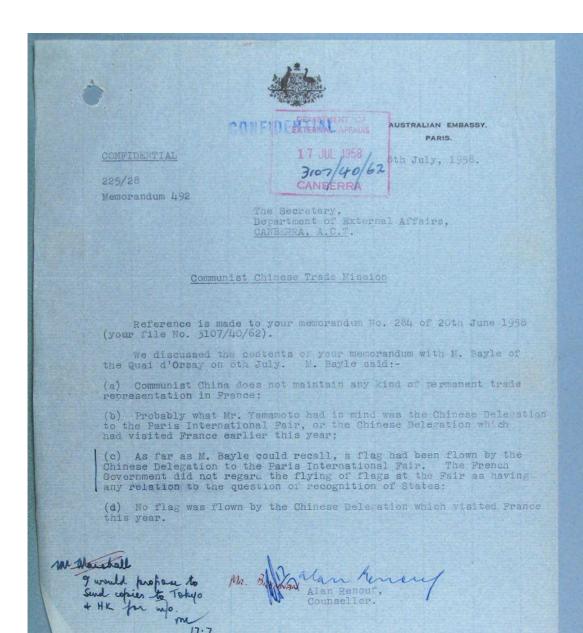
We discussed the contents of your memorandum with M. Bayle of the Quai d'Orsay on 8th July. M. Bayle said:-

- (a) Communist China does not maintain any kind of permanent trade representation in France;
- (b) Probably what Mr. Yamamoto had in mind was the Chinese Delegation to the Paris International Fair, or the Chinese Delegation which had visited France earlier this year;
- (c) As far as M. Bayle could recall, a flag had been flown by the Chinese Delegation to the Paris International Pair. The Prench Government did not regard the flying of flags at the Pair as having any relation to the question of recognition of States;
- (a) No flag was flown by the Chinese Delegation which visited Francthis year.

Alan Renouf, Counsellor.

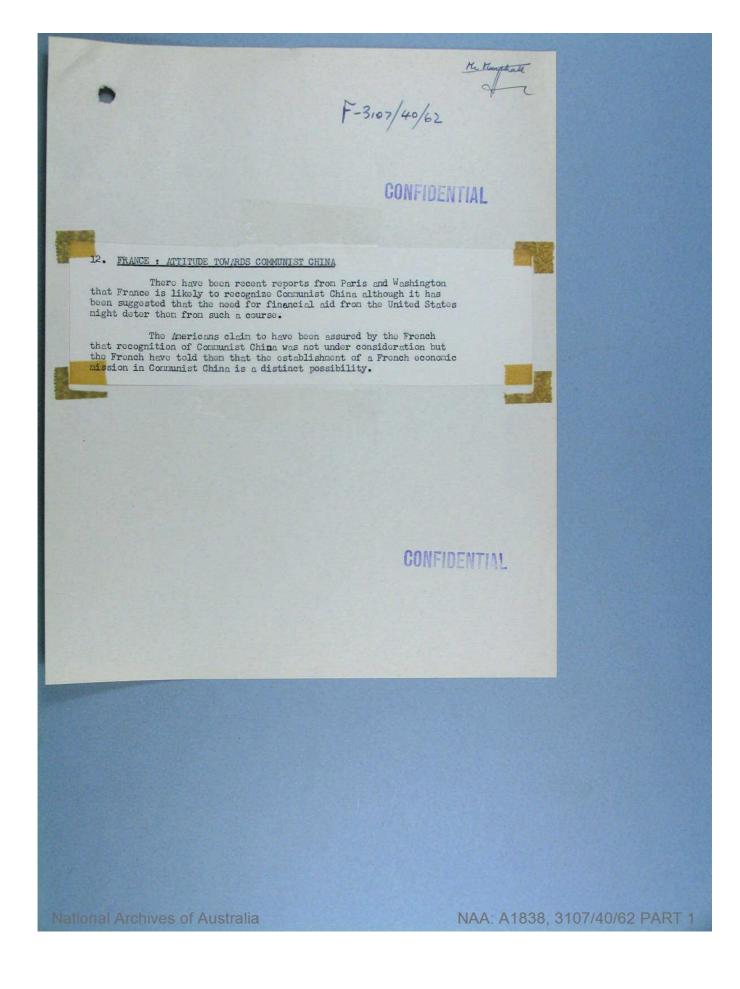
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

F-3107/40/62

INWARD CABLEGRAM.

REW: HB

I.11400

Dated: 7th July, 1958. 2150 Rec'd: 3th July, 1958.

FROM:

Australian Embassy, PARIS.

319. CONFIDENTIAL

Mashington 18. Repeated London 35,

General de Gaulle - Dulles Talk.

Kidder (American Embassy) gave Renouf following briefing today:

- (a) Talks essentially in the nature of an exchange of views covering very broad field.
- (b) Dulles had departed well satisfied over the friendly atmosphere of the talks and over the wide similarity of views upon major western problems.
- (c) there had been no difference of view as regards Summit, Disarmament, Suspension of tests and <u>Bast-West</u> relations.
- (d) General de Gaulle had stated plainly that France must be treated as a great power and did not dissent when Dulles commented it was essential that France should then restore internal stability and solve Algeria problem.
- (e) General de Gaulle left no doubt that France intended to become a nuclear power. Dulles pointed out the great expense this would involve. General de Gaulle did not raise the question of the Western stand on .. tomic Energy Group (paragraph 2(j) my telegram 306); (Kidder commented that the State Department was wondering how much bluff was in de Gaulle's attitude).
- (f) General de Gaulle made much the same remarks about N.A.T.O. as he had to MacMillan, but did not mention a big three political directorate. Kidder said that Dulles had averted the latter suggestion as in his opening remark he had opposed any new political machinery as unnecessary.
- (g) Dulles had made no promises about giving nuclear information to France apart from .tomic submarine information of which he had spoken publicly before leaving Washington.
- (h) Stationing of I.R.B.M's. in France had barely been mentioned. The United States was unwilling to press the French and was merely awaiting the French reply without urging for it.

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ational Archives of Australia

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. INWARD CABLEGRAM. - 2 I.11400

(i) Dulles had held out possibility of "revamping" control over the nuclear weapons stock-pile in Europe so that the United States President would have less and European countries more control over use of weapons.

Stirling.

MIN. DEPT. E.A. MIN. DEPT. DEFENCE P.M's.

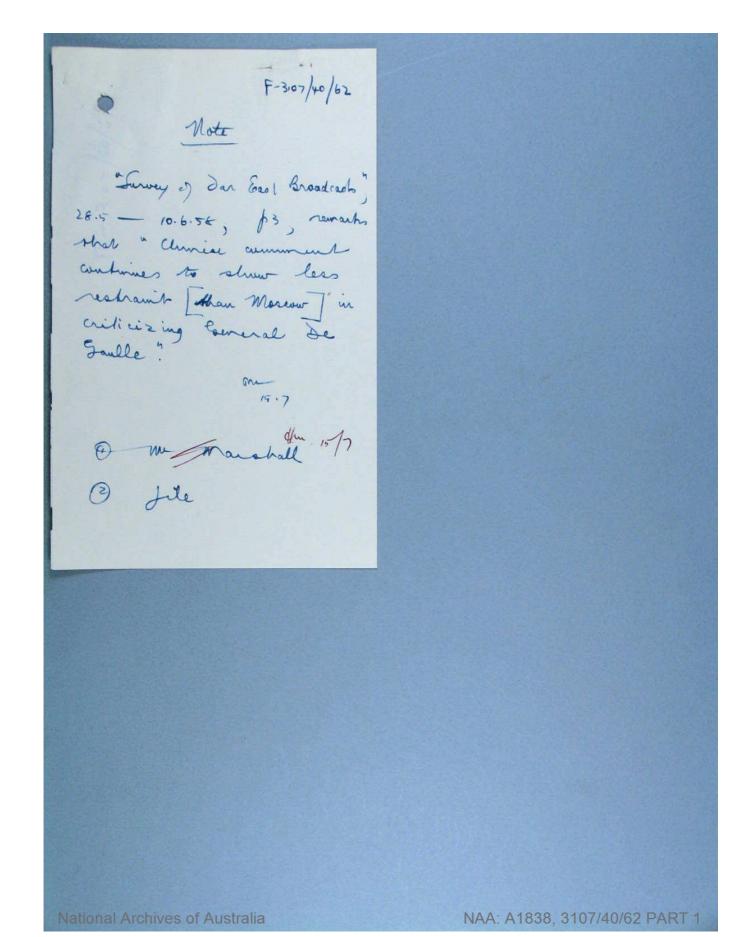
8th July, 1958.

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Page 51

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RADIO PEKING
NEWS IN ENGLISH
7 p.m. Wednesday 2nd July 1958

NOTE: The tape from which this news has been transcribed will be kept for ten days. If there is any question which might be answered by replaying the tape, please phone The External Affairs Liaison Officer, FB.1466, before the time is up

- 1. Scientists in Peking have presented several hundreds of the best achievements in scientific research as gifts to the Communist Party in honour of the 57th anniversary of its founding yesterday. A Chinese-made high-frequency power transistor, the most powerful in the world today, was among the presents. Their offering was made at the opening ceremony of the 2nd Congress of the Communist Farty Committee of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. A delegate from the Institute of Applied Physics told the Congress that the frequency and power capacity of this transistor was far ahead of the most powerful transistors ever produced in the United States, and that it marked China's attainment of the world's highest level in this important field of research in semi-conductors. Another important gift presented by this Institute was a KIKKIM kind of auto high frequency Under normal conditions it could be derived only under very high pressure, but members of the Institute designed a new method and achieved a level greatly surpassing not only that of the United States but also the Netherlands, the first country in the world in this field. Other achievements by the Institute beyond international levels included a new type of electrical appliances and machinery. The Institute has also just completed equipment for producing (liquid hellum) at absolute temperature, the first of such equipment not only in China but the whole of Asia. A gift which arew particular interest was a portrait of Chairman Mao painted in photo luminiscent materials, which shines up like an oil painting done in natural colours, when lit up with ultra-violet lamps. More than 40 contributions nearly up to top world level were offeted by the Institute of Metallics, which has succeeded in turning out a small type chemical shot tube, which simplifies the making of nitrogenous fertilizer and cuts costs considerably. A mechanical vibrator for testing the anthracisemic properties of dams has been turned out in honour of the anniversary; this will be dedica
- 2. In Peking, 150,000 people celebrated the completion of the Ming Tombs reservoir near the capital. The workers presented this project as a gift to the Communist Party on its anniversary yesterday. Speaking at the ceremony, the Major of Peking said the dam had been built with voluntary labout in 160 days and nights. The Mayor expressed thanks to diplomatic personnel and friends from many countries who took part in building the reservoir.
- 5. The Korean Central People's Delegation held a farewell meeting yesterday for the vanguard units of Chinese People's Volunteers who will leave for home in the second stage of their withdrawal.
- 4. In Hong Kong, industrialists and businessmen as well as other Chinese residents have sent letters to the press and made public statements denouncing the two China's intrigue, organised by US Chiang Kai-shek agents in arranging the so-called International Commodities Exhibition, on 8th August. The exhibition will have over 100 stalls, of which the Chiang Kai-shek clique will have 64, to form a "Chinese hall". Invitations have been sent to the British, Swiss, and Swedish trade corporations in Hong Kong, and to the Japanese, in order to give the exhibition some international character. Many Chinese corporations have refused to participate.

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National Archives of Australia

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. INWARD CABLEGRAM ONFIDENTIAL

: FPG

I.10907

Dated: 28th June, 1958

Rec'd: 29th June, 1958 0830

FROM:

Australian Embassy, PARIS.

295. CONFIDENTIAL

Repeated London Sav.31 Washington Sav.15.

China.

1. There has been spaculation since De Gaulle took office that the French Government might recognize Communist China, or at least establish a Commercial Mission there.

2. Kidder (newly arrived Counsellor of United States Embassy) told Renouf 27th June :-

- (a) United States Embassy had been assured by the Qjai D'orsay that recognition of Communist China was not under consideration.
- (b) On the basis of soundings made by the United States Embassy the had no doubt that France would shortly establish a commercial mission in China.

STIRLING

29th June, 1958

MIN & DEPT E.A. P.M.'S.

SEC A/Ss LA UN PAC&AM EA AN&SP S&SEA SA E.AF&ME E INF DL MT C&P

Mr. Markatt

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CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL F.I. Report French Attitude towards Communist China The Australian Embassy in Paris has reported the "probability" of French recognition of Communist China as a result of de Gaulle's coming to power, though the need for financial aid from the United States may deter them. The question may be among those discussed with Mr. Mackillan in his forthcoming talks with General de Gaulle. We are checking with Washington to see what knowledge they have of French intentions. Do you ague we should put this in P.1. deport today's Jun. 25/6

Mr Marshall

But in something on the basis of the telegrow now received from Washington.

J. Plimall 27/6/58

lational Archives of Australia

SECRET

INWARD CABLEGRAM.

SHA: SS

10689

FROM:

Dated: 25th June, 1958 1900 Rec'd: 26th June, 1958

1135

Australian Embassy, WASHINGTO

(Via leased channel).

1036. SECRET.

French Recognition of Communist China.

Your telegram 921.

Reports have appeared in the press here that de Gaulle may be contemplating recognition of Communist China (although the "Washington Post," 24th June claimed that Paris newspapers were not suggesting that France accord outright recognition to Communist China but rather establish a "permanent economic mission" economic mission").

- Lutkins (Director Designate of Chinese Affairs Office in the State Department) told us on 24th June that an enquiry this week through the United States Embassy in Paris had produced a reply from the French Foreign Office that there was no foundation for these reports. Lutkins commented that it seemed unlikely that the subject of Communist Chinese recognition would be regarded as meriting urgent consideration. However, commercial considerations might be regarded as important by the French. The State Department understood that the reports in the press had originated from a London source.
- Lutkins implied, however, that the subject was likely to be mentioned during Dulles' pending visit to Paris. Although the State Department doubted that there was any substance in the press reports, they thought it necessary to keep the matter under review in spite of the French Foreign Office's disclaims.

MIN. & DEPT. E.A. MIN. & DEPT. DEFENCE P.M.'S

26th June, 1958.

LA UN PAC&AM EA AM&SP S&SEA EAF&ME E A/Ss DL SEC C&P.

Paris Sec Hat Varis gets a copy.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANBERRA. Room a

Name of Paper Monitoring Digest File No. Et.

Published at Malaye (Radio) Date 14-6-58

Cui E/1/11

Pago 9

FRENCH FASCISIS BUSY TRYING TO SET UP NEW REGIME

Poking, June 13: Instigated by De Gaulle and with his connivance, French fascist elements of all varieties are now engaged in feverish activity to accelerate the setting up of a fascist regime in France, according to reports from Earls. Air Force General bionel Max Chassin, one of the figures involved in the Afgeria insurrection, has excelly amounced the establishment of the fascist arganisation - the se-called "coular movement of May 13". At a Freese conference in Paris yesterday, Chassin said that the organisation would rally all anti-Communist elements "to work with and help" De Gaulle "clean up France and turn it into a non-party state".

Chassin disclosed that his "movement" plotted to set up "dozens, hundreds and thousands" of "sublic safety committees" all over France, in schools, factories, workshops and villages. The Press conference was held in the headquarters of the rightwing Peasant Party. Faul Antier, Chairman of the parliamentary group of the Peasant Party and Pierre Lagaillard, one of the fascist leaders in Algeria, were also present. Chassin said that Racul Salan, French colonial boss in Algeria and Jacques Massu, another insurgent leader, fully a roved his plot.

Jacques Chaban-Delmas, President of the Social Republican Party, teld another Press conference in Paris yesterday that he was launching a so-called "movement for the fifth republic". He said that De Gaulle would take certain measures to support the "fifth republic movement".

The extreme-rightist "Poujadist movement" decided yesterday at a special congress to set up a se-called "antional committee of public safety" in metropolitan France in liaison with Algiers. In Algiers, a spokesman for the se-called "public safety committee" officially announced yesterday the fascists' decision to held a demonstration on June 18. The insurgent committee earlier adopted a resolution clamouring for the establishment of a "abble safety government" and the abolishment of all artics in France.

Wides read jubic concern has been aroused over those fascist activities. The Liberation said that the real object of the fascists domand to "dissolve political artics" was to subject France to fascism. This was an open challenge to republican France. L'Humanite again called on the France poorle in an editorial on Wednesday to unite in defence of the relubble. (New Chira News Agency Morse English 0320 hours)

Vational Archives of Australia

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANBERRA.

Name of Paper Monitoring Digest

File No.
Date 19-6-55

ELASIN

THE FOUR PROBLEMS FACING DE CAULTE

Faris, June, 18: Four main problems new confront the new French Premier De Gaulle: foreign policy, the "revision" of the constitution, the Algorian question and financial difficulties.

The fereign solicy trend of the De Gaddle Government is a topic which attracts great interests in the press here. In a television breadcast on June 12, De Gaddle said that France would not disengage itself from the west but would not be confined to it. It would carry out independent action "serving both peace and security".

Observers here believe that De Gaulle's foreign poincy of preserving western solidarity" while showing differences on some international questions reflects the further sharpening of contradictions between the French North African oil interests and the French atomic industry interests against U.S. monopoly capital. It also reflects the further intensification of the internal class struggles in France. The broad masses of the French people are stringly against subservience to the U.S. On the revinion of the constitution, De Gaulle made it clear that the new constitution would expand the President's authority. The President would have the right to dissolve the Parliament and select the Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers.

New Constitution Would Turn Parliament into 'A Decoration'

The new constitution actually would turn parliament into a deceration, restricted on all sides and without legislative rights. De Gaulle has more than once attacked the policical party system. On June 16, the pro-Gaullist fascist organisation, the "Revolutionary Patriot Party," annumced its own dissolution and clamoured that all other political parties should take similar action.

The French Communist Party has consistently opposed De Gaulle's anti-republican intrigue to "revise" the constitution. Though other political parties kept quiet, there is obvious dissatisfaction. Popular Republican President, Teitvn, openly expressed doubt of the possibility of guaranteeing the government's stability with the new constitution. De Gaulle's attack on political parties has also roused dissatisfaction from some rightist capitalist politicians. The internal fight within the capitalist class willsurely be intensified and the press here hints that new integrations of capitalist political party forces are now brewing.

After De Gaulle's series of speeches, on Algeria, the military dictatorship was formally set up in Algeria on June 16. High ranking officers who took part in the May 13 revolt shared the administrative power of Algeria. The French ruling class decision to solve the Algerian question by strengthening suppression and force can only deepen the French financial crisis. The government measures of issuing new bonds and the devaluation of Franc cannot solve the country's financial crisis in any way. The dragging out of the Algerian questi n, which caused the fall of the previous Cabinets, cannot produce for De Gaulle an end better than any of his predecessors. (NCMA Peking Morse English O200 hours)

Vational Archives of Australia

rd counitions, not take place from . y to denit long-torn DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANBERRA Vy Jublished at Ma File No. Malaya Breathy Pro-Gaullist papers here explained his words as meaning continuing the "soli-

darity" with the U.S. and Britain of past governments, but opposition to U.S. intervention in North Africa and to the U.S.-British western monopoly of nuclear weather pons and the boycott of France in this field.

All the recent talk of meetings between De Gaulle, Dulles, Macmillan and Adenauer show that though the U.S. and Britain know De Gaulle cannot do without their help and support, they are still suspicious of the independent action which De Gaulle advocates and are trying to seek a compromise through negotiation. De Gaulle, conscious of the important rule France is playing in NATO, is trying to force some concessions from the U.S. and Britain.

Observers here believe that De Gaulle's foreign policy of preserving "western solidarity" while showing differences on some international questions reflects the further sharpening of contradictions between the French North African oil interests and the French atomic industry interests against U.S. monopoly capital. reflects the further intensification of the internal class struggles in France. The broad masses of the French people are stringly against subservience to the U.S. On the revision of the constitution, De Gaulle made it clear that the new constitution would expand the President's authority. The President would have the right to dis-solve the Parliament and select the Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers.

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

OUTWARD CABLEGRAM.

0. 7880.

:MP

Sent: 19th June, 1958. 2142.

(via leased channel)

TOt

Australian Embassy, WASHINGTON.

921. SECRET

Our Embassy in Veshington thinks French recognition of Communist China may occur as result of de Gaulle's coming to power, though need for money from United States may deter them.

2. Glad if you could ascertain discreetly how State Department view position.

MIN.&DEPT. E.A. MIN.&DEPT. DEFENCE P.M's

24th June, 1958.

PAC&AM EA A M&SP

Mellostatt

P. I. R. wrafe submitted to J. P.

ofen est

National Archives of Australia

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. CABLEGRAM FOR DESPATCH. CODED BY ADDRESS TIME SENT Australian Embassy PARIS GROUPS ... COST Repeat SAVING to Washington TYPED BY . DISTRIBUTION Serial No. Classification SECRET Recognition of Communisit China Your 271 We attach considerable importance t o the question of France's attitude towards Communist China. You will appreciate that de Gaulle's recognition of Communist China, which you refer to as a probability COPIES in para 6 (b), would represent a major setback to United States policy in the Far East and would be of SECRETARY . concern to others including Australia. We would A.S. (DIV. 1).... A.S. (DIV. 2).... like a fuller report of the probability you have A.S. (DIV. 3)..... raised and to be kept informed generally on A.S. (DIV. 4).... L. & T. (DIV. 5)..... developments in this matter. U.N.... TA..... ER.....CR... PAC & AMEA ... AM &SP... S & SEA SEA SEA E. AF & ME ... AF & ME ... INF.....DL....MT.... C&P ANT..... ADMIN PERS PROP FIN....TRAV AUTHORIZED BY E.A. FILE NO...3107,/33./1. DATE 20th June EX. COMMS....

National Archives of Australia

SECRET

INWARD CABLEGRAM.

DBB/HD/JC:SS

10145

18th June, 1958 Dated:

1224

FROM:

19th June, 1958

Australian Embassy,

271. SECRET.

Announcement of Macmillan's visit to de Gaulle 29th - 30th June has caused minor "storm" here. The statement was issued by the French Prime Minister's office (apparently under the authority of Malraux) without consultation with the British Embassy (who had already settled a text with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs). The Embassy fears that it will be interpreted as showing Macmillan as having been long anxious to meet de Gaulle. pulse? with whom? to meet de Gaulle.

They can console themselves with the fact that it will be in fact his first discussion of Foreign Affairs.

- 2. The French Ambassador in London apparently protested yesterday 16th June to the Foreign Office that France had not been brought into the arrangements between the United States and the United Kingdom for possible intervention in Lebanon. They want, it seems, to contribute two warships and parachute troops from Algeria. Jebb had already tried to dissuade Pleven from such a course under the Pflimlin Government as being likely to drive other Arab countries over to Nasser.
- J. De Gaulle has reached agreement with the Tunisians. Jebb commented today that its terms were virtually those proposed by the "Good Offices" Mission except that the French had not obtained the stationing of neutral observers on the airfields.
- De Gaulle is also withdrawing certain units from Morocco.
- 5. There are no signs of any flirtation by de Gaulle with the U.S.S.R. He saw the Russian Ambassador briefly to receive message from Khrushchev.
- 6. There are reports that de Gaulle's foreign affairs advisers are studying
 - substitute for Rapacki plan. Laloy Minister in charge of European Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who remains influential is strongly opposed to any such plan of disengagement. Also -

Recognition of Communist China. This is pro-bable but need for money from the United States may well deter.

According to Valery (Economia Co-operation ert) de Gaulle has not yet considered the question of the

SECRET

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(b)

INWARD CABLEGRAM. SECRET

I. 10145

2.

Free Trade Area. There is a certainty of delay (at least) and dislocation of Maudling's timetable. Meeting of the Six in Paris this week is unlikely to achieve any progress. Macmillan will certainly raise this question with de Gaulle.

8. De Gaulle is said to be having difficulty in getting Prefects for Algeria. General Salan has been given "full powers, civil and military, for Algeria" and has nominated Massu Prefect of Algiers, with Rebel Prefect, Baret, who defied the Pflimlin Government in Algeria.

....Stirling.

MIN. & DEPT. E.A. P.M. 's 19th June, 1958.

SEC A/SS LA UN PAC&AM AM&SP S&SEA EAF&ME E AF&ME INF DL C&P G.

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3107/40/62 SECRET

INWARD CABLEGRAM.

SHA: SS

I. 10689

FROM:

Dated: 25th June, 1958 1900 26th June, 1958 1135 Rec'd:

Australian Embassy, WASHINGTON.

(Via leased channel).

1036. SECRET.

French Recognition of Communist China.

Your telegram 921.

Reports have appeared in the press here that de Gaulle may be contemplating recognition of Communist China (although the "Washington Post," 24th June claimed that Paris newspapers were not suggesting that France accord outright recognition to Communist China but rather establish a "permanent economic mission").

Lutkins (Director Designate of Chinese Affairs Office in the State Department) told us on 24th June that an enquiry this week through the United States Embassy in Paris had produced a reply from the French Foreign Office that there was no foundation for these reports. Lutkins commented that it seemed unlikely that the subject of Communist Chinese recognition would be regarded as meriting urgent consideration. However, commercial considerations might be regarded as important by the French. The State Department understood that the reports in the press had originated from a London source.

Lutkins implied, however, that the subject was likely to be mentioned during Dulles' pending visit to Paris. Although the State Department doubted that there was any substance in the press reports, they thought it necessary to keep the matter under review in spite of the French Foreign Office's disclaimars.

MIN. & DEPT. E.A. MIN. & DEPT. DEFENCE P.M. 's

26th June, 1958.

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3107/10/62

20th June, 1958.

284

Australian Embeccy,

COMMUNICE CHIMESE TRADE MICRICA

Fur your information of are interested in the question of Cummunist China's attitude towards trading relations with countries that do not recognise Taking.

In a personality profile that appeared in the "Tokyo Shimbun" recently, Er. Kummichi Yessando, Chairman of the Japan International Trade Promotion Association, is quoted as having said: "In France, which has not yet restored normal dislocatic relations with Communist China, Communist China's private trade mission has been flying its notional flag at the building from two years ago."

To not maintain any such representation in France. It is possible that Mr. Yammorte had in mind either the Chinese Communist delegation to the Peris International Fair in June, 1956, or the Chinese Communist economic and technical delegation which visited France in February and werch this year. We would be grateful for information as to whether the Chinese Communists maintain any cort of permanent trade representation in France, and macher a mational fleg has been flown over its office or that of either of the two delegations referred to above. If a flag has been so flown, we would be interested to learn whether such an act is regarded in France as having any relation to the question of the recognition of Communist Onion.

4. We are sending a copy of this memorandum to Hong Kong and Tokyo for information.

External Affairs Representative, Hong Konng.

Tokyo. 429

For your information.

CONFIDENTIA(Keith Brennan)
for the Secretary.

National Archives of Australia

F-- 3107/40/62 SECRET DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. OUTWARD CABLEGRAM. 0. 7880. Sent: 19th June, 1958. :MP 2142. (via leased channel) TO: Australian Embassy, WASHINGTON. Our Embassy in Washington thinks French recognition of Communist China may occur as result of de Gaulle's coming to power, though need for money from United States may deter them. 921. SECRET 2. Glad if you could ascertain discreetly how State Department view position. MIN.&DEPT. E.A. MIN.&DEPT. DEFENCE P.M's 24th June, 1958. PAC&AM EA A M&SP

National Archives of Australia

PRESS CUTTING PubHshed at: american Consulate general Horg Kang may 28, 1948 (NO. 1780) Jen Min Jih Pao on Fascist Crisis in France (NCNA-English Peking, May 23, 1956) The French people are confronted with the most pressing task of defending republican regime which is now in grave danger, writes Jen Min Jih Pao editorially today. It points out that the French fascists have launched a pincer offensive from both Algeria and France proper to prepare ground for De Gaulle's military dictatorship. The French Communist Party, it notes, has called upon the French people, and the working people in particular, to close their ranks, smash the fascist onslaught and block the way of De Gaulle's military dictatorship. Taking note of the counter action being taken everywhere in France by the working class and other progressive forces, the editorial declares: "A sharp struggle is now unfolding and its outcome will affect the future of the French nation as well as the future of every French man and woman." It goes on to say that the present aggressiveness of the fascists is the result of the disastrous policy pursued by the French bourgeois governments in the past." Since May, 1947, when the Communists were ousted from the French Government, the paper recalls, the French ruling circles have always clung to the US+led armament drive and continued the colonial war. "As a result, France's international position has been steadily, on the decline, its financial difficulties have grown constantly and the living conditions of the people have worsened greatly.

ational Archives of Australia

- 58 - No. 1780

"Taking advantage of the chaotic situation in the country and the popular discontent over this situation, the French fascist gang builds up its strength among a part of the confused public."

On the other hand, the editorial stresses, "the French governments formed by the middle-of-the reads parties, had to depend on the right-wing and even the extreme right for support on account of the anti-Communist position of these parties. This, in reality, has strengthened the influence of the fascist forces and their role in French politics."

All this constitutes a hot bed for the breeding and growth of germs of fascism in France, the editorial says.

The present colonial war in Algeria has sunk France into a hopeless abyss, it says. On the one hand, the North African people have strengthened their solidarity in the struggle against colonialism, and the United States takes the chance to undermine French interests there. On the other hand, France is on the verge of financial bankruptcy and the ruling groups quarrel over the question of how to save the "French colonial empire" from collapse. The dissension of various parties has become intense.

Under such circumstances, the fascist forces consider their opportunity has come. They use the banner of "national rejuvenation" to deceive the masses and attempt to seize the destiny of France into their own hands, the editorial continues.

The rise of fascist forces is a dangerous trend in France's politics, it says.

Another trend in France's political situation is the rapid growth of the working class and the progressive forces, it stresses. Since the war, the French Communist Party has always been the first major party in the National Assembly. The strength of the Party has had a new growth following the elections in early 1956. The French working class has ever increasingly strengthened its own solidarity and power of struggle despite the obstructions of the right-wing socialist leaders. This shows that the people's forces in France are powerful enough to halt fascism.

But the danger of fascist menace can by no means be underestimated, the editorial says. This is so because the bourgeois parties have since the war always taken a stand of conniving with fascism, it points out.

The editorial says that the Fflimlin government is wavering and showing signs of weakness before the fascist attacks. It is a government formed, in the main, by the so-called middle-of-the-road parties. It took in the Socialist Party after it came into being to bolster the middle-of-the-road majority in order to strengthen itself. When Fflimlin requested investiture, he indicated that he was determined not to submit to the anti-Republic military rebellion and consequently he was able to obtain the approval of the National Assembly without opposition by the Communist Party.

But the measures since taken by this government did not fit in with Pflimlin's promise, the paper notes. It permitted the arch-fascist De Gaulle to hold a press conference at which he openly instigated rebellion. At the same time, it banned the French Communist Party and other progressive organizations from holding anti-fascist demonstrations.

The editorial notes that although the leadership of the Socialist Party had declared that it would fight fascist intrigues and appealed to the democratic forces to take concerted action, yet it has continued its policy of wrecking the anti-fascist unity of the working class. It openly urged its members not to cooperate with the Communist Party.

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It must also be pointed out, the editorial continues, that Fflimlin has not yet shown any intention to change the colonialist repressive policy in Algeria. The three years of war has made it very clear to the French people that the colonialist war brings only harm to them. "Only by recognizing the independence of the Algerian people and by establishing new relations between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit can it conform to the French national interests," the paper says.

The fascists take advantage of the chaotic situation brought about by the war to fan up the blind nationalist feelings so as to pave the way for themselves to seize power, the editorial says.

The paper declares, "It is very dangerous for Pflimlin to compromise on the fascist colonialist war policy and the policy of fascistisation to stabilize the French Government. This will only lead to further control of France by the United States, paying the way for fascist usurping of political power in France. It will be resolutely opposed by the masses of the French people."

The paper says it is impossible to defend the French republican system by excluding the Communist Party and the people; neither can France's independent position be preserved without abandoning the colonial policy and its refusal to a peaceful settlement of the Algerian question.

The editorial continues the right-wing policy of the present French bourgeois government is in essence paving the way for the coming into power of the fascist elements in France in the face of unbridled fascist activities. "It is precisely this policy of compromise and concession of the French Government and bourgeois parties which puts the republican system in an extremely dangerous position," the editorial says.

However, the fascists will not succeed because this is a time when the east wind prevails over the west wind and that the people's forces surpass those of reaction. France's destiny hinges on the powerful French people - a people with a democratic tradition, the paper says.

"The French people will never tolerate the De Gaulle elements to overthrow the fourth Republic of which they are the builder. Neither will they allow the bourgeois political parties to surrender the Republic to the fascists," the paper declares.

In conclusion the paper warns that with the two opposing forces now engaged in a sharp struggle, "if the French bourgeois parties, including the right-wing socialist leaders, do not quickly change their attitude and come to the side of the anti-fascist forces, they will be discarded by the French people."

National Archives of Australia

TELEGRAMS & CABLES:
"AUSTRADE"
HONGKONG

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OF AUSTRALIA

TRADE COMMISSION

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSION HONG KONG

WING ON LIFE BUILDING 22 DES VOEUX RD. CENTRAL P. O. BOX 620

1st May, 1958.

File 221/5/13

Memorandum 289

Copy to D. L. The Secretary, External Affairs, CANBERRA.

Communist China - Visit by A.P.P. Official.

M. Fernand Moulier, Director of Information and Inspector of Foreign Posts of Agence France Presse, Paris, returned to Hong Kong on April 26th after a three-months visit to Mainland China.

2. He spoke at a press conference on his arrival of the efforts being made by the Chinese to build up their country industrially and agriculturally, but he was of the opinion that it will take a long time before substantial progress is recorded. He said living conditions were generally good in the northern provinces he visited, and food supplies were adequate.

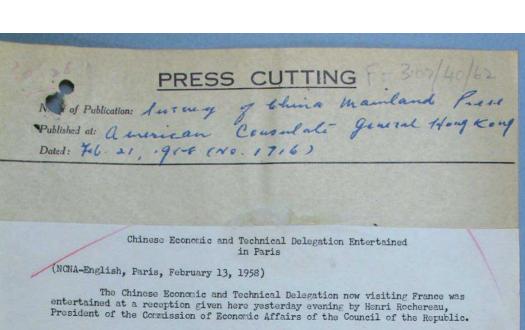
M. Moulier spoke at some length on trade prospects, particularly French attempts to increase exports to China. He said that China was already buying locomotives, tractors and lorries on a U.S. \$25 million barter basis in exchange for silk, bristles and traditional exports, but that French and Chinese businessmen were contemplating signing a supplementary "private" barter trade pact. He had been told by the Chinese trade delegation which recently returned from France that such a pact would be of substantial value, but in his own opinion, France would have difficulty in competing with Japan. He quoted the Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade, Yeh Chi-Chuang, however, as indicating that if France recognised Communist China, trade relations between the two countries would be improved to the extent of preferential treatment being applied to Chinese imports from France. (See also my memorandum 278 Paragraph 10.) He spoke highly of Chinese businessmen who "know the prices of all goods of any country in the world" (similar statements have also been made by a great number of business visitors whom I have met on their return from China.)

to Peking M. Alexis Schiral, who had, until six months ago, been the agency's bureau chief in Moscow for three years.

(R.N. Birch) First Secretary.

National Archives of Australia

AUSTRALIAN - EMBASSY PARIS 225/28 31st March 1958 Memorandum 254 The Secretary Department of External Affairs Canberra A.C.T. French Relations with Communist China In case it has not come to your notice, I am appending a translation of an article which appeared in "Le Monde" on 13th March, setting out the views of M. Edgar Faure regarding the need for France to establish diplomatic relations with communist China. " Presiding at the dinner on Tuesday offered by the Franco-Asiatic Chamber of Commerce to the Chinese Economic Mission which is at present visiting France, Mr Edgar Faure declared: "It is essential present visiting France, Mr Edgar Faure declared: "It is essential for France to take advantage of the present favourable conditions to establish normal relations with China at the diplomatic level. I have been asked: Why did you not take the necessary action when you were head of the Government? It is because the conditions were different. Nevertheless I did draw attention to the necessity for attaining this result (notably before the Council of the Republic). I thought that it was necessary to wait a little while in the hope of harmonising certain positions. I think that we have waited low enough and that it is necessary to take the initiative. I think that we have waited long " Mr. Edgar Faure added: "There are no politics without risks but equally there are no politics without chances. Is not the consideration that China does not exist a case of politics without chances? If it is easy for the French to think that China does not exist it is just as easy for the Chinese to think that France does not exist." Mr Faure has always been an advocate of an eventual recognition of Communist China, but this appears to mark a change in his views on timing. There has been no change in the French official position from that recorded in Embassy memorandum 517 of 22nd July 1957. (paragraph 4). 6/01sia - for your fels the 10/4/58 1010 Brenny 162 I. G.Bowden, Second Secretary National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1



Among the more than 100 people present were members of the French Economic Mission who twice visited China led by Henri Rochereau, leaders of the French National Center of Foreign Trade, the National Council of French Manufacturers and its affiliated enterprises and representatives of industrial, financial and banking circles.

In a speech of welcome, Rochereau expressed the belief that the visit of the Chinese Delegation would improve economic relations between France and China, promote mutual understanding and strengthen the friendship between the two peoples. He thanked China for the friendly reception accorded to the French Economic Mission on its two visits and pledged to do his best to help the delegation during its stay in France.

In reply, Yu Kuang-sheng, head of the delegation, pointed out that China had embarked on its Second Five-Year Plan which was even greater than the First Five-Year Plan. China needed a lot of modern equipment and up-to-date technique. The delegation was visiting France to investigate her new achievements in industrial, scientific and technical fields and to find ways and means to develop Sino-French trade and technical exchange. He proposed a toast to the friendship between the two peoples.

Yesterday leading members of the Chinese Delegation were entertained at a lunchion given by Georges Villiers, President of the National Council of French Manufacturers. Managers of leading French enterprises also attended. Two talks given to the delegation on social insurance and the railways in France were arranged by the French National Center of Foreign Trade.

The delegation began to tour France in separate groups today.

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F-3107/40/62 COPY AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY PARTS. 10th March, 1958. 225/28 Memorandam No. 196 The Secretary, Department of External Affairs, A.C.T. Strategic Export Control On receipt of your telegram No. 53 I spoke with M. Torres (Head of the Anian Section of the Division of Sconomic and Financial Affairs of the Foreign Ministry). He had made enquiries of the Ministry of Finance and of the officer responsible for Chineca at the Foreign Ministry before my and of the officer responsible for Chineca at the Foreign Ministry before my visit. His conclusion was that it is too early to give a reliable enswer to the question whether France's trade with China had increased as a result of the abandonment of the China differential. The decision to align Chinecom with Cocon was, as you know, made heat June and figures for trade in the second half of 1957 are not yet completed. In any event M. Torres considered that it would be necessary to allow at least a year for any reliable indication of trends to make itself apparent. All that he could say was that france some trade with Chinecom normally showed a deficit although metropolitan France usually had a credit balance. However, in 1957 trade of metropolitan France with China dropped severely. The fall was steeper in the first half, but although alower in the second half there is no suggestion of an upward turn. The causes of this fall he attributed primarily to the aftermath of Suez and China's own internal problems. It is perhaps worth noting that, as reported in various Embassy memoranda ending with no: 740 of 14th October 1957, a French trade mission led by Senator Rochereau visited China last September and a Chinese trade mission is currently visiting France. A further problem which will be faced when statistics are available on which to determine whether French trade with China has increased will be the difficulty of separating any non-strategic items from those items which were restricted under Chinom. M. Torres considered that this distinction would not be any easy one to make. (ch. Markall f spura)3 ongen 736/3/31

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANBERRA. File No 494/11

Date Aug 31 to Aug 2 - 1957 Published at Malaya Radio Page 20 FRENCH ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES: Peking, September 1: A 16-member
French economic delegation including top
level technical experts of various industries arrived here from Centon this
afternoon for a four-week stay in China.

Henri Rocheren, leader of the delegation, told Hsinhua at the airport
that the purpose of the mission was "to
talk on the closer co-operation between
France and China and to study the technques China needs in her second five-year
plan." plan." Henri Rochereau, who is President
of the Commission of Economic Affairs of
the Council of the French Republic added that the delegation was composed of
representatives of France's most importment industries such as those making representatives of France's most important industries such as those making electric locomotives, mining, water conservancy, hydro-power, chemical and electrical equipment.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by its host, Chi Cheo-ting, Chairmen of the China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2155 hours) National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1 COPY FOR PAC AM BRANCH Sun fine to make the seen of the upset of the u

The Secretary,
Department of Trade, Primary Industry, Immigration and Treasury,
CANBERRA.
A.C.T.

Admission of Western Businessmen to Communist China and the Possibility of Increased Trade between Chincom Members and Communist China.

Our memorandum 766/3/31 of 17th July about the abovementioned subject referred, inter alia, to the proposed visit to Communist China of a delegation of French businessmen headed by Senator Rochereau. As mentioned in our memorandum 766/3/31 of 21st May (to the Departments of Trade, Primary Industry and the Treasury, only) it seemed that the Chinese Communist authorities were creating difficulties over the issue of visas for the members of this delegation and that their proposed visit would, on that account, have to be abandoned. In response to our request for further information on this matter the Australian Embassy, Paris has now reported as follows:

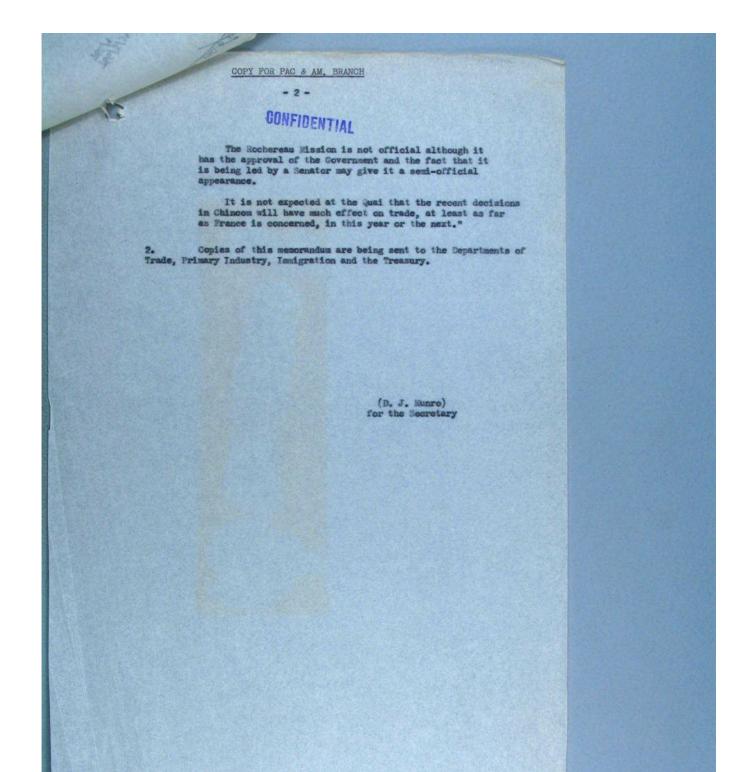
"Enquiries have been made at the Foreign Ministry about the present position regarding the departure of the Rochereau Mission and the granting of visas to its members by Communist China.

The Rochereau Mission is now expected to leave for China in September and the Chinese Government has indicated that visas will be granted. In the view of our informant at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the issue of visas had not in fact been the reason for the repeated postponements to which the Mission's departure has been subject. In March and April the Chinese had shown a lack of enthusium for the Mission, perhaps because Suez and Hungary were still recent memories and there had been an intensification of the cold war during that period. Subsequently it had not seemed opportune from the French point of view to press for the Mission's acceptance.

The Quai d'Orsay does not expect much to come out of the Mission. The Chinese are not anxious to increase their imports because of foreign exchange difficulties and there is little prospect of their getting any political advantage from this visit. In the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly on 18th July M. Pineau spoke against a motion for the recognition of Communist China at this juncture on the grounds that it would be inopportune to break with Nationalist China. The Committee supported M. Pineau by 27 to 12.

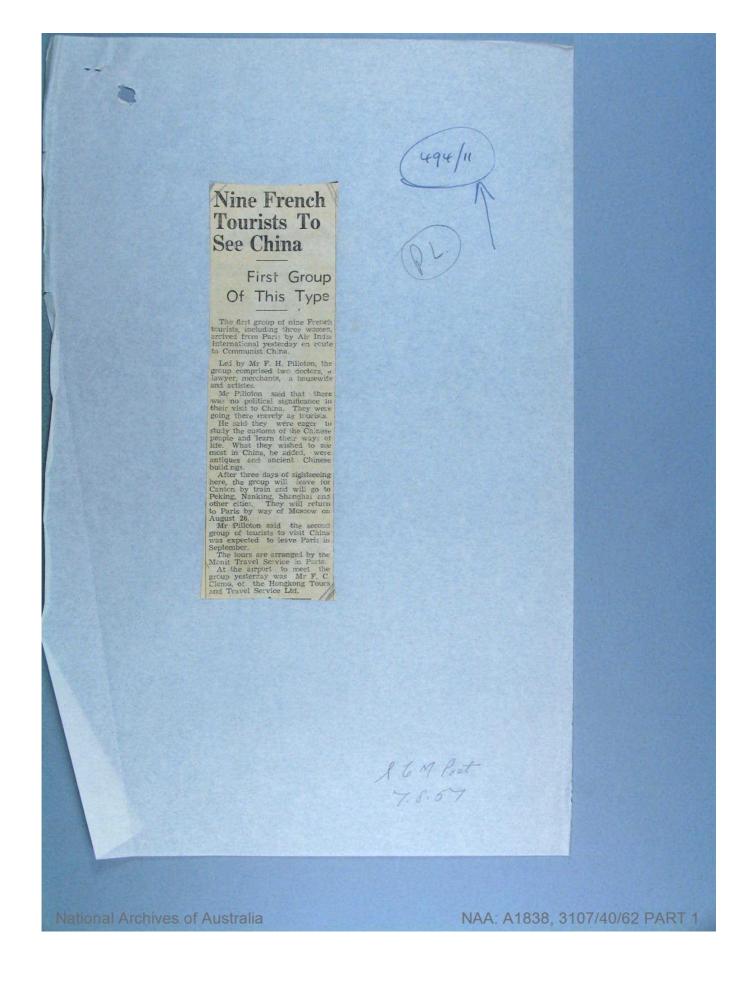
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COPY FOR EXTERNAL ALL COTY & KI PARIS. Embassy, 1 4 JUN 1957 221/1 Memorandum 382 4th June, 1957 The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T. French Trade with China The recent conversations in Chincom over the question of a liberalisation of trade relations with Communist China have attracted attention in the French Press. The United Kingdom's decision to put trade with China on the same footing as that with the rest of the Communist bloc has been well received. French interest in the China market was reported in our memoranda No. 218 and No. 307. Although the Rochereau Mission has still not left France, the Senator has been in contact with the Communist Chinese delegation to the Paris Fair which opened last month. (The Chinese stall at the Fair is in the hands of the Yen Kee Import/Export Corporation, Agency of the National Corporations of China, which is responsible for all sales and purchases abroad. The Director General of the Company, Mr. Shia Tsi Yen, is the leader of the delegation). Meanwhile, M. Edgar Faure, the former Premier, with his wife, is on a month's visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Institute of Foreign Affairs. He has had three interviews with Chou En Lai at the latest of which he is reported by Wen Wei Pao, a Hong Kong paper quoting a Communist Chinese source, to have expressed the wish that France follow the British lead on trade with China.

> (I.G. Bowden) Secretary

National Archives of Australia

TEMPLE BAR 2435. AUSTRALIAN EXTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICE 11 JUN 1957 AUSTRALIA HOUSE. LONDON, W.C.2 In reply quote No. 3/12/13 31st May, 1957 Memo No. 808/57 The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.G.T. Sino-Franch Relations You may be interested in the following excerpts from a speech made on May 23 by M. Edgar Faure, who is now visiting Peking, as reported by the United Kingdom Charge d'Affaires. "(a) When I was Prime Minister I did my best to develop Sino-French relations, particularly in the economic and cultural fields. But frankly, this is only a part of the relations which we will establish, and we ought to establish full relations. "(b) At the 1955 Geneva Conference I considered that the problem of the Chinese seat at the United Nations should receive a general solution. I still wish to contribute all I can in this respect." 2. A copy of this memorandum is being sent to the Australian Embassy, Paris, for information. (M.G.M. Bourchier)
for Senior External Affairs Representative

National Archives of Australia

CE: CROSSY HOUSE, (6th Floor) ROBINSON ROAD, GRAPHIC: "AUSTCOM SINGAPORE." ONE 33825, 33826, 33827, P. O. 80X 99. AUSTRALIAN COMMISSION SINGAPORE Memo No.... 1060 File No. 701/2/2/15 701/2/2/7 28th May, 1957. The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. Enclosed herewith for your information are copies of telegrams Nos. 71 and 72, from Peking to the Foreign Office, as received in the U.K. Commissioner-General's Office, Singapore. (R. L. Harry) Mr. Lomestoly 5/4

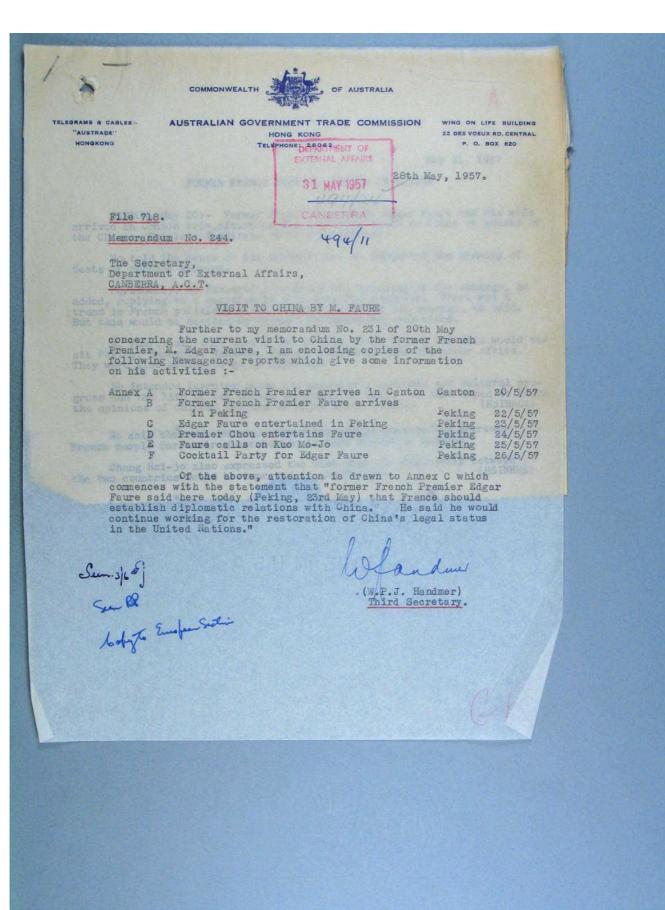
Mr. Rential.

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Chypanul & E. S. National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

COPY FOREIGN INWARD EN CLAIR COMMISSIONER GENERAL IN SOUTH EAST ASIA, SINGAPORE. FROM PEKING TO FOREIGN OFFICE. No. 72 May 24, 1957 Recd: 241812 GH Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 202 of May 24 Repeated for information to: Singapore No. 72 And Saving to: Washington Paris U.K. DEL. New York Sino-French relations. Following are excerpts from a speech made on May 23 by Edgar Faure now visiting Peking. (A) When I was Prime Minister I did my best to develop Sino-French relations, particularly in the economic and cultural fields. But frankly, this is only a part of the relations which we will establish, and we ought to establish full relations. (B) At the 1955 Geneva Conference I considered that the problem of the Chinese seat at the United Nations should receive a general solution. I still wish to contribute all I can in this respect. Foreign Office please pass Saving to Washington Paris and U.K. DEL. New York as my telegrams Nos. 57, 4 and 10. O'NEILL.

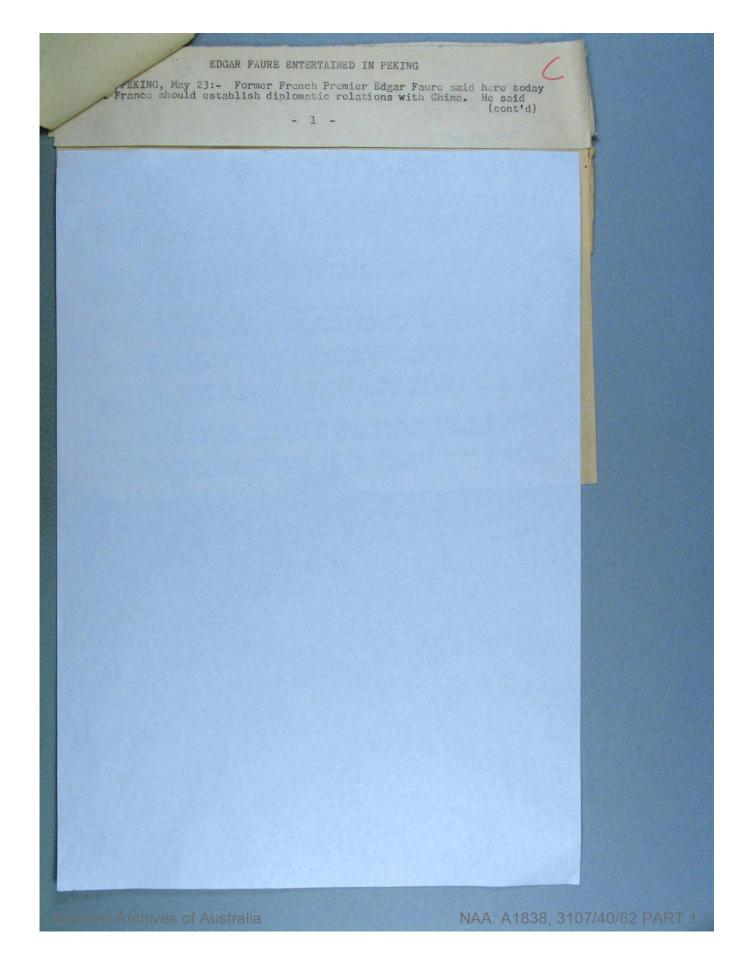
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May 21, 1957 FORMER FRENCH PREMIER ARRIVES IN CANTON CANTON, May 20:- Former French Premier M. Edgar Faure and his wife arrived in Canton this afternoon for a month's visit to China as guests of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. He told the press on his arrival that he supported the banning of tests of nuclear weapons. Personally, he favoured a considerable relaxing of the embargo, he added, replying to a question by a Ta Kung Pao reporter. There was a trend in French political circles towards lifting the embargo, he said. But this would be decided by overall international relations. M. Faure said that during his stay in China he and his wife would visit Peking, Shanghai, Nanking, Wuhan, Chungking, Sian and other cities. They were also hoping to go to Sinkiang. He intended learning about the political, economic and cultural progress and the life of the people in China, he said. He also hoped to learn the opinions of Chinese leaders on major world events. (HSINHUA) He said that the Uninese people nad always admired the grorious French people for their contribution in many fields to mankind. Chang Hsi-jo also expressed the wish that the friendship between the two countries would be improved in the future. (HSINHUA) National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

May 23, 1957 FORMER FRENCH PREMIER FAURE ARRIVES IN PEKING PEKING, May 22:- Former French Premier Edgar Faure and Mme. Faure arrived here from Canton this afternoon. He said at the airport that he preferred not to comment on the resignation of Mollet's government, since he had been travelling for some time. He said he was not surprised to hear of this crisis. Such crises were not uncommon in French political life, and he himself had experienced two of them. When asked whether he might have been asked to form a government had he remained in Paris, Monsieur Faure said he thought the probability would have been slight. Monsieur and Mme. Faure are visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Among those who met them at the airport was Chen Shu-tung, Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress. National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1



May 24, 1957

he would continue working for the restoration of China's legal status in the UN. "The People's Republic of China is the only legal government of China," he said.

He made this statement at a dinner given in honour of Monsieur and Mme. Faure by Chairman of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, Chang Hsi-jo, the dinner was attended by Chen Shu-tung, Vice-Chairman of the National People's Congress, and other high government officials.

M. Faure added that he was pleased to have the opportunity to visit this country with its ancient civilisation. He compared China's revolution today with the French Revolution and said that was why people should sympathise with China.

M. Faure said, "Every country should learn from other countries successful experiences. Differences in economic systems should not prevent us from getting acquainted with each other and promoting friendship.

"The French people, like the Chinese, have suffered greatly from war, so we must struggle for peace," the French statesman said.

Chang Hsi-jo in his speech of welcome said that M. Faure had helped greatly to promote Sino-French relations when he was the Prime Minister of France.

He said that the Chinese people had always admired the glorious French people for their contribution in many fields to mankind.

Chang Hsi-jo also expressed the wish that the friendship between the two countries would be improved in the future. (HSINHUA)

National Archives of Australia

AUSTRALIAN - EMBASSY, PARIS File No. 221/1/1 Memorandum No. 307 29th April, 1957. The Secretary, Department of External Affairs, CANBERRA, A.C.T. Visit of French Delegation to China Purther to the Ambassador's memorandum No. 218 of 1
13/5/57 on this subject, the visit to Communist China
of a second French delegation, led by Senator Rochereau
and clanned for April on, has had to be rostroned for
the time being. It appears that the Chinese authorities
are creating difficulties concerning the issue of visas
for the members of the delegation, and that if the
delaying tactics of the Chinese continue the visit may have
to be abandoned.) he at present, the delegation consists
of representatives of French mechanical industries, of
the Schneider, Renault and Simea companies, as well as
specialists in hydro-electric installations. agd. Cynthia Cynthia Nelson Secretary National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1



VISIT TO CHINA BY FORMER FRENCH PREMIER

Hsinhua Newsagency has announced that the former French Premier, M. E. Faure, has arrived in China on a visit at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. M. Faure passed through Hong Kong on Thursday 16th May.

M. Lyffen Dels 1915

M. Perfeit . CR 11/5

Ohr James & English Eligible (1)

(W.F.J. Handmer)
Third Secretary.

National Archives of Australia

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANBERRA. File No .. Liblished at STANDING OVATION GRE. TS OFFICIAL OFFINING OF FR NOH FILM FESTIVAL IN PEKING: A Peking audience stood up and gave the French Film Delegation a lengthy wation at the official opening core-Mony this evening of the French Film Festival. This 18-day festival, during which "Fanfan la Tulipe" and three other French pictures are being shown, has been going on in ten major Chinese cities since October 14. This is the first showing October 14. This is the first showing of French films in China since the liberation. Why Not A World Premier In China? Speaking at this evening's ceremony, Yang Han-sheng, Vice-President of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, welcomed the festival as an event which "will help promote cultural relations and considering between the resolutions of China "will help promote cultural relations and friendship between the peoples of China and Frence." The French Delegation had brought not only "excellent films", he said, but also "the much treasured friendship of the French people. We hope they will take home with them the friendship of the film workers and people of our country". M. Andre Parent, Head of the French Film Delegation and Assistant Director of the French Department of Ginematoof the French Department of Ginemato-graphy, said, "In spite of the thousands of miles separating us, we are indeed very close to each other. It is my con-viction that we shall discover many point in common because anything which is truly noble and beautiful, anything which is truly 'art' will surely be understood by all men of goodwill. Why not imagine that some day a very great and important French film will heave its world premicre in Feking? "Fanfan La Tulip" Is Main Show Other members of the delogation present on the occasion were Alexandre Mnouchkine, representative of Union Française de Fraductions Cinquatographiques, who is also producer of the film, "Fanfan la Tulipe", and Pierre Courau, representative of Unifrance Film. The noted French film critic, M. Sadoul, and Madamo Sadoul were also present. The French film "Si Tous los Gars du Monde" was shown after the coremony. Chinese Government officials and diplomatic envoys in Poking were among the audience. (NCNA Peking Morse English 2330 hours and Feking Radio Voice Kun-yu 2000 hours, October 28)

lational Archives of Australia

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANBERRA. N. of Paper Monetoning Regest. File No. 494/4 Published at Radio Malaya Date 7 June 1956 CHINA SIGNO TRADE CONTRACTS IN PARIS Trade contracts to the value of over £3,000,000 sterling have been algored by the Chinese delegation to the Paris Fair with cornercial and industrial enterprises of France and other countries. Many other business transactions are still being negotiated.

According to the contracts signed, China will import machine tools, instruents, transport machinery, woollen yarn, whist-watches and other items, and export tea, silk, tung oil, hog bristles, casings and other products.

The Chinese delegation was sent to Paris by the China Cormittee for the promotion of international trade.

Marbers of the delegation visited Members of the delegation visited the Renault Automobile Works on June 4. They were the guests of P. Dreyfus, the General Manager, to luncheon.

Some of the delegates have since left Paris on a tour of Frence. The delegation is led by Oni Chao-tung. (NONA Peking Morse English 1620 hrs June 6) National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANBERRA. 24/5/56 (DATE) File No .. Name of Paper .. MERCHARY OF WORLD BEGADDANIE Published at. Comment on French Leaders' Visit to Moscow An editorial in the Tientsin Soviet Union could be a new starting point for improved relations between the two countries. History had proved that French-Soviet co-operation was beneficial both to the countries concerned and to European security. The paper regarded France's signing of the Paris agreements as one of the most unfortunate consequences of her submission in the post-war period to the war policy of certain large Powers. There was no fundamental contradiction between France and the Soviet Union; both peoples wanted to prevent a new war, to eliminate the threat of German militarism and to reduce armaments. While there were still difficulties in the way of French-Soviet co-operation, these could be overcome. (NewA 17.5.56 - home service news bulletins gave daily coverage the visit.) National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

JG: ABK

CABLEGRAM.

I. 6695.

FROM:

Dated:

17th May, 1956. 1005. 18th May, 1956.

0830.

Australian Embassy, PARIS.

144. SECRET AND IN CONFIDENCE.

It seems certain the directive taken by Mollet and Pineau to Moscow is "harmless". Of the four days discussion, two will be political, one trade, one cultural. Mollet will then return while Pineau remains touring the country.

- 2. The secret of the United Kingdom Labour Leader's talks with Mollet and Pineau on May 10th was well-kept. Gaitskell related incidents Ø and stressed the difficulty of dealing with Khruschev and his dislike of all Social Democrats.
- 3. Mollet was generally sound and Pineau less wobbly than usual. Mollet said that in his view, recent changes in U.S.S.R. did not go deep, but might have more important results in satellite countries. Tito, too, had drawn his attention to the future reactions of satellites. He thought that the West should concentrate much attention on \$\phi\$. He thought satellite's Leaders would be more affected than old Stalinist cadres. Generally he felt the West should be "neither too aggressive nor too reassuring" in dealing with
- As regards his own visit, he did not expect the U.S.S.R. to offer France much trade. He thought it just possible they might request a declaration of support for his policy over Algeria with a view to getting a popular front in France. (Such a declaration however would surely propular front U.S.S.R.'S new position in the Middle East.)
- 5. Algeria: Mollet showed mysterious confidence. Already the campaign was going badly for the rebels. He felt sure of cease-fire in the Autumn. There would then be elections followed by negotiations settlement. Pineau said that, of the two main rebel groups, the one in Cairo was the stronger, but ultimately the one in Algeria would probably, emerge as negotiator. There had been contacts but "nothing official". Tegser offered mediation once a fortnight, but this was always refused.
- 6. Tunis negotiations were going badly. It would be difficult to get the French Parliament to accept agreement with Algeria because their mistrust of all North Africans Ø in Tunis Ø . Morocco was less unreliable, but administration there Tunis Ø . Morocco was had completely broken down.
- 7. China: Pineau said he was sorry not to have been in office when United Kingdom recognised Peking. France could not recognise during pelection year but would reconsider it after recognise during pothe elections.
- Mendes-France has been left in nominal charge of the French Government, but is very unhappy. His resignation next week is again predicted. It is also possible that the Communist parties will try to bring the Government down during the Algerian debate starting 26th May.

 SECRET Stirling.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANBERRA.

Name of Paper

of Paper Mountains - Tiged d at Rashio Malaya File No. 12 leay 1986.

Published at.

CHINA TRADE MISSION GIVES BIG RECEPTION AT PARIS FAIR, INVITES 1,300 PEOPLE:

More than 1,300 prominent people from all circles in Faris yesterday evening attended a reception given by Chi Chao-ting, Leader of the Chinese Delegation to the Paris International Fair.

Drinking Chinese wine, the guests conversed cordially with members of the Chinese Delegation. Chinese music was played.

Imong those present were prominent French industrialists and businessmen in fluding Georges Villiers, President of the National Confederation of French Employers; Tony Bouilhat, President of the Faris International Fair; M. Deleuze, General Manager of the Fair.

Deniel Meyer, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chember of Deputies; Henri Rochera, President of the Commission for Boonomic Affairs of the Council of the Pepublic; and a representative of the Finance and Boonomic Affairs Ministry also attended.

Artificial Obstacles Are Regrettable

Speaking at the reception, Chi Chaoting said, "We highly value the friendly contacts and trade relations already established between the peoples of China and Frence, and hope that these relations will be further developed and consolidated through the joint efforts of both parties."

Chi Chao-ting mentioned economic achievements in China, and pointed to the broad future for the development of trade relations between China and West European countries. He said, "We wish to promote trade with West European countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. But it is regrettable that artificial obstacles still exist. We are convinced that if trade relations could be normalised, the trade between China and West European countries will grow extensively, thus contributing to their economic prosperity, and the betterment of the life of their peoples. We hope that China's participation in the Fair will go a long way towards developing normal trade between China and West European countries."

Biggest Party Held So Far
On behalf of the China Committee
for the Fromction of International Trade,
Chi Chao-ting thanked the Municipality
of Paris, sponsors and organisers of
the Fair, and people from all circles
for their support and assistance to
China's participation.

Also present at the reception, which was one of the biggest in Paris

so far this year, were the Soviet Ambassador to France and diplomatic representatives of other countries, as well as responsible officials of trade organisations of the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and Austria.

(NCNA Peking Morse English 0305 hours May 11)

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANBERRA. ne of Paper. Published at CHINESE PAVILION ATTRACTS VISITORS AT INTERNATIONAL FAIR IN PARIS: The Chinese Pavicion of the Inter-national Fair, which opened yesterday in Paris, has become a centra of great attraction. Visitors crowded round the exhibits and passed appreciative remarks both on the lay-out of the pavilion, built in traditional Chinese architectural style, and the individual displays. Representatives of French trade unions and youth organisations have congratulated the Chinese Exhibition Delegation on its success. The authorities of the Inter-national Fair expressed their apprecia-EA. tion of the Chinese Pavilion's efforts. A French machine-building expert spoke highly of the quality of Chinese machines after watching a demonstration by a Chinese worker. Women showed part-icular interest in Chinese silks and embroideries. Many visitors wrote comments in the visitors' book, remarking appre-ciatively on the rapid development of China's national occurry and cultural activities as reflected in the exhibits. Thirteen thousand groups from 27 countries are participating in this International Fair, including France, China, the U.S., Poland, Czechoslovakia and Egypt. (NONA Peking Morse English 2330 hours May 6)

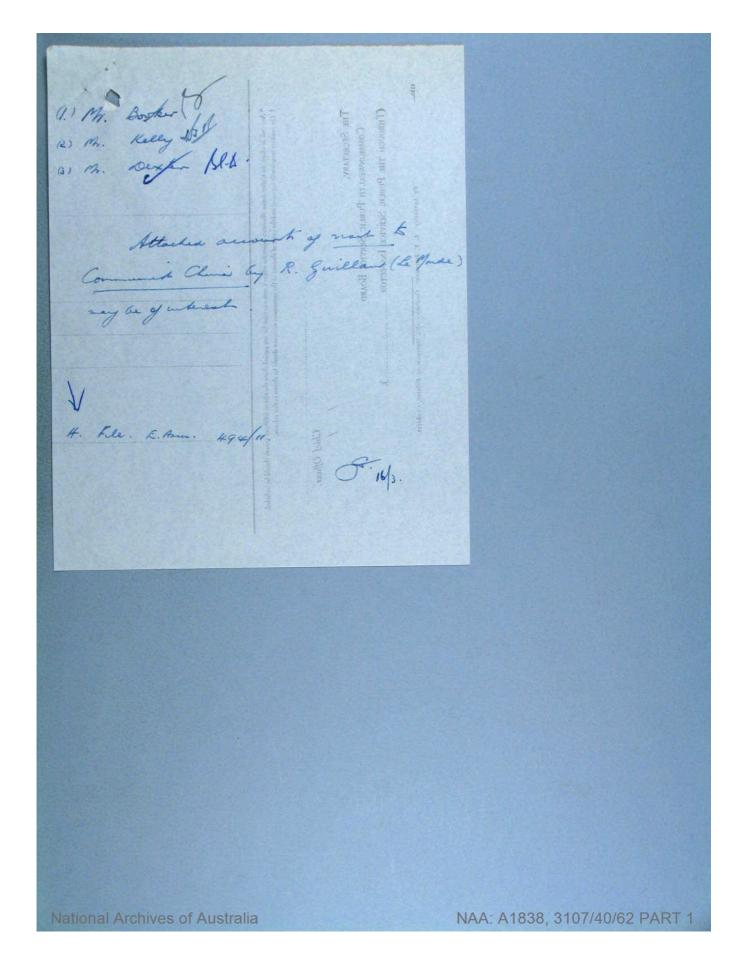
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International For	chinese participate contacts, benefic Chinese-made items	Delegation to the P Paris. He expresse tion would go a long cial to the two counts will be exhibited	way	

NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

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Name of Paper Radio Geking Published at	File No. 494 11. Date 20th Jeanch 19.	4.	
11. The All China Democrating of French Women a message of Madame Maris Curie.	ic Women's Federation has a f condclences on the death	ent the	



Chinese Chang-Caberra No 220 .

f e world. In the first place, Russia wants to mislead the free world into believing that she has undergone some basic changes in her world strategy and that she has given up dictatorship and adopted collective leadership proceeding toward democratic government.

2. The Russians want to create an illusion and make the free world fall into the trap of what they call peaceful co-existence which means nothing but submission of the free peoples of the world to Communist enslavement.

The Russians want to mislead the free world into believing that international communism has given up violence as a weapon of world revolution and will adopt only political and peaceful means.

4. All this may be regarded as a change in tactics only. There can never be a change of heart. Russia's final objective of world domination will never change.

FRENCH JOURNALIST DISILLUSIONED AFTER TOURING COMMUNIST CHIMA.

Communism in operation has utterly frustrated and disillusioned Robert Guillan, Far Eastern expert of Le Monde, one of the two biggest papers in France, who recently returned to France after a two-month trip in Communist China. He found Communist methods repellant and utterly unacceptable to anybody who was born and educated in the free world.

trip in Communist China. He found Communist methods repellant and utterly unacceptable to anybody who was born and educated in the free world.

In an exclusive interview with the Central News in Tokyo, the well-known French journalist said that mainland China and the Chinese people had changed beyond recognition under the strongest totalitarian government the modern world has known, and that he would not like to live in that country again as long as it is under Communist rule. The biggest change, he said, is the change of man which is now more like a part ofamachine than a human being. Thinking is absolutely not permitted by the Communists and to be a good citizen under the Communist regime is not to think but only to repeat what he is being told. Millions of Chinese today have been moulded into one single pattern and they all say the same things. In fact, the whole Communist system makes it impossible for anylody to say what he wants to say or remain silent about what the Communists want him to say. As a result, the average Chinese today is a non-thinking man at best, a speaking machine repeating what he is told by the government. Besides though travelling at his own expense, continued Guillan, he never had a chance to meet or talk to any Chinese tete-a-tete. In other words, any meeting or interview he had with any Chinese was invariably held in the presence of Communist officials. His old Chinese friends, whom he had known during his previous stay in Shanghai in 1949 shut their doors on him because talking to foreigners without approval by the authorities is apt to lead one into trouble with the police. All in all, the often publicized term of brain-washing to describe the tremedous psychological and mental change of the Chinese people under Communist rule is too mild an expression, if not only half correct.

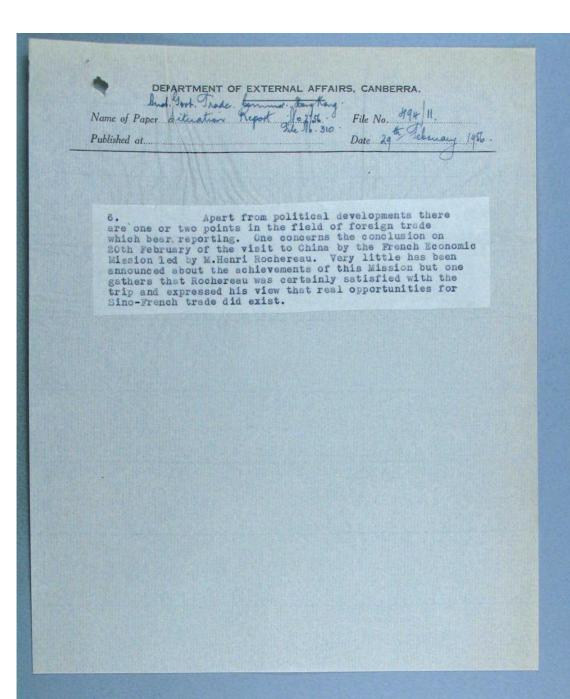
Guillan found Russian influence extended to every aspect of life on the mainland even to the extent of participating and acting as advisers in the so-called revolution of the Chinese language. The purpos

on in full swing.

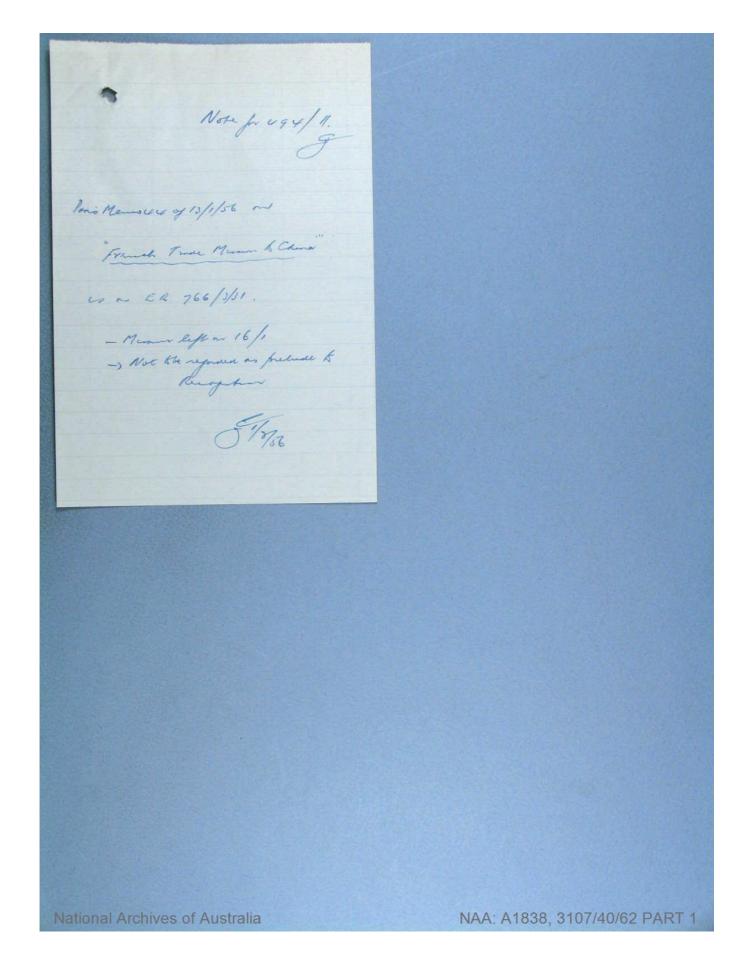
12/3/56.

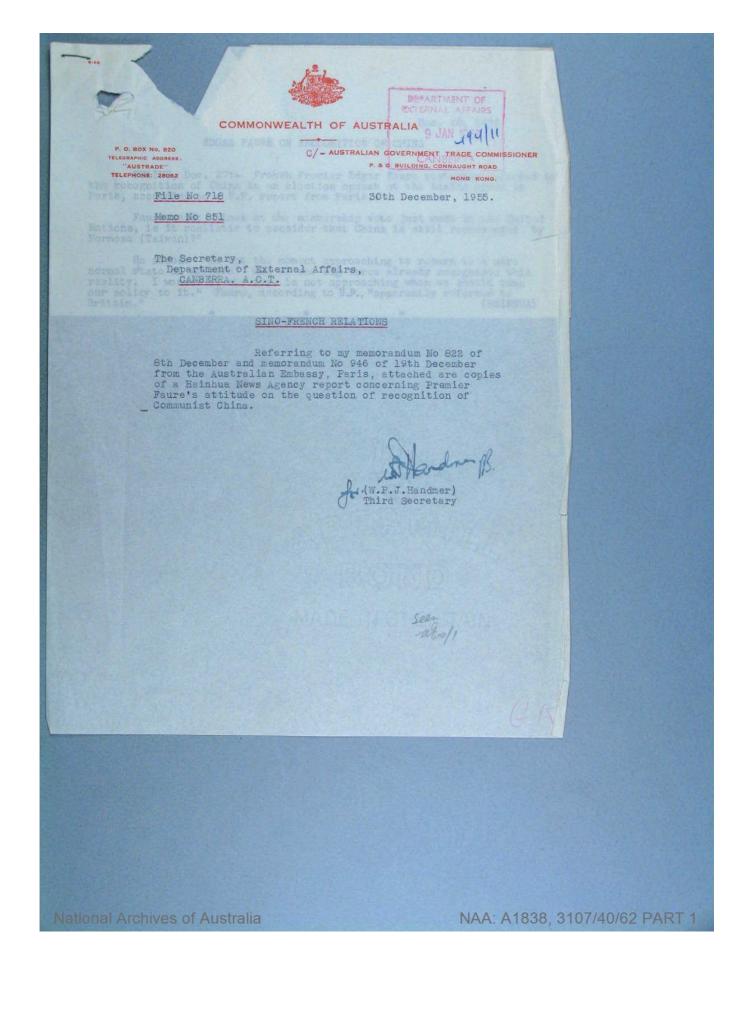
CHINESE IN HONGKONG ASK U.S. TO STRENGTHEN BLOCKADE AGAINST COMMUNISTS.

U.S. Democratic Congressman Robert Byrd disclosed that he had recently received a letter from Dr. Frank S. Wong, President of the American University Club of Hongkong, expressing opposition to any relaxation of trade with Communist China and urging the U.S. to give



National Archives of Australia





Dec. 28, 1955

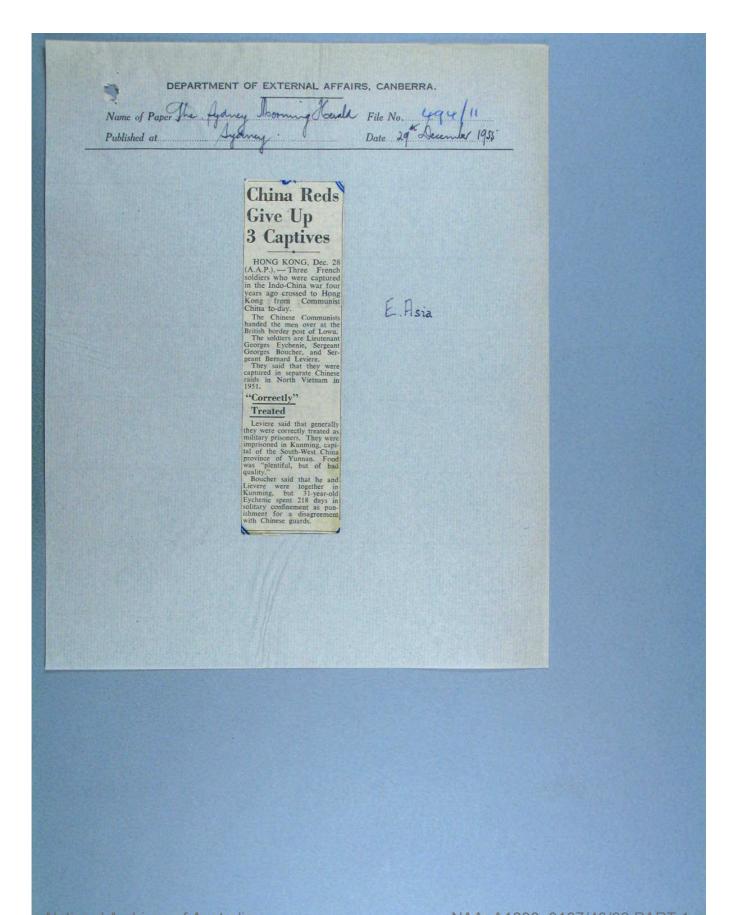
EDGAR FAURE ON RECOGNITION OF CHINA

PEKING, Dec. 27:- French Premier Edgar Faure yesterday referred to the recognition of China in an election speech at the boxing arena in Paris, according to a U.P. report from Paris.

Faure said: "Look at the membership veto just made in the United Nations, is it realistic to consider that China is still represented by Formosa (Taiwan)?"

He added: "Is not the moment approaching to return to a more normal state of affairs? One of the big three already recognises this reality. I wonder if the time is not approaching when we should tune our policy to it." Faure, according to U.P., "apparently referred to Britain." (HSINHUA)

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AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY

19th December, 1955

China : Visit of French Parliamentary Delegation

I refer to your memorandum no. 598 of the 21st of Navember,

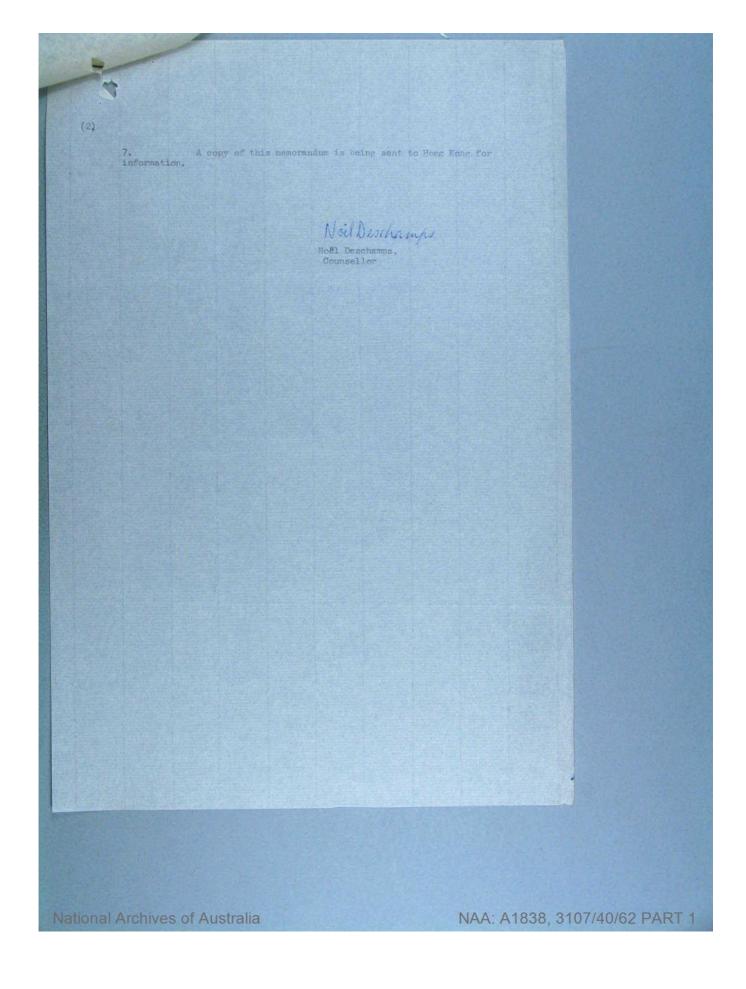
1955.

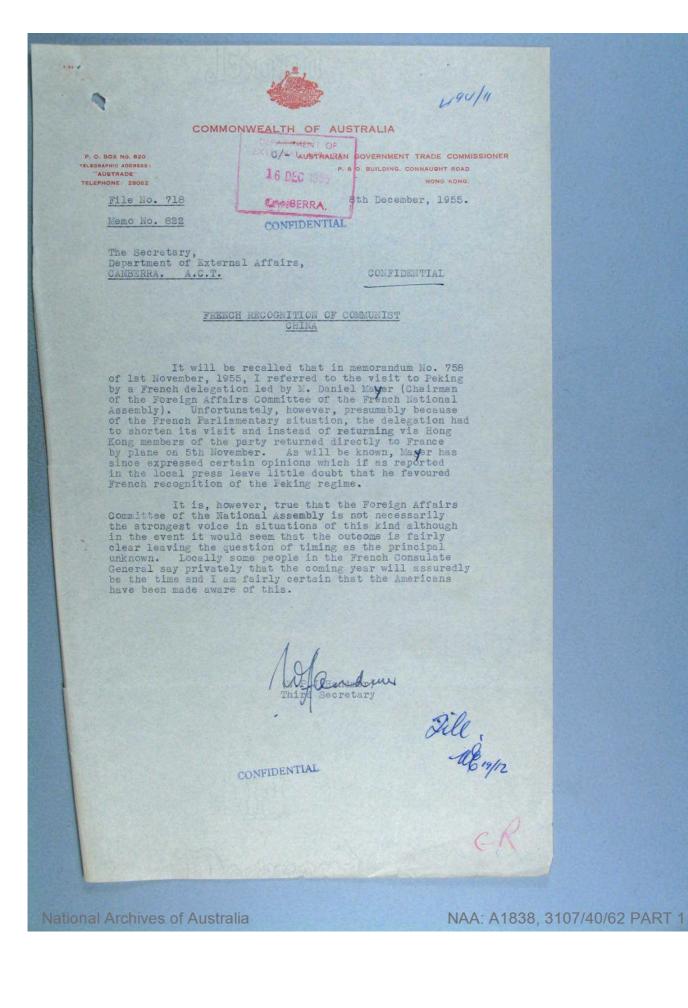
- 2. On 15th December, at the suggestion of M. Jacques Roux, Head of the Asia-Oceania Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, I accompanied M. Beyle of the China desk to a lecture given by M. Deniel Meyer, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the recently dissolved Assembly. The subject of his talk was his recent visit to China as leader of the French Parliamentary Mission to the Far East and it was given to a restricted group which is interested in the Far East and the Pacific, roughly corresponding to the Institute of Pacific Relations. The private nature of the gathering no doubt permitted M. Meyer to speak more freely than he would otherwise have done, but his remarks added little, I am sure, to what most of his hearers already knew.
- M. Meyer made it clear that his own conclusion, and by implication that of the mission as a whole, was strongly in favour of the earliest possible recognition of the Communist Government in Peking. He considers that everything possible should be done to encourage China's growing independence of Soviet influence and went so far as to contend that, in his opinion, the recent tour of India, Burma and Afgnanistan by MM. Bulganin and Khruschev was directed more against China than against the United States. That this view was not shared by many of his audience was indicated by stirrings throughout the room.
- 4. My own impression is that M. Meyer arrived in China already favourably disposed towards the regime in that country and did not overstrain his undoubted critical caracities in analysing and assessing what he saw and was told. He repeated without comment a long and impressive series of statistics on the expansion of educational facilities, the growth of literacy and the emancipation of women, and social and economic development of varied nature. He did not even snare us the proud claim that in a few short years the Communist Government has completely rid the whole of China of Flies. No doubt the evidence adduced in support of this claim was convincing and this particular member of his audience could not help wondering whether the C.S.T.R.O. in its hitherto unsuccessful battle to rid Canberra of the fly menace might not have something to learn from so apparently sweeping a success throughout a country of over 500 silling roule.
- 5. In response to a question as to China's attitude towards her neighbours to the south, such as Vietnam and Indonesia, M. Meyer denied any qualification for talking of the latter, but said that he was satisfied that China was produced to leave Vietnam as a sphere of economic and cultural inclusions to Present

6. There can be no question that the shortening of the Parliamentary Delegation's visit to China was due to the imminent prospects of a general election in France and the desire of its members to return to their constituencies.

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National Archives of Australia





13th December, 1955. Mr. Eckersley In your absence on 9th December,
Mr. Upton passed the papers below to me. Here
are some comments on two of the matters raised
therein, vis., Sino-Soviet Relations and "approaches
to Feking. 2. So far, the alliance has served well the interests of both Moscow and Peking. It protects the Russian rear and shields and side China in a period of gathering strength. In the long run, it could pose important problems arising from the degree of independent authority Peking will be capable of exerting and will wish to exert in Asia, and, possibly, from Chinese population pressures. Sino-Soviet Relations. in so far as the Soviet shields Peking with her major-power status and assists with trade, technical guidance, and industrialisation credits, Poking would seem to be the net beneficiary. This state of affairs might be expected to maintain so long as the cold war continues. In other words Peking's enemies have to recken with total war in a showdown; but Moscow's military might lose; some of its significance in the alliance so long as current communist aggressive tactics do not call for the use of modern weapons of warfare. 4. And in the meantime, China's position in Asia has made it easier for Peking than Moscow to operate diplomatically and by means of political warfare in South East Asia. (Asian nationalism; China borders on several areas subject to subversive operations; historical connections with other parts of South East Asia; similar current sconomic problems). 5. But Peking faces tremendous difficulties which, for the time being, are to Moscow's advantage Pearson said that it suited Moscow to keep China out of the United Mations. It would seem no less importants within the Copland context, for Moscow to see that Peking is kept dependent upon Soviet economic aid. Some observers, Starlinger and Rostow go so far as to say Moscow is deliberately giving just enough aid to start industrialisation but not enough to put China on her own feet. In "Limits of Soviet Power" Starlinger developed this as follows: (a) Moscow won't give Peking all the help she needs; (b) In fact, Moscow can't give Peking all the help she needs; SECRET National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

- (c) Only the United States can;
- (d) If Peking continues dependent on Moscow (for industrialisation) and is not offered an accord with the United States she will be compelled to "starve herself to greatness", I.2. to injustrialise at the expense of the farmer.
- (e) It was in the interests of the United States to come to terms with Peking before the latter decided collectivisation of agriculture was necessary to achieve industrialisation.

6. If this argument is accepted the time for the "Marshall aid" plan to China mentioned by Dr. Copland would seem to be at hand. (After important differences within the Party China recently decided to make an all out drive for the co-operativization of agriculture, the last stage before collectivization. The Party expects serious "difficulties" but Mao's directive made it clear that these would have to be faced up to if industrialisation was to be achieved).

- 7. Rostow considers the prospects of Moscow becoming a junior partner in the alliance distant, but thinks the Societ is already hedging against it. As evidence he cites:
 - (a) Limitations on aid for industrial-
 - (b) Maintenance of Noscow's own direct ties with key Asian Communist parties, notably in Japan and India.
 - (c) Ascertach of strong major-power interest in Asia as a whole, e.g., Geneva Conference of 1954.
 - (d) Increased vigor of campaign of conomic attraction in India and Afghanistan (Presumably, he would now add Surma).

8. In the light of South East Asian comment (below) it seems unnecessary to comment on the Soviet-Indian aspects of Dr. Copland's note. However, it might be useful to recall that Nehru played a leading part in getting Chou to do senething about Chinese dual nationality and that he was at least partly motivated by fear of the political use which Peking could make of the Overseas Chinese.

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In the light of Peking's attitude to the Overseas Chinese since the signing of the Nationality Treaty with Indonesia, it seems questionable whether he would yet be satisfied in this direction, protestations of peaceful intentions at Bandung notwithstanding. It might also be useful to recall the recent return from Feking to Nepel of Dr. K.I. Singh and the disquieting possibilities the Indians are reported to see in this.

"Approaches" to Peking.

9. A chief difficulty would of course be in relation to Formosa. The problem would seem to be not whether, as envisaged by Pearson, Canada would be prepared to leave open the ultimate status of Formosa in relation to China, but whether Peking will accept a recognition which does mt concode the Communist position.

10. The propaganda from Peking at the time of the ammountment of a "regular" Sino-Italian conference on trade stressed that "extension of economic and cultural exchange must be based on normal relations between the two countries. Only after diplomatic relations are established between China and Italy can the wish of the peoples of both countries be fully satisfied". At about the same time "Avanti" in Rome quoted Mac as telling Nenni when he was in Peking that he could not consider diplomatic relations with Italy until Italy had broken with the Formesan regime.

11. The French Parliamentary Delegation (headed by Daniel Rayer, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee) which recently visited China was to report to the French Government on the prospects of future Franco-Chinese relations.

12. In the matter of "approaches" it might perhaps be useful to sound out (either directly or through the F.O) the French and the Italians as to the result of their exploratory moves. We have already asked Faris to report what they can about the result of the visit of the French Parliamentary Delegation but did not specifically mention the Formosan issue. The Italian amouncement that Italy's allies would be kept informed but it may not be out of plage to take the initiative and ask whats their present thinking is. The question of recognition seems bound to crop up in the trade talks they are to have "soon", and the Italian experience might obviate the necessity of having some sort of Australian Delegation go over ground already covered by the Italians.

K.D. Bast Asia.

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FILE COPY

494/11 598

21st November, 1955.

The Australian Embassy, PARIS.

Sino-French Relations.

I refer to our memorandum No. 588 of 15th November.

- 2. We now learn that the French Parliamentary Delegation cut short their visit to China "due to unforseen circumstances" and that their leader, Daniel Mayer, said on leaving Peking, that the Delegation would present their preliminary conclusions as to the prospects of Sino-French relations to the French National Assembly and the French Government.
- 3. Our representative in Hong Kong reports that the general belief there is that the tour was cut short on account of the coming elections in France and not because of any happening in China.
- 4. We would appreciate any information you can obtain about the Delegation's report to the French Government.

(T.W. Eckeroley) for Secretary.

National Archives of Australia

Copy for European.

494/11 8 Memo No.... 9 8

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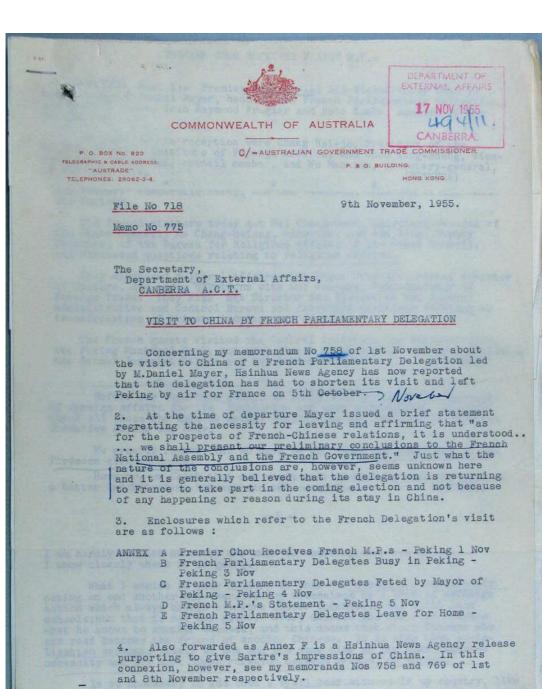
(T.W. Eckersley) for Secretary.

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CONFIDENTIAL 494/11 21st November, 1955. The External Affairs Representative, HONG KONG Sino-French Relations Report of Interrogation of M. Pano by French Assistant Military Attache, Hong Kong In accordance with the request contained in your memorandum No. 769(718) of 8th November I enclose an English Translation of the above report. (T.W. Eckersley) for Secretary. CONFIDENTIAL National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CAN Name of Paper Radio Gelling, File No. Published at Date 19	BERRA. p. 494/11. * Javenber 1955
16. In Paris, the President of the Fra of Commerce has urged the French Government to speedily in order to stimulate trade between At a meeting of French businessmen he said the France and China was extremely slow. Also French Trade Mission to China in 1953 called recognition of China by France so that normal could be resumed.	the two countries.
National Archives of Australia	NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

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(W.P.J. Handmor) Third Secretary

PREMIER CHOU RECETVES FRENCH M.P.s PEKING, Nov. 1:- Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi told received Daniel Mayer, head of the French Parliamentary Delegation, and Maurice Faure, Jean Raymond Frugier and Rene Kuehn, members of the delegation. ational Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATES BUSY IN PEKING PEKING, Nov. 3:- The visiting French Parliamentary Delegation met personages in various walks of life in this city during the past two days.

The delegates yesterday held discussions with the leaders of the democratic parties, including: Li Chi-shen, Chairman of the Revolutionary democratic parties, including: Li Chi-shen, Vice-Chairman, and Hu Yu-Committee of the Kuomintang; Chang Po-chun, Vice-Chairman, and Hu Yu-chih, Secretary-General, of the China Democratic League; Li Chu-chen, chih, Secretary-General of the China Democratic National Construction Association; Vice-Chairman of the China Association for Promoting Chou Chien-jen, Vice-Chairman of the China Association for Promoting Democracy; Huang Chi-hsiang, Secretary-General of the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, and Hsu Teh-heng, Chairman of the Chiu San Society. The French visitors today met Hsi Chung-hsun, Secretary-General of the State Council; Ho Cheng-hsiang, Director, and Hsu Ying, Deputy Director, of the Bureau for Religious Affairs of the State Council, and discussed questions relating to religious affairs. They discussed cultural affairs with Chien Chun-jui, Acting Minister of Culture, and trade questions with Lei Jen-min, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade. They also met Director Hsu Ti-hsin of the Central Administrative and Control Bureau and discussed questions relating to transformation of private industry and commerce. The French guests visited the Central Institute for Nationalities, the Peking Municipal Gaol, and many places of historical interest including the former Imperial Palace and the Summer Palace. (HSINHUA) tional Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATES FETED BY MAYOR OF PEKING PEKING, Nov. 4:- Mayor Peng Chen was host to four French Parliam of try delegates at a dinner this evening. The guests were Daniel Mayer, Maurice Faure, Jeanraymond Frugier and Rene Kuehn. Daniel Mayer, head of the French Parliamentary delegation, presented gifts to the mayor. Mayor Peng Chen said in a speech that a deep friendship existed between the peoples of China and France and the visit of the French Parliamentary delegation would contribute to this friendship. He toasted the health of the French visitors. Danile Mayer said that upon their return to France, the delegates would objectively and accurately convey to the French people all that they had seen and heard in China. He expressed thanks to the mayor and citizens of Peking on behalf of the citizens of Paris, the whole French nation and particularly the France of 1789 and 1944. Present at the dinner were Chang Hsi-jo, President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs; Chou Keng-sheng, Hu Yu-chih, Chien Tuan-sheng, Chiao Kuan-hua and Lo Lung-chi, vice-presidents of the Institute; Chang Yu-yu, Wu Han and Hsueh Tzu-cheng, vice-mayors of Peking and representatives of people's organisation. (HSINHUA) NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1 ational Archives of Australia

FRENCH M.P.'S STATEMENT PEKING, Nov. 5:- The head of the French Parliamentary Delegation, Deniel Mayer, issued a written statement at the Peking airport before his departure for home this morning. The statement reads: The Delegation of the French National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee, composed of Maurice Faure, J.R. Frugier, R. Kuehn and myself have been the guests of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Our stay lasted two weeks. We visited a number of enterprises of all kinds, including mines, textile factories, heavy and light industries and agricultural cooperatives. We have thus been able to appreciate the achievements made by the Chinese working people. We have also had many talks with government leaders, in particular the premier, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and the general secretary of the congress, concurrently mayor of Peking. We have met with leading officials responsible for the application of economic measures. We have also become better acquainted with the problems faced by the Chinese People's Republic in various fields, particularly concerning industrialisation, agricultural cooperation, people's culture and the national minority question. As for the prospects of French-Chinese relations, it is understood that we shall present our preliminary conclusions to the French National Assembly and the French Government. Before our departure today, we would like to thank the institute of foreign affairs for its invitation and warm hospitality. We also thank all those who have so warmly received us and provided us with information during our stay. We greatly regret that we have to cut short our visit due to unforeseen circumstances. However, we think that our visit will contribute none the less to a better understanding between our two countries. (HSINHUA) - 5 -ational Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1 Page 119

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATES LEAVE FOR HOME PEKING, Nov. 5:- The French Parliamentary Delegation headed by Daniel Mayer, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Nacional Assembly, left here for home by plane today. Seeing them off at the airport were Chang Hsi-jo, President, and other responsible members of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

A written statement was issued by Daniel Mayer before the delegation took off. tional Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

JEAN PAUL SARTRE GIVES IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA PEKING, Nov. 2:- Impressions of New China are given by Jean Pau Sartre, the noted French writer, in an article carried in today's People's Daily. He left China on October 24th after a seven weeks' tour of the country. Excerpts from his article follow: This huge country is ceaselessly changing. By the time I arrived in China, of what my French friends had told me about China on their return to France became no longer entirely true. What I shall (cont'd) National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

Nov. 3, 1955

say a week later will also be not entirely true for future visitors. I spent less than a week in Shenyang and on my return to Peking, there were already changes in its appearances in certain streets, in certain quarters. Some works of constructions had been completed and others started.

As you can imagine, what first rouses astonishment is the immensity of your task. It is necessary to be in China personally to get a true measure of it. One needs to visit your big factories in the Northeast and pass through your countryside on the way back; one needs to see in a single day the blast furnaces of Anshan and peasants near a mudwall village still working on their land with bare hands. Every day, with every glance, one must see the ago-old China side by side with the future China to understand how today you combine such extraordinary and vivid contrasts.

Your clear-sightedness and your immense patience commands respect. Yes, it will take 15 years to unify the spoken language, before the problem of romanisation will be dealt with. At the end of that time, some of those who most ardently desire to change the written language will not be there to see their wishes realised. It does not matter. They are satisfied to work to make it possible. Since there is only one path leading to the goal, it matters little to them whether they go a longer or shorter stretch along the road. The people do not die and they know they will go on to their goal. This is why we were moved so often when engineers, workers or peasants described for us, with the simplicity of prophets, a future which they will not see but which their sons will see for them. An engineer quietly said to me at Fushum: "The city is built on a layer of coal; we'll move it." He smiled about it. He was quite happy to live in a temporary city. Temporary, and yet it will last longer than he. Way down in the extreme south, an agronomist who experiments with grafts and cuttings said to me: "We shall transplant all the fruit trees from the plains to the slopes of these mountains." He showed me the mountains. He saw them covered with banana and papaya trees; and I saw what he saw. Since the most immediate truth in China is the future, we see through your eyes a world that we have already left. But don't think that this saddens us. Quite the contrary. You dommunicate to us your patience and your modesty; through you, through your work and through you faith, the future is already there. I have always thought that my death would be frightful if everyone died with me; but I am hardly worried about it any more if humanity survives me and if I know clearly where it is going.

What I admire in your country is that the masses are ceaselessly acting on one another and emancipating themselves by a sort of exchange action which always brings everyone closer together. You still lack schools; but that is not the point. Every Chinese who can road teaches what he knows to another Chinese; and this means that every Chinese who can read becomes the friend of another Chinese. It is thus that socialisation presents itself at one and the same time as the most rigorous necessity and the most human relation between person and person.

Is it necessary to add that I shall bear witness in my country, like so many others, and against a certain section of the press, to your universal will for peace? Here again, we take hold of a positive fact under two complementary aspects. On the one hand, people who learn to love each other cannot possibly want to make war. But on the other hand, there is actual proof that the maintenance of peace is an objective necessity for China. Only peace can guarantee her the future that she is forging and already displaying and which is the sole concern of all her people. (HSINHUA)

- 4 -

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H94/II

26th November, 1955

CULTURAL AND TRADE MISSIONS AS EXPLORATORY MOVES TOWARDS RECOGNITION OF COMMUNIST CHINA

The Secretary

The Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister told the Canadian Minister for Fisheries in Peking last September that he hoped Canada would eventually recognise Communist China and that he "thought as an exploratory move it might be wise to exchange cultural delegations followed by the possible exchange of trade delegations".

2. In this context it is interesting to note recent contexts with China by Italy and France. (Their official announcements in regard to recognition are set cut in Armexes A & B).

Italy

- 5. On 13th August the Italian Consul-General in Geneva contacted Ambassador Wang "to make known the desire of the Italian Covernment to achieve by degrees a normalisation in the commarcial relations" between Italy and China. The outcome of this contact was announced by the A.B.C. on 14th November: trade talks "aimed at extending commercial anchanges" will begin soon, probably in London. Almost certainly "recognition" will be raised at these talks (paras. 5 & 6).
- 4. While Sino-Italian talks were taking place in Geneva Signor Nemmi, Secretary of the Italian Socialist Farty, visited Paking at the invitation of Chou En Lai. There he "opened a vast public campaign for the normalisation of diplomatic, economic and cultural relations between Kenne and Paking". Peking made the most of his visit.
- 5. Points made by Normal were in the Rolem Parss Love board
 - (a) The Italian idea of an Italian Commercial Agency in China "had no place in Chinese thought. They wanted cutright recognition first and foremost".
 - (b) Recognition would involve withdrawal of recognition of the Formosan regime.
 - (e) He was satisfied that solutions could be found to two problems standing between Italy and China, vis. Italian property in China and Roman Catholic Missions.
- 6. The line taken by the Chinese press is that "only after diplomatic relations are established ... can the wishes of the peoples of China and Italy be fully satisfied. Therefore (China) suggested that the question of establishing diplomatic relations .. be discussed at the same time (as negotiations for increased trade)".
- 7. The Italian Foreign Minister will visit Tokyo, Hong Kong and Bangkok between 16th Movember and 2nd December. Handmer thinks he will almost certainly be invited to Feding.

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France Recent French visitors to Peking have included -(a) Four Senators (Michelet, Hamon, Enjalbert and Chochey) invited by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs - September. (b) A 16 - member delegation (led by Madame Levy, Professor of Medicine, University of Peris) from the France-China Friendship Society invited by the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries September. (c) Jean Peul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir - October. (d) A Parliamentary delegation, invited by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, consisting of (1) Daniel Mayor, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly. (11) Maurice Faure, Vice Chairman of the F.A.C. (iii) Joan Raymond Frugier and Reme Fuelm, mambers of the F.A.C. 9. At the end of his visit Senator Michelet said French recognition was "unavoidable". The sooner it was accorded the better. 10. The members of the Foreign Affairs Counittee are still in China. Our scant information indicates they have interested themselves in China's economic re-construction and religion. According to the Chinese Press Mayer believes that Sino-French friendship will be "embanced by the delegation's visit. This friendship would not only have its effect in the fields of economy and culture but also in the political field". KD/GB. East Asia Section. National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

RECENT OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

26th March, 1955 - M. Faure, Prime Minister, in Upper House.

Retention by Chinese Nationalists of their seat in the United Nations showed a "lack of realism".

Later at a Press Conference, M. Faure

explained:

"I wish to avoid any misunderstandings.

I have not said that it is necessary or opportune to give immediate recognition to the present Peking Government. I have pointed out as self evident that Chinese Power is not effectively represented by the Government which is within its jurisdiction only the territory of Formosa and a few Islands. An eventual recognition of the Peking Government will depend both on study of the situation by the allies and of the behavior of the Power concerned"

26th July, 1955 - M. Pinay, Foreign Minister, to Upper House.

The Government was studying the question of establishing diplomatic relations with Communist China and envisaged a beginning with economical and cultural talks. The Korean and Indo China Armistice had removed several obstacles....."

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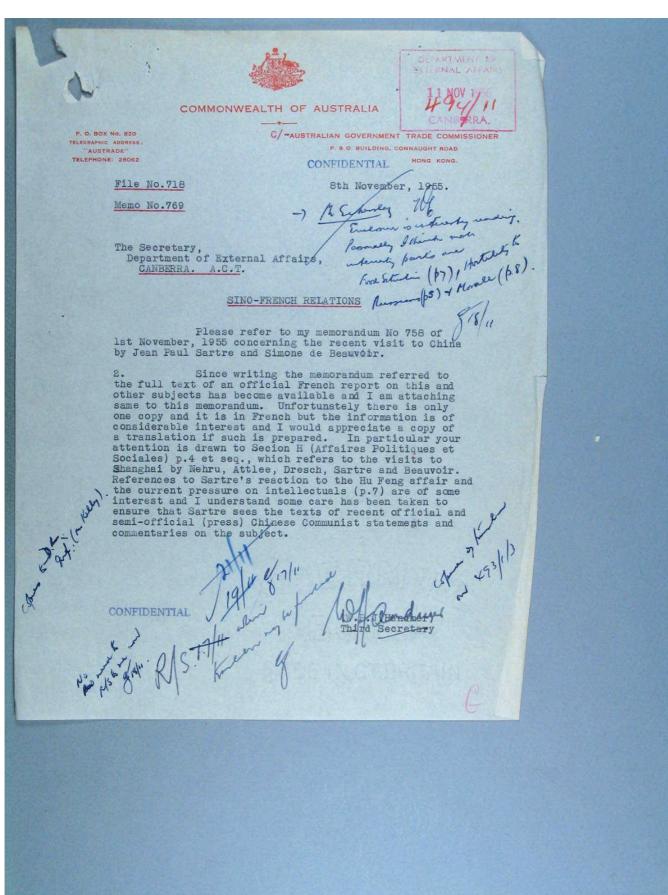
KD/GH CONFIDENTIAL 15th November 1955 Australian Embassy, SINO - FRENCH RELATIONS In your memorandum No. 513 (153/5/1) of 28th July you reported that the French Government felt they could begin to study the establishment of diplomatic relations with Communist China and that in the meantime they envisaged economic and cultural talks. Since then we have had reports from Hong Kong of visits to Peking by -(a) Four French Senators (Michelet, Hamon, Enjelbert and Chochey) invited by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. (b) A 16 - member delegation (led by Madame Jeanne Levy, Professor of Medicine of the University of Paris) of the France - China Friendship Society invited by the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. (c) A 4 - member French Parliamentary delegation consisting of members of the Foreign Affairs Committee viz.

Daniel MAYER, Maurice FAURE, Jean Raymond FRUSIER and Reme KUSHN, invited by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. (d) Jean Paul SARTRE and Simone De BEAUVOIR. 5. We would be interested to learn whether these visits can be regarded as exploratory moves towards French recognition of Communist China and what progress has been made in the study of the establishment of diplomatic relations.

(CONFIDENTIAL)

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Mr. Horne suggests you may be interested to see the brief reference on fage 10 of he attacked (as mother) & JR. CHENG KUNG-HSI, a forme Charge on Canturas. (The attentioned is a report by the of an inter new will a Mr. + Mrs. Fans who recently left Communit China.) D'Ear hand 21/4 National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1 TRANSLATION

THE UNITED KINGDOM
MILITARY ATTACHE
HONG KONG OFFICE

494/11

HONG KONG, 31st October, 1955

NO 266/AMHK

SECRET/CONFIDENTIAL

NOTE

for

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES

2nd Division

PARIS

REPORT OF INTERROGATION

- 1. Name: FANO, Pierre , Director of building societies
- 2. Nationality: French, born 5th January 1916 at Shanghai
- 3. Present address: Gloucester Hotel until 27.10.55; future: 61 Avenue de Saxe, Paris
- 4. Date of information: collected until 15.10.55
- 5. Questioned 24 and 25.10.55 for six hours
- 6. Biography: secondary studies at the Stanislas College, Paris; degree in law at the Ecole Libre des Science Politiques; military service as 2nd class in 1938 in air force at Metz, then transferred to the General Staff in Paris because of knowledge of English; demobilised in August 1940; joined the French Railways in May 1941 in the central finance office, then left for Shanghai in April 1946 where he managed several concerns in which his family were the chief shareholders until his departure. These interests were the Societe FONCIM, the Picardie Building Society, the International Saving Society
- 7. Remarks and Impressions: The informant and his wife who were known to the interrogator before "liberation" have both had a literary education. They are liberal intellectuals who like so many others at the time felt a sense of relief at the arrival of the communists "who were going to put an end to the anarchy of the KMT". From experience they became, like so many others, confirmed anti-communists, observing with fear the total inability of the general public to see the imminent danger. They lost a fortune worth several million U.S. dollars in Shanghai. They have accepted this loss with equanimity because of their joy at being released from the "People's Paradise" after being hostages for six years. They obtained exit visas only after signing a note admitting that they owed 14 million U.S. dollars to the authorities.

The briefness of their stay in Hong Kong did not permit a detailed questioning. Economic questions were barely touched. They represent a veritable mine of information on everyday life in Shanghai and on the history of this city under the communists. It will be worthwhile questioning them further on their arrival in France.

Madame FANO intends to publish what she has observed.

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A. ARMY (LAND FORCES)

There has been a progressive increase in strengths over three years;
There were large scale troop movements immediately after the Korean armistice
but nothing comparable since. Six to seven months ago military patrols
consisting of three or four soldiers carrying machine pistols were patrolling
the streets in increasing numbers. They do not wear the arm band of the
police. In the former American school, avenue Petain, the informant has often
seen soldiers training, setting up sights, digging trenches. The soldiers
are well fed and live away from the population. There were no new uniforms
up to the time of his departure.

B. NAVY

Sailors are rarely seen in Shanghai and no ships between this city and KIACHOW apart from three or four small gunboats. It is forbidden to walk in this area. The witness saw nothing when he was leaving as his ship left Shanghai at dusk.

C. AIR FORCE

LUNGWHA is a civil air port, HUNGJAO solely military and very busy. It appears to have only MIG mono-motors. No more than ten planes are in the air at one time. They often fly in groups of three or four, generally remaining above HUNGJAO. Sometimes night flights are made but these are of short duration, of one hour or more, sometimes in conjunction with aerial defence exercises. The informant has never seen other types of planes. The Soviet advisers have not been seen since 1953 in the quarter assigned to them near HUNGJAO. Chinese airmen rarely come to Shanghai.

- D. DEFENCE AND SECURITY
- E. COMMUNICATIONS Not included in interrogation
- F. TOPOGRAPHY

G. ECONOMY

Shipping. The informant has little information; according to the local agent for Messageries Maritimes an average of 30 ships a month enter Shanghai but they do not leave fully loaded. An Egyptian vessel brought in the first cargo of cotton in September. According to a friend of the

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informant working in textiles, Egyptian cotton, by virtue of its superior qualities could not be used in Chinese machines nor could it be used in conjunction with Chinese cotton.

Transfer of Industries to Inner China

It is known that there has been some transfer and in addition some universities have been moved but the extent of this is not known.

H. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Visits of foreign delegations:

- 1) NEHRU. When he came to Shanghai in the course of his official visit to China, NEHRU said that he would receive all foreigners in the city at the Indian Consulate. The Chinese tried to dissuade him saying that it would be extremely difficult to be present at a reception to which foreigners from countries they had not recognised would be invited; they proposed, since he insisted, a cocktail party for Chinese officials and recognised foreign representatives and a second cocktail party for the others which they would not attend. "There will be one reception only or none", Nehru insisted. In the end the Chinese agreed. When Nehru arrived at the reception he was followed by a Chinese military band which played all its brasses noisily. As is customary at official receptions given in Shanghai by foreign consulates on their national day the Chinese functionaries carefully maintain a position between them and the other foreign guests. This time they broke with tradition and mixed freely among the guests. So much so that, firstly, those who wanted to speak to Nehru were obliged to shout because of the music and, secondly, because a Chinese communist was always close by to listen in. Madame FANO tried to talk to Nehru but all she succeeded in saying was "Mr. Prime Minister don't you find this music rather noisy?" Casting an angry glance in the direction of the band Nehru shouted "It's a great nuisance indeed!"
- 2) ATTLEE & CO. At the reception given by the British Consul on the occasion of the visit of the Labour delegation the Chinese officials stood aside, as is customary, which enabled the informant to obtain the following story from Sam WATSON, the trade unionist. The delegation visited the coal mines at TANGSHAN. The director of the mine and his assistants gave information on production, on the fantastic increase

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creche, the cultural group, the dining halls, the kitchens etd. Then after/two hours talk he concluded by saying "There now you have seen everything". "We haven't seen anything," you mean", retorted Watson. "That's not how we visit mines at home. We go down into the pits". The Chinese were embarrassed and did their best to discourage them pointing out that the visitors had to keep to their time-table, that the coal dust was unpleasant etc. Watson, supported by Bevan both of whom were miners, finally obtained what they wanted and noted with surprise that the director, so loquacious in the open air, was quite ignorant of everything in the mine itself.

3) PROFESSOR DRESCH, President of the Chinese-French Friendship Society, recently visited China. In the English Bulletin of the Hsinhua Agency Madame Fano read that he was in Shanghai. As a former student of the Sorbonne she wanted to see him. This, however, was not easy since all official visitors reside in the former Cathay Mansion, now the Chien Chiang Hotel, called by everyone in Shanghai dialect- the King Kong. It was impossible to find him there because entry to the hotel is strictly forbidden: there is a "Cerberus" at the gate, another in the courtyard and a third in the hall. It is also impossible to telephone, the number of/hotel is "secret" and the telephone company refuses to divulge it. But careful observation had enabled Madame Fano to notice that a fleet of official cars left the hotel each morning at 9 o'clock and returned in the afternoon about 5 o'clock. She made a detour at the end of the street and asked her driver to get in between two cars of the fleet when it returned to the hotel. The plan succeeded. Madame Fano's car entered the court of the hotel and she proceeded to the hall. She was immediately accosted by a Chinese who led her aside and submitted her to a formal questioning for more than an hour; her name, address, profession, biography, parents, grand parents, their political views etc ...: and finally the reason for her appearance in the hotel. "Very sorry, Professor Dresch is not here". "And when can I see him?" Come back again tomorrow after 9 o'clock. Madame Fano knew that this was just the time when he would be absent from the hotel. Being prepared for any eventuality she had written a note to the professor giving the date, her name and telephone number. She asked the Chinese to be good enough to give it to the addressee. This he promised to do promptly.

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veral days passed and then she learned from the Hsinhua Agency that the professor had left. Some time after she received a letter posted in Peking, in which he expressed his very great regret that he had missed eeeing her; the note had been given to him hust as he was leaving Shanghai airport.

4) J.P. SARTRE and SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR

The informant and his wife dined recently in Shanghai with these two writers.

Madame Fano, a bookseller in Paris, is very well known in French literary circles; and was acquainted with these two. She had succeeded in getting in touch with them by telegram in Peking. The correspondent of the France-Press Agency in the Chinese capital, Jacques Locquin, who acted as guide, philosopher and friend to the two visitors, had warned them to avoid the Fanos in Shanghai. "They are pestiferous", he said. At dinner, Sartre appeared obviously affected by the Hu Feng affair.

(Hu Feng- a communist writer arrested as a counter-revolutionary, who had revolted against the stifling domination of the party in literature. He was not convinced by the arguments of the party. As for Madame de Beauvoir who is much more leftist than Sartre, she seemed to accept without question the arguments of the mandarins and showed the greatest enthusiasm for the achievements of the People's Government. Sartre was somewhat moved by the description of conditions in Shanghai as described by the Fanos.

50 Miscellaneous Remarks

The informant emphasises that the tours made by visitors in China are so well organized that if they could all be gathered together on one day and asked to compare their impressions they would soon see that they were all shown round by the same "reformed capitalist" in Shanghai(a member of the LIU family) who speaks to them all in identical words.

He recently read an article by Vercors who after one of these tours of China wrote that the Chinese there were very anxious to increase their contacts with foreigners. "Whye then do they expel and deprive of their possession all those who live there?" asked M. Fano.

Hostility of the people towards the Russians

At the beginning of 1954 the Picardie business wasput into

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sequestration by the Chinese authorities who immediately dismissed the suropean staff: some of them lived in the building. To force them to leave the authorities made them pay exorbitant rents. A Russian night watchman came to the informant who promised him another residence in a Chinese estate which he still owned. The Russian rejused, preferring to remain at the Ficardic rather than live with the Chinese because as he said "They hate the Soviets and unfortunately make no distinction between them and the White Russians." The rent was more than a quarter of his salary before dismissal. The informant has heard that some Russians have been roughly handled by the Chinese at night. He believes that these rumours are well founded. On the lst. October, 1955 during the Chinese National Day celebrations he and his wife were caught up in a huge crowd. A Chinese urchin, seeing them, shouted out, "Sulini, Sulini(Soviets). "Fa Kuo"(French), Fano said, which immediately produced much joy amongst the crowd.

There is at present much less Sino-Soviet friendship propaganda. The anniversary of the Moscow-Peking Pact, formerly celebrated with great ceremony, was not observed this year. However, the informant considers that the authorities are certainly not encouraging hostility towards the Soviet Union and that they deal severely with any anti-Soviet demonstrations.

Depopulation of Shanghai

Meetingw to persuade the unemployed and even those with jobs such as servants (except those with foreigners) and who were considered undesirable, that it was necessary to leave the city to go to the country where the general situation was so much better it seemed. "Moreover, Shanghai", said the cadres at these meetings, "is a dense area on the coast which is extremely vulnerable in time of war. Now it is the duty of the authorities to concern themselves with the security of the people". The campaign was aimed at all those who had relatives in the rural areas, but this was a strategical blunder because these were just the very people who were so well informed on the real nature of the situation of the peasants, and of course they offered the greatest resistance. Visits to the homes of these people were also part of the campaign. They were promised that their fares would be paid if they left before the end of September, otherwise they would leave all the same but at their own expense.

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Those who resigned themselves to it had to send in an official request to the authorities in order to show them that departure was spontaneous. But, generally speaking, the p ropaganda failed and the campaign was suspended. The informant knew of several cases of Chinese who did leave but were sent back to Shanghai by the cadres in the village who had no use for them: this, in his opinion, was one of the reasons, combined with the resistance of the population, behind the suspension of the campaign.

Food Situation

This is becoming progressively worse. Beef has disappeared although it was on sale two days before the National celebrations. The informant hastened to fill his refrigerator. Buffalo is very scarce and tough. Vegetables are also scarce and there is little choice. One has to get into a queue at four o'clock in the morning to buy them. Oil, sugar, and cotton are severely rationed; rations are always strictly adhered to. There are no fluctuations in prices. The Chinese complain of not getting enough to eat; Europeans come and buy the chickens and other expensive foods. There is very little black marketing which is only carried on between Chinese and Europeans, never between the Chinese themselves who distrust each other too much. One can still eat well at a restaurant if one has sufficient money but this will not last because they are considering bringing in a system of food coupons. It is said that food ration cards will not be issued to those who refuse to return to the land.

Beggars who had competely disappeared in the first year of "liberation" have begun to reappear over the last eighteen months. They furtively without too much insistence. The informant never saw them address other Chinese

Arrests

These have been on a tramendous scale during the last six months.

The authorities no longer make arrests in the home as they did previously,
but in the street in such a way as to avoid a scene. At first these were directed
at the intellectuals but now they chiefly affect the working class. An
employee at the informant's office whose job was to maintain liaison with the
Communist control offices was arrested as a counter-revolutionary which
terrified the rest of the staff because whether he talks or not they run the
risk of being regarded as accomplices for not having denounced him themselves.

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The campaign to eliminate tecret counter-revolutionaries" is modified licly as soon as an important foreign delegation is expected in Shanghai.

The police are becoming more and more brutal and active against the population; they abuse those who do not cross the street at the regulation crossing, use force to detain street pedlars, open their packets, things which were not done in the early days of "liberation".

Scholars were considerably shaken by the HU FEND affair. The universities were closed for six weeks. Professors and students everywher went into conclave to expose traitors. People were divided into groups of ten and in each group there was a counter-revolutionary who had to be identified.

Morale of the population

At the time of these mass arrests some Chinese friends of the informant have sworn that they saw anti-communist leaflets on walls. The informant never saw any of these himself.

The rickshaw men are very hostile to the new regime. Some of them speak English as they are sometimes intellectuals who have been unable to find other work. When they have a European client whom they recognise as an old resident they do not hide their feelings.

This is a joke which has been going around the city. "What is Chinese Communism?". Mao Tse Tung came one day to inspect the graduates of the Marxist-Leninist Institute. He explained to the students that they were the avant-garde of the party and the revolution and that they would be sent all over China to form new cadres; however he wanted to feel sure that they had assimilated the theory properly and so he set them a problem. How could a cat be made to swallow pepper? The students held a meeting immediately and after six hours discussion arrived at a solution. Since cats, as everyone knows, do not like pepper, the only thing to do was to force its mouth open and put the pepper in. "Quite out of the question", said Mao. "This would be dictatorship and the P.C.C. will never force the Chinese p cople to do anything against their

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wishes. Go and think again." Another meeting, eight hours this time, and the students put forward another solution; seeing that cats like fish why not stuff one with pepper and give it to the cat. "No", replied Mao, "this would be deceit and the P.C.C. would never deceive the Chinese people. Go away and think again." After talking for five hours the students finally admitted that they were unable to find the correct solution. "But it is very simple", said Mao, all you have to do is to nose cover the cathin pepper and it will be so irritated that it will have to go and lick it off."

According to the informant the oppression has created a certain solidarity even between people of very different social strata. But added to this is a certain distrust which paralyses contacts so much that mutual assistance is confined to the material. One of the Chinese employees of the informant, suffering from a nervous ailment, described later, was treated free of charge by his medical friends who refused all fees when they learned that they would be paid by the informant's firm from a fund set aside for this purpose.

The cinemas are almost empty, although they are very cheap, simply because they only show propaganda films. The flirt is, if not forbidden, at least discouraged. At dances the authorities demand a minimum of light.

There is no prostitution, not for lack of candidates, but for fear of the police. Some seductive girls have solicited clients and then revealed themselves as police women in disguise. The Chinese girl who is not suppressed by virtue has less fear of Europeans.

Propaganda on Formosa has almost ceased since Nehru's visit. The posters have been removed. At present the principal subject is the struggle against traitors nourished by the Hu Feng affair. According to some Chinese friends of the informant the propaganda has made little impression on the young. The majority of them act a part, often quite unconsciously. They are very progressive in public meetings, very respectful of their parents and of tradition at home.

The authorities encourage sport, especially basket-ball. In every office and even in the government, work is interrupted at 10 o'clock

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for a physical education session. Music is played over a loud speaker installed everywhere and the session lasts for two sides of an ordinary record. The movements and the music are exactly the same as when the system was installed in 1953. Exercise is not obligatory but strongly recommended. One is regarded as being unprogressive if one abstains.

Anti-catholic Offensive

The aim of this has been to eliminate the Catholic Church from Shanghai where it is very powerful. Fourteen leaders were arrested and the others have had to endure incessant reeducation meetins. If you write a letter admitting that Bishop HUANS is a traitor and demanding severe punishment for him you can be absolved from attendance at the meetings.

J. Medecine

The informant knows that there has been a sharp rise in nervous disorders. He learned from two doctors (Dr. Santelli and Dr. F.S. Tsang who is the best oculist in China) that a new disease has appeared. Itw symptoms are idential with those of a tumour on the brain(dizziness, vomiting, insomnia). Loss of sight and hearing follow. Treatment-complete rest and sedatives. Treatment is necessary for a year before the patient becomes normal. This illness occurs frequently among higher officials. Dr. Tsang has personally treated about fifteen high Communist functionaries and would have sent a report to the authorities on the new disease (Note: Dr. Santelli, the only European doctor left in Shanghai, intends to leave China next Spring. He will be questioned specifically on this point).

Cases of hyper- and hypo-tension are very common and many students have been affected. The informant has not seen any Russian medicines. The Communists have stopped importing western medicines when they think they can manufacture them well or not.

K. PERSONALITIES

TANNENBAUM, Gerald(?) American, Secretary to Madame SUN YAT-SEN, Communist, speaks Chinese perfectly, 38/40 years old.

SCHWARTZ, Ernest. Austrian, known as an informer

Dr CHENG KUNG-HSI and his wife, local manager of SHELL, ordered to associate

with Europeans, suspected by some, but without any real proof, as an

informer.

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MOBY, lessee of a bar, passes for an American negro, but is inreality a Jamaican; runs a black market in alcohol and tobacco, helps smuggling of currency and other goods ACCOUNT OF INTERROGATION No. 266/AMHK Captain Galula Assistant Military Attache Distribution E.M.F.A. /2D 1 copy E.M.C.E.C./2 1 copy Archives 3 copies (cJ 18.11.55) National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1 AMEASSADE DE FRANCE EN GRANDE-ERETAGNE L'ATTACHE MILITAIRE BUREAU DE HONG-KONG

HONGKONG, le 31 Octobre 1955

No 266/AMHK

- NOTE -

pour

L'ETAT-MAJOR DES FORCES ARMEES

- 2ème Division -

PARIS

COMPTE-RENDU D'INTERROGATION

- 1. Nom: FANO , Pierre, directeur de sociétés immobilières.
- 2. Nationalité: Français, né le 5 janvier 1916 à SHANGHAI.
- 3. Adresse présente: Gloucester Hotel jusqu'au 27.10.55; future : 61 Avenue de Saxe, Paris.
- 4. Date des informations: recueillies jusqu'au 15.10.55.
- 5. Interregé les 24 et 25.10.55 pendant six heures.
- 6. Biographie: études secondaires au collège Stanislas, Paris;
 licence en droit et Eccle Libre des Sciences Politiques;
 service militaire comme 2ème classe/dans l'aviation à
 METZ, puis transféré à l'Etat-Major à Paris en raison
 de ses connaissances en Anglais; démobilisé en Acût
 1940; entré à la Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer
 en mai 1941 au bureau central des finances, puis parti
 pour Shanghai en avril 1946 cà il a géré jusqu'à son
 départ plusieurs affaires dont sa famille était la
 principale actionnaire, la Société FONCIM, la Gérance
 de l'Immeuble Picardie, l'International Saving Society.

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7. Remarques et impressions: l'informateur et sa femme. connus de l'interregateur avant la "libération", ent une forte formation littéraire. Ce sont des intellectuels pendérés et libéraux qui, comme tant d'autres à l'époque, avaient éprouvé un sentiment de soulagement à l'arrivée des communistes "qui allaient mettre fin à l'anarchie du KMT". A l'expérience, ils sont devenus, comme tant d'autres, des anti-communistes convaincus et effarés de constater l'incompréhension générale de l'opinion publique à l'égard du danger chinois. Ils ent perdu à Shanghai une fertune évaluée à plusieurs millions de dollars US; ils acceptent pdutant cette perte le cceur léger tant leur joie est grande d'être enfin sortis du paradis populaire aprés y avoir été tenus pour ctages pendant six ans. Ils n'ent finalement obtenu leur visa de scrtie qu'aprés avoir signé une note admettant qu'ils devaient encore 14 millions de dollars US aux autorités.

> La briéveté de leur passage à Hongkong n'a pas permis de les interroger à fond; les questions économiques ont à peine été effleurées; ils représentent tous deux une véritable mine d'informations sur la vie de tous les jours à Shanghai et sur l'histoire de cette ville sous les communistes. Il serait utile de les interroger plus longuement en France.

Mudame FANO se propose d'écrire ce qu'elle a vu.

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A. ARMEE DE TERRE.

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A. ARMEE DE TERRE.

Les effectifs sent en augmentation progressive depuis treis ans; il y a eu de gres meuvements de treupes sitêt aprés l'armistice de Cerée mais rien de semblable depuis. Depuis 6 à 7 meis, des patreuilles militaires circulent de plus en plus nembreuses dans les rues, constituées de 3 cu 4 soldats armés de mitraillettes et qui ne portent pas le brassard de la Sécurité Publique. Dans l'ancienne école américaine, avenue Pétain, l'informateur a souvent vu des soldats à l'instruction: chevalet de pointage, creusement de tranchées. Les soldats sont bien nourris et vivent brés en dehors de la population. Il n'y avait pas d'uniformes neuveaux jusqu'à son départ.

B. MARINE.

On voit peu de marins à Shanghai et pas de bateaux entre cette ville et KIACHOW, sinon trois ou quatre petites canonnières; il est interdit de circuler au-delà de cette dernière localité. L'informateur n'a rien vu à son départ, son bateau ayant quitté Shanghai au crépuscule.

C. AVIATION.

LUNGHWA est un aérodreme civil, HUNGJAO uniquement militaire et le plus actif. Il paraît ne contenir que des MIG monomoteurs: on n'en voit jamais plus de dix en l'air en même temps; ils volent le plus souvent par groupes de 3 ou 4, restant généralement au-dessus de HUNGJAO. Ils font parfois des vols de nuit de trés courte durée, une heure au plus, quelquefois en conjonction avec des exercices de défense anti-aérienne. L'informateur n'a jamais vu d'autres types d'appareils. On ne voit plus de conseillers soviétiques depuis 1953 dans le quartier qui leur avait été assigné présde Hungjao. Les aviateurs chincis viennent rarement à Shanghai.

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- D. DEFENSE ET SECURITE.
- E. COMMUNICATIONS.

pas interregé.

F. TOPOGRAPHIE.

G. ECONOMIE.

Shipping: l'informateur est mal renseigné; d'aprés l'agent local des Messageries Maritîmes, une moyenne de 30 bateaux par mois touchent Shanghai mais ils ne repartent pas à pleine charge. Un bateau égyptien a amené un premier envoi de coton en septembre; selon un ami de l'informateur travaillant dans les textiles, le coton égyptien, en raison même de sa qualité supérieure, ne peut être travaillé avec les machines chinoises et ne peut non plus être mélangé à du coton chinois.

Transfert d'industries vers l'intérieur: il sait qu'il y en a eu, ainsi que des transferts d'universités, mais il en ignère l'ampleur.

H. AFFAIRES POLITIQUES ET SOCIALES.

Visites de délégations étrangères:

1) <u>MEHRU.</u> Lorsqu'il vint à Shanghai au cours de sa visite officielle en Chine, NEHRU voulut recevoir au consulat indien tous les étrangers de la ville. Les Chineis essayèrent de l'en dissuader en disant qu'ils pouvaient difficilement se rendre à une réception à laquelle seraient conviés des étrangers appartenant à des pays qu'ils n'avaient pas reconnus; ils proposaient, puisqu'il y tenait, un cocktail pour les officiels chineis et les étrangers reconnus, et un autre cocktail pour les autres, auquel ils ne se rendraient pas. "Il y aura une seule réception ou aucune", insista NEHRU. Les Chineis finirent par accepter. Quand Nehru arriva à la réception, il était suivi d'un orchestre militaire chineis qui jouait bruyamment de tous ses cuivres; d'habitude, dans les réceptions officielles données à Shanghai par les consuls étrangers à

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l'occasion de leur fête nationale, les fonctionnaires chincis se tenaient entre eux et soigneusement à l'écart des autres invités étrangers; il rempirent cette fois avec la tradition et circulèrent dans la foule des invités; si bien, prime, que ceux qui voulaient parler à Nehru étaient obligés de hurler à cause de la músique, secundo, qu'un communiste chincis était toujours à proximité pour tendre l'oreille. Madame FANO entreprit de bavarder avec Nehru mais tout ce qu'alle réussit à dire fut: "Monsieur le Premier Ministre, ne trouvez-vous pas cette musique plutôt bruyante?" Jetant un regard courroucé à l'orchestre, Nehru s'écria: "It's a great nuisance indeed!".

2) ATTLEE et Cie. A la réception donnée par le consul de Grande-Bretagne à l'occasion du passage de la délégation travailliste, les officiels chincis restèrent à l'écart, comme de coutume, ce qui permit à l'informateur de recueillir l'histoire suivante auprés de Sam WATSON, le syndicaliste. La délégation visitait les mines de houille de TANGSHAN. Le directeur de l'entreprise et ses assistants donnèrent forces informations sur la production, sur l'augmentation fantastique du rendement depuis que la mine appartenait au peuple, montrèrent la crêche, le cercle culturel, les réfectoires, les cuisines, etc... Puis, après deux heures de discours, il conclut: "voilà, vous avez tout vu." -"Nous n'avons encore rien vu, vous voulez dire", rétorqua Watson, "ce n'est pas comme celà que nous visitons une mine chez neus; descendens dans les puits." Embarras des Chinois qui insistèrent pour les décourager en invoquant le programme chargé des visiteurs et l'heraire, la poussière salissante du charben, etc... WATSON appuyé de HEVAN, anciens mineurs tous deux, finit par obtenir ce qu'il voulait et constata avec surprise que le directeur, si bavard à l'air libre, était ignorant de tout au fond de la mine.

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3) Le Professeur DRESCH. Président de 1' "Association d'Amitié Sinc-Française", il visitait récemment la Chine. Par le bulletin en Anglais de l'Agence Hsinhua, Madame FANO apprit qu'il se trouvait à Shanghai. Ancienne élève de la Sorbonne. elle tint à le voir. Il y avait toutefois quelques difficultés: ces visiteurs efficiels sont invariablement logés dans l'ancien Cathay Mansion, devenu le Chien Chiang Hotel, et que tout le monde appelle en dialecte shanghaien le King Kong; impossible d'aller le trouver là parce que l'accés de l'hôtel est rigoureusement interdit; il y a un cerbère à la grille, un autre dans la cour et un troisième dans le hall. Impossible également de lui téléphoner, le numéro de l'hôtel est "secret" et la compagnie des téléphones refuse de le divulguer. Mais une lengue observation avait permis à Madame FANO de remarquer qu' une caravane de voitures officielles quittait l'hôtel chaque matin à 9 heures et rentrait l'aprés-midi vers 5 heures. Elle s'embusqua dene au cein de la rue dans sen aute et denna l'ordre à son chauffeur de se faufiler entre deux voitures de la caravane dès que celle-ci rentrerait. Le plan réussit, la voiture de Madame FANO fut admise dans la cour de l'hôtel et Madame F. se précipita vers le hall. Elle fut instantanément repérée par un Chincis qui la mena à l'écart et qui lui fit subir un interregateire en règle pendant prés d'une heure: son nem, son adresse, sa profession, sa biographie, ses parents, ses grands-parents, leurs opinions politiques, etc...; enfin, le motif de sa présence. "Very serry, le professeer DRESCH n est pas là" -"Et quand pourrais-je le voir?" - " Revenez demain aprés 9 heures". Madame FAND savait que c'était justement l'heure cù il serait surement absent. S'étant préparée à toutes les éventualités, elle avait mis dans man une enveloppe au nom du professeur, un mot avec la date, son nom et son numéro de téléphone; elle pria le Chincis de vouloir bien la remettre à son destinataire, ce qui, promit-il, serait fait promptement et avec plaisit. Plusieurs jours s'écoulèrent et elle apprit par l'Agence Heinhua le départ du professeur. Quelques temps aprés, elle reçut de

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une lettre postée à Pékin dans laquelle il se lamentait sincèrement de l'avoir manquée, le message ne lui ayant été remis qu'à l'aérodreme de Shanghai à son départ.

- 4) J.P. SARTRE et Simone de BEAUVOIR. L'informateur et sa femme ent déjeûné récemment à Shanghai avec ces deux personnages. Madame FANO, libraire à Paris, et trés répandue dans les milieux littéraires français, les connaissait tous deux. Elle était parvenue à les contacter par télégramme à Pékin. Le correspondant de l'Agence France-Presse dans la capitale chinoise, Jacques LOCQUIN, qui s'est érigé en menter des visiteurs français, leur avait surtout bien recommandé d' éviter les FANO à Shanghai: "Ce sont des pestiférés" disait-il. Au déjeuner, SARTRE parut très affecté par l'affaire HU FENG, homme de lettres communiste arrêté comme contre-révolutionnaire pour s'être insurgé contre la domination étouffante du parti sur la littérature. Les arguments du parti ne lui paraissent pas trés convaincants; quant à Madame de FEAUVOIR, "Beaucoup plus à gauche que SARTRE", elle semblait accepter velentiers les justifications des mandarins et témoignait d'un enthousiasme plus vif à l'égard des réalisations du gouvernement du peuple. SARTRE fut passablement ébranlé par toutes les informations sur la situation à Shanghai obligemment fournies par les FANO.
- 5) <u>Divers.</u> L'informateur assure que les tournées de visiteurs en Chine sont si bien organisées que si l'on pouvait les réunir un jour et confraîter leurs impressions, ils s'apercevraient par exemple qu'ils ont tous vu à Shanghai le même "capitaliste réformé" (un membre d'une famille LIU) qui leur a tenu le même discours.

Il a lu récemment un article de VERCORS qui, après une de ces tournées en Chine, écrivait que les Chineis étaient trés désireux de multiplier leurs contacts avec les étrangers, ne demandaient qu'à en recevoir. "Pourquei donc ent-ils commencé par expulser - après les avoir dépouillés - tous ceux qui s'y

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trouvaient doja ?", demande M. FANO.

Hostilité de la population envers les Russes.

Au début de 1954, l'immeuble picardie fut mis sous séquestre par les autorités chincises qui licencièrent aussitét son personnel européen; certains logatient dans l'immeuble: pour les encourager à déménager, les autorités leur demandèrent un loyer trés élevé. Un gardien de nuit russe vint trouver l'informateur qui premit de lui trouver un autre logement dans une cité chincise qu'il gérait encore. Le Russe refusa et préféra rester au Picardie plutêt que d'habiter parmi des Chincis car, dit-il "ils détestent les Soviets et ne font malheureusement pas de différence entre eux et les Russes blancs". Le loyer représentait plus d'un quart de ce qui était son salaire avant son licenciement.

L'informateur a entendu dire que quelques Russes ent été malmenés la nuit par des Chincis. Il creit que ces bruits sent fendés.

Le ler Octobre 1955, lors de la fête nationale chinoise, il se trouva pris avec sa femme dans une foule immense. Un gamin chinois, en les voyant, s'écria: "Sulini, Sulini" (Sovieta) - "Fa Kuo" (Français), dit FANO, ce qui provoqua aussitôt une explosion de joie de la populace.

Il y a à présent beauccup moins de propagande sur l'amitié sinc-soviétique. L'anniversaire du pacte Moscou-Pékin, autrefois célébré en grandes pempes, est passé inaperçu cette année.

L'informateur estime cependant que les autorités n'encouragent certainement pas l'hostilité contre l'URSS et qu'elles séviraiemt durement contre les manifestations de russophobie.

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Dépeuplement de SHANGHAI.

A partir du mois de mai 1955, il y eut d'innombrables meetings populaires pour persuader les sans-travail -et même certains Chinois qui travaillaient, comme les domestiques (sauf ceux des étrangers), et qui étaient jugés indésirablesqu'il fallait quitter la ville pour les campagnes où la situation, paraît-il était bien meilleure; "De plus, Shanghai ", disaient les cadres à ces meetings, "est une énorme agglomération située sur la côte, donc trés vulnérable en cas de conflit. Or, il est du devoir des autorités de se précocuper de la sécurtté du peuple". La campagne visa tout d'abord ceux qui avaient des parents dans les localités rurales, ce qui se révélu comme une erreur stratégique car c'étaient justement ceux qui étaient les mieux renseignés sur la véritable situation des paysans et qui opposèrent la résistance la plus ferme. Il y eut en même temps des visites domiciliaires auprés des gens visés. On leur promit de leur payer leur voyage d'ils partaient avant la fin de septembre, autrement ils partiraient quand même, mais à leurs frais. Ceux qui s'y résignèrent durent adresser une demande officielle aux autorités pour bien marquer, comme il se doit, la spontanéité de leur départ. Mais, au total, la propagande échoua et la campagne fut suspendue. L'informateur connaît quelques cas de Chinois qui partirent ainsi mais qui furent refculés sur Shanghai par les cadres responsables des villages qui n'en abaient que faire; c'est à sen avis l'un des metifs, avec la résistance de la population, de l'arrêt.

Situation alimentaire.

Elle empire progressivement. Le beeuf a disparu, bien qu'en en ait remis en vente pendant les deux jeurs qui ent précédé la fête nationale; l'informateur s'est alors empressé de remplir son frigidaire. On trouve rarement du buffle, et

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alors coriace. Les légumes sont rares et il y a peu de choix. Pour en acheter, il faut faire la queue à partir de quatre heures du matin. L'huile, le sucre et le coton sont strictement rationnées; les rations sont toutefois respectées. Il . n'y a pas de fluctuations dans les prix. Les Chinois se plaignent de ne pas manger à leur faim; les Européens y arrivent en achetant des poulets et autres aliments chers. Il y a trés peu de marché noir, qui ne se pratique qu'entre Chinois et Européens, jamais emtre Chinois qui se méfient trop les-uns des autres. On peut encore manger convenablement au restaurant si l'on a assez d'argent mais celà ne durera pas car il est question d'instaurer le système des coupons alimentaires. L'on dit propient que les cartes d'alimentation seront refusées aux Chinois qui refuseront de retourner à la terre.

Les mendiants qui avaient disparu complètement dans les premières années de la "libération" ent reparu depuis 18 meis. Ils mendient à la sauvette, sans jamais insister. I'informateur ne les a jamais vus s'adresser à des Chincis.

Arrestations.

Elles sont redevenues massives dans les six derniers mois. Les autorités n'arrêtent plus à domicile, comme avant, mais dans la rue de façon à éviter la fanfare. Dirigées au début contre les intellectuels, elles affectent actuellement la classe ouvrière. Un employé de bureau de l'informateur, chargé de la liaison avec les services communistes de contrôle, a été arrêté comme contre-révolutionnaire, ce qui a fait pâlir de peur tout le reste du personnel car, qu'il parle ou non, ils risquent d'être tenus pour complices pour ne l'avoir pas dénoncé eux-mêmes. La campagne d'élimination des "contre-révolutionnaires cachés" s'atténue dans ses manifestations publicitaires dès qu'une importante délégation étrangère est attendue à Shanghai.

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La police se montre de plus en plus brutale et nerveuse vis-à-vis de la population; les agents invectivent ceux qui ne traversent pas la rue aux passages obligatoires, saisissent de force les marchands ambulants, cuvrent les paquets, toutes choses qui ne se faisaient pas au début de la "libération".

Les étudiants ent été très seccués par l'affaire HU FENG.

Les universités ent été fermées pendant six semaines; en a

cleîtré teut le mende, étudiants et prefesseurs, et tenu des

réunions peur déceuvrir les traîtres; en a divisé les gens

par groupes de dix et dans chaque groupe, selen les autorités,

il y avait un centre-révolutionnaire qu'il s'agissait d'identi
fier.

Etat d'esprit de la population.

Coincidant avec ces arrestations massives, des amis chincis de l'informateur lui ent garanti que l'en voyait maintenant des papillons anti-communistes sur les murs. L'informateur n'en a jamais vu personnellement.

Les tireurs de pousses sont trés hostiles au régime. Quelques-uns parlent anglais, car il y a parmi eux des intellectuels qui n'ent trouvé aucun autre travail, et quand ils ent un client européen qu'ils reconnaissent comme un vieux résident de la ville, ils ne cachent pas leurs sentiments.

La plaisanterie suivante circule prudemment dans la population: - "Qu'est-ce que le communisme chinois?" - MAO

TSE-TUNG vint un jour inspecter la promotion sortante de l'

Institut de Marxisme-Lénimisme; il expliqua aux élèves qu'ils
étaient à l'avant*garde du parti et de la révolution, qu'ils
seraient envoyés sur toute l'étendue de la patrie pour former
de nouveaux cadres; toutefois, il tenait à s'assurer qu'ils

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avaient bien assimilé la théorie; aussi allait-il leur poser un problème: Comment faire avaler du poivre à un chat ? Les élèves tinrent aussitét un meeting et, apres six heures de discussion, proposèrent leur solution: puisque les chats, comme chacun sait, n'aiment pas le poivre, la seule façon est de leur cuvrir de force le museau et d'y mettre le peivre. "Jamais de la vie", répendit MAO, "ce sergit du commandisme et le P.C.C. ne forcera jamais le peuple chincis à agir contre ses désirs. Réfléchissez encore". Nouveau meeting, de huit houres cette fcis, et les élèves proposent une autre solution: du moment que les chats aiment le poisson, en pourrait en farcir un de poivre et le donner au chat. "Non", répond MAO, "ce serait une tremperie et le P.C.C. ne trempera jamais le peuple chincis. Réfléchissez encore". Aprés un meeting de cinq heures, les élèves sent obligés d'avouer leur incapacité à trouver la solution correcte. "C'est pourtant bien simple", dit MAO, "il suffit de badigeonner de poivre la truffe du chat, celà l'irritera tellement qu'il sera enchanté de le lécher".

Selon l'informateur, l'oppression aurait créé une certaine solidarité, même entre gens de classes sociales trés différentes. Mais ceci reste mêlé à une certaine méfiance qui paralyse les contacts, si bien que l'entr'aide reste surtout matérielle. Un de ses employés chincis, atteint d'une maladie nerveuse décrite plus loin, a été soigné gratuitement par ses amis médecins qui refusèrent tous honoraires, même quand on les assura qu'ils seralent payés par le société de l'informateur sur des fonds spécialement destinés à cet udage.

Les cinémas sont presque vides, bien que très bon marché, parce qu'en y projette uniquement de la propagande. Il n'y a plus de dancing. Le flirt est, sinon interdit, du moins découragé; dans les réunions dansantes, les autorités exigent un minimum de lumière. Il n'y a plus de prostitution, non pas faute de candidates mais surtout par peur de la police.

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Il est arrivé en effet que des filles aguichantes aient sollicité des clients pour se révéler ensuite comme des policières déguisées. La Chinoise que la vertu n'étouffe pas a cependant moins peur des Européens.

La propagande sur Formose a presque cessé aprés le voyage de NEHRU. Les affiches ent été enlevées. Actuellement, le sujet principal est la lutte contre les traîtres, alimentée par l'affaire HU FENG. D'aprésdes amis chinois de l'informateur, la propagande n'aurait pas profondément mordu sur la jeunesse; la majorité des enfants jouent la comédie, souvent inconsciemment: très progressistes dans les réunions publiques, très respectueux de leurs parents et de la tradition à la maison,

Les autorités poussent beaucoup au sport et favorisent principalement le basket-ball. Dans tous les bureaux, et même dans les administrations, le travail est interrompu à 10 heures et à 16 heures pour une séance d'éducation physique; les hauts-parleurs installés partout diffusent alors une musique d'accompagnement et la séance dure deux faces d'un disque ordinaire. Ce sont les mêmes mouvements et la même musique depuis que ce système a été instauré en 1953. L'exercice n'est pas obligatoire mais fortement recommandé; l'en n'est pas progressiste si l'en s'en abstient.

Offensive anti-catholique.

Elle a pour objet d'éliminer l'église catholique de Shanghai cù elle restait trés puissante. On a arrêté les fortes têtes et les autres sont soumis à des meetings incessants de rééducation. Il suffit d'écrire une lettre reconnaissant que l'évèque HUANG est un traître, et demandant pour lui les chatiments les plus sèvères, pour être dispensé des meetings.

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J. MEDECINE.

L'informateur sait qu'il y a un accreissement notable des dépressions et des maladies nerveuses. Il tient de deux médecins (le Dr SANTELLI et le Dr F.S. TSANG, qui serait le meilleur occuliste chincis) qu'une nouvelle maladie aurait fait son apparition; ses symptômes sont identiques à ceux d'une tumeur au cerveau: vertiges, vomissements, insomnie; ses conséquences iraient jusqu'à la perte de la vue et de l'ouïe; traitement: repos complet et sédatifs; les soins durent un an avant que le malade redevienne normal. Elle serait fréquente parmi les hauts personnages. Le Dr TSANG a personnellement soigné une quinzaine de hauts fonctionnaires communistes et aurait adressé un rapport aux autorités sur cette nouvelle maladie. (NOTE:

Le Dr SANTELLI, le seul médecin Européen restant à Shanghai, se propose de quitter la Chine au printemps prochain. Il sera interrogé spécialement sur ce point).

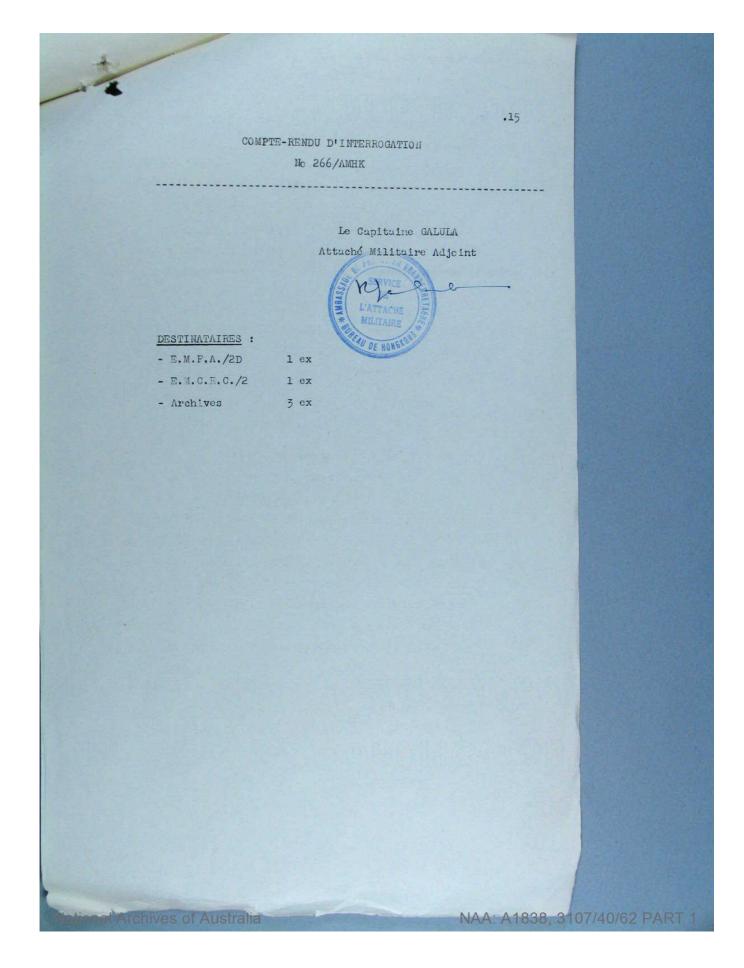
Les cas d'hyper et d'hype-tension seraient trés nembreux et beauccup d'étudiants en seraient affectés.

L'informateur n'a pas vu de médicaments russes. Quant aux remèdes cocidentaux, les communistes cessent d'en importer dès qu'ils sont susceptibles de les fabriquer, bons ou mauvais.

K. PERSONNALITES.

- TANNENEAUM, Gérald (?), Américain, secrétaire de Madame SUN YAT-SEN, communiste, parle parfaitement chincis, 38/40 ans.
 - SCHWARTZ, Ernest, Autrichien, connu comme mouchard.
- Dr CHENG KUNG-HSI et sa femme, directeur local de la SHELL, autorisé à fréquenter les Européens, soupçonné par certains, mais sans indications nettes, d'être un informateur.
- TOBY, tenancier d'un bar, se fait passer pour un nègre américain, vient en réalité de la JamaIque; fait du marche noir (alcool, tabac), effre ses services pour faire sortir en contre-Eande des devises et des objets de valour.

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Australian Govt. Trade Commissioner Hong Kong. CONFIDENT File No.718 8th November, 1955. Memo No.769 The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs, CANBERRA. A.C.T. SINO-FRENCH RELATIONS Please refer to my memorandum No 758 of lst November, 1955 concerning the recent visit to China by Jean Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir. 2. Since writing the memorandum referred to the full text of an official French report on this and other subjects has become available and I am attaching same to this memorandum. Unfortunately there is only one copy and it is in French but the information is of considerable interest and I would appreciate a copy of a translation if such is prepared. In particular your attention is drawn to Secion H (Affaires Politiques et Sociales) p.4 et seq., which refers to the visits to Shanghai by Nehru, Attlee, Dresch, Sartre and Beauvoir. References to Sartre's reaction to the Hu Feng affair and the current pressure on intellectuals (p.7) are of some interest and I understand some care has been taken to ensure that Sartre sees the texts of recent official and semi-official (press) Chinese Communist statements and commentaries on the subject. commentaries on the subject. National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

TRANSLATION

MBASSY OF FRANCE CATHE UNITERINGOOM MILITARY ATTACHS HONG KONG OFFICE

HONG KONG, 31st October, 1955

NO 266/AMHK

SECRET/CONFIDENTIAL

NOTE

Pan

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES

2nd Division

PARIS

REPORT OF INTERROGATION

- 1. Names FANO, Pierre , Director of building societies
- 2. Nationality: French, born 5th January 1916 at Shanghai
- 3. Present address: Gloucester Hotel until 27.10.55; future: 61 Avenue de Saxe, Paris
- 4. Date of information: collected until 15.10.55
- 5. Questioned 24 and 25.10.55 for six hours
- 6. Biography: secondary studies at the Stanislas College, Paris; degree in law at the Ecole Libre des Science Politiques; military service as 2nd class in 1938 in air force at Metz, then transferred to the General Staff in Paris because of knowledge of English; demobilised in August 1940; joined the French Railways in May 1941 in the central finance office, then left for Shanghai in April 1946 where he managed several concerns in which his family were the chief shareholders until his departure. These interests were the Societe FONCIM, the Picardie Building Society, the International Saving Society
- 7. Remarks and Impressions: The informant and his wife who were known to the interrogator before "liberation" have both had a literary education. They are liberal intellectuals who like so many others at the time felt a sense of relief at the arrival of the communists "who were going to put an end to the anarchy of the RMT". From experience they became, like so many others, confirmed anti-communists, observing with fear the total inability of the general public to see the imminent danger. They lost a fortune worth several million U.S. dollars in Shanghai. They have accepted this loss with equanimity because of their joy at being released from the "People's Paradise" after being hostages for six years. They obtained exit visas only after signing a note admitting that they (wed 14 million U.S. dollars to the authorities.

The briefness of their stay in Hong Kong did not permit a detailed questioning. Economic questions were barely touched. They represent a veritable mine of information on everyday life in Shanghai and on the history of this city under the communists. It will be worthwhile questioning them further on their arrival in France.

Madame FANO intends to publish what she has observed.

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ARMY (LAND FORCES)

There has been a progressive increase in strengths over three years;
There were large scale troop movements immediately after the Korean armistice
but nothing comparable since. Six to seven months ago military patrols
consisting of three or four soldiers carrying machine pistols were patrolling
the streets in increasing numbers. They do not wear the arm band of the
police. In the former American school, avenue Petain, the informant has often
seen soldiers training, setting up sights, digging trenches. The soldiers
are well fed and live away from the population. There were no new uniforms
up to the time of his departure.

B. NAVY

Sailors are rarely seen in Shanghai and no ships between this city and KIACHOW apart from three or four small gunboats. It is forbidden to walk in this area. The witness saw nothing when he was leaving as his ship left Shanghai at dusk.

C. AIR FORCE

LUNGWHA is a civil air port, HUNGJAO solely military and very busy. It appears to have only MIG mono-motors. No more than ten planes are in the air at one time. They often fly in groups of three or four, generally remaining above HUMGJAO. Sometimes night flights are made but these are of short duration, of one hour or more, sometimes in conjunction with aerial defence exercises. The informant has never seen other types of planes. The Soviet advisers have not been seen since 1953 in the quarter assigned to them near HUMGJAO. Chinese airmen rarely come to Shanghai.

- D. DEFENCE AND SECURITY
- E. COMMUNICATIONS

Not included in interrogation

F. TOPOGRAPHY

G. ECONOMY

Shipping. The informant has little information; according to the local agent for Messageries Maritimes an average of 30 ships a month enter Shanghai but they do not leave fully loaded. An Egyptian vessel brought in the first cargo of cotton in September. According to a friend of the

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informant working in textiles, Sgyptian cotton, by virtue of its superior qualities could not be used in Chinese machines nor could it be used in conjunction with Chinese cotton.

Transfer of Industries to Inner China

It is known that there has been some transfer and in addition some universities have been moved but the extent of this is not known.

H. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Visits of foreign delegations:

- 1) NEHRU. When he came to Shanghai in the course of his official visit to China, NaHRU said that he would receive all foreigners in the city at the Indian Consulate. The Chinese tried to dissuade him saying that it would be extremely difficult to be present at a reception to which foreigners from countries they had not recognised would be invited; they proposed, since he insisted, a cocktail party for Chinese officials and recognised foreign representatives and a second cocktail party for the others which they would not attend. "There will be one reception only or none", Nehru insisted. In the end the Chinese agreed. When Nehru arrived at the reception he was followed by a Chinese military band which played all its brasses noisily. As is customary at official receptions given in Shanghai by foreign consulates on their national day the Chinese functionaries carefully maintain a position between them and the other foreign guests. This time they broke with tradition and mixed freely among the guests. So much so that, firstly, those who wanted to speak to Nehru were obliged to shout because of the music and, secondly, because a Chinese communist was always close by to listen in. Madame FANO tried to talk to Nehru but all she succeeded in saying was "Mr. Prime Minister don't you find this music rather noisy?" Casting an angry glance in the direction of the band Nehru shouted "It's a great nuisance indeed!"
- 2) ATTLEE & CO. At the reception given by the British Consul on the occasion of the visit of the Labour delegation the Chinese officials stood aside, as is customary, which enabled the informant to obtain the following story from Sam WATSON, the trade unionist. The delegation visited the coal mines at TANGSHAN. The director of the mine and his assistants gave information on production, on the fantastic increase

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production figures since the mine belonged to the people, showed the crecke, the cultural group, the dining halls, the kitchens etd. Then after/two hours talk he concluded by saying "There now you have seen everything". "We haven't seen anything; you mean", retorted Watson. "That's not how we visit mines at home. We go down into the pits". The Chinese were embarrassed and did their best to discourage them pointing out that the visitors had to keep to their time-table, that the coal dust was unpleasant etc. Watson, supported by Bevan both of whom were miners, finally obtained what they wanted and noted with surprise that the director, so loquacious in the open air, was quite ignorant of everything in the mine itself.

3) PROFESSOR DRESCH, President of the Chinese-French Friendship Society, recently visited China. In the English Bulletin of the Hsinhua Agency Madame Fano read that he was in Shanghai. As a former student of the Sorbonne she wanted to see him. This, however, was not easy since all official visitors reside in the former Cathay Mansion, now the Chien Chiang Hotel, called by everyone in Shanghai dialect- the King Kong. It was impossible to find him there because entry to the hotel is strictly forbidden: there is a "Cerberus" at the gate, another in the courtyard and a third in the hall. It is also impossible to telephone, the number of/hotel is "secret" and the telephone company refuses to divulge it. But careful observation had enabled Madame Fano to notice that a fleet of official cars left the hotel each morning at 9 o'clock and returned in the afternoon about 5 o'clock. She made a detour at the end of the street and asked her driver to get in between two cars of the fleet when it returned to the hotel. The plan succeeded. Madame Fanc's car entered the court of the hotel and she proceeded to the hall. She was immediately accosted by a Chinese who led her aside and submitted her to a formal questioning for more than an hour; her name, address, profession, biography, parents, grand parents, their political views etc ... : and finally the reason for her appearance in the hotel. "Very serry, Professor Dresch is not here". "And when can I see him?" Come back again tomorrow after 9 o'clock. Madame Fano knew that this was just the time when he would be absent from the hotel. Being prepared for any eventuality she had written a note to the professor giving the date, her name and telephone number. She asked the Chinese to be good enough to give it to the addresses. This he promised to do promptly.

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Several days passed and then she learned from the Heinhua Agency that the professor had left. Some time after she received a letter posted in Peking, in which he expressed his very great regret that he had missed seeing her; the note had been given to him hust as he was leaving Shanghai airport.

4) J.P. SARTRE and SIMONE DE BEAUVOIR

The informant and his wife dined recently in Shanghai with these two writers. Madame Fano, a bookseller in Paris, is very well known in French literary circles; and was acquainted with these two. She had succeeded in getting in touch with them by telegram in Peking. The correspondent of the France-Press Agency in the Chinese capital, Jacques Locquin, who acted as guide, philosopher and friend to the two visitors, had warned them to avoid the Fanos in Shanghai. "They are postiferous", he said. At dinner, Sartre appeared obviously affected by the Hu Feng affair. (Hu Feng- a communist writer arrested as a counter-revolutionary, who had revolted against the stifling domination of the party in literature. He was not convinced by the arguments of the party. As for Madame de Beauvoir who is much more leftist than Sartre, she seemed to accept without question the arguments of the mandarins and showed the greatest enthusiasm for the achievements of the People's Government. Sartre was somewhat moved by the description of conditions in Shanghai as described by the Fanos.

50 Miscellaneous Remarks

The informant emphasises that the tours made by visitors in China are so well organized that if they could all be gathered together on one day and asked to compare their impressions they would soon see that they were all shown round by the same "reformed capitalist" in Shanghai(a member of the LIU family) who speaks to them all in identical words.

He recently read an article by Vercors who after one of these tours of China wrote that the Chinese there were very anxious to increase their contacts with foreigners. "Whys then do they expel and deprive of their possession all those who live there?" asked M. Fano.

Hostility of the people towards the Russians

At the beginning of 1954 the Picardie business wasput into

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auropean staff: some of them lived in the building. To force them to leave the authorities made them pay exorbitant rents. A Russian night watchman came to the informant who promised him another residence in a Chinese estate which he still owned. The Russian reused, preferring to remain at the Picardie rather than live with the Chinese because as he said "They hate the Soviets and unfortunately make no distinction between them and the White Russians." The rent was more than a quarter of his salary before dismissal. The informant has heard that some Russians have been roughly handled by the Chinese at night. He believes that these rumours are well founded. On the 1st. October, 1955 during the Chinese National Day celebrations he and his wife were caught up in a huge crowd. A Chinese urchin, seeing them, shouted out, "Sulini, Sulini(Soviets). "Fa Kuo"(French), Fano said, which immediately produced much joy amongst the crowd.

There is at present much less Sino-Soviet friendship propaganda.

The anniversary of the Moscow-Peking Pact, formerly/colebrated with great ceremony, was not observed this year. However, the informant considers that the authorities are certainly not encouraging hostility towards the Soviet Union and that they deal severely with any anti-Soviet demonstrations.

Depopulation of Shanghai

At the end of May 1955 there were a considerable number of mass meetings to persuade the unemployed and even those with jobs such as servants (except those with foreigners) and who were considered undesirable, that it was necessary to leave the city to go to the country where the general situation was so much better it seemed. "Moreover, Shanghai", said the cadres at these meetings, "is a dense area on the coast which is extremely vulnerable in time of war. Now it is the duty of the authorities to concern themselves with the security of the people". The campaign was aimed at all those who had relatives in the rural areas, but this was a strategical blunder because these were just the very people who were so well informed on the real nature of the situation of the peasants, and of course they offered the greatest resistance. Visits to the homes of these people were also part of the campaign. They were promised that their fares would be paid if they left before the end of September, otherwise they would leave all the same but at their own expense.

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Those who resigned themselves to it had to send in an official request to the authorities in order to show them that departure was spontaneous. But, generally speaking, the p ropaganda failed and the campaign was suspended. The ifformant knew of several cases of Chinese who did leave but were sent back to Shanghai by the cadres in the village who had no use for them: this, in his opinion, was one of the reasons, combined with the resistance of the population, behind the suspension of the campaign.

Food Situation

This is becoming progressively worse. Beef has disappeared although it was on sale two days before the National celebrations. The informant hastened to fill his refrigerator. Buffalo is very scarce and tough. Vegetables are also scarce and there is little choice. One has to get into a queue at four e'clock in the morning to buy them. Oil, sugar, and cotton are severely rationed; rations are always strictly adhered to. There are no fluctuations in prices. The Chinese complain of not getting enough to eat; Europeans come and buy the chickens and other expensive foods. There is very little black marketing which is only carried on between Chinese and Europeans, never between the Chinese themselves who distrust each other too much. One can still eat well at a restaurant if one has sufficient money but this will not last because they are considering bringing in a system of food coupons. It is said that food ration cards will not be issued to those who refuse to return to the land,

Beggars who had competely disappeared in the first year of "liberation" have begun to reappear over the last eighteen months. They furtively without too much insistence. The informant never saw them address other Chinese

Arrests

These have been on a tremendous scale during the last six months.

The authorities no longer make arrests in the home as they did previously,
but in the street in such a way as to avoid a scene. At first these were directed
at the intellectuals but now they chiefly affect the working class. An
employee at the informant's office whose job was to maintain liaison with the
Communist control offices was arrested as a counter-revolutionary which
terrified the rest of the staff because whether he talks or not they run the
risk of being regarded as accomplices for not having denounced him themselves.

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The campaign to eliminate tescret counter-revolutionaries" is modified publicly as soon as an important foreign delegation is expected in Shanghai.

The police are becoming more and more brutal and active against the population; they abuse those who do not cross the street at the regulation crossing, use force to detain street pedlars, open their packets, things which were not done in the early days of "liberation".

Scholars were considerably shaken by the HU FEMD affair. The universities were closed for six weeks. Professors and students everywher went into conclave to expose traitors. People were divided into groups of ten and in each group there was a counter-revolutionary who had to be identified.

Morale of the population

At the time of these mass arrests some Chinese friends of the informant have sworn that they saw anti-communist leaflets on walls. The informant never saw any of these himself.

The rickshaw men are very hostile to the new regime. Some of them speak English as they are sometimes intellectuals who have been unable to find other work. Then they have a European client whom they recognise as an old resident they do not hide their feelings.

This is a joke which has been going around the city. "What is Chinese Communism?". Mae Tse Tung came one day to inspect the graduates of the Marxist-Leninist Institute. He explained to the students that they were the avant-gards of the party and the revolution and that they would be sent all over China to form new cadres; however he wanted to feel sure that they had assimilated the theory properly and so he set them a problem. How could a cat be made to swallow pepper? The students held a meeting immediately and after six hours discussion arrived at a solution. Since cats, as everyone knows, do not like pepper, the only thing to do was to force its mouth open and put the pepper in. "Quite out of the question", said Mae. "This would be dictatorship and the P.C.C. will never force the Chinese p cople to do anything against their

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wishes. Go and think again." Another meeting, eight hours this time, and the students put forward another solution; seeing that cats like fish why not stuff one with pepper and give it to the cat. "No", replied Mao, "this would be deceit and the P.C.C. would never deceive the Chinese people. Go away and think again." After talking for five hours the students finally admitted that they were unable to find the correct solution. "But it is very simple", said Mao, all you have to do is to nose cover the cathin pepper and it will be so irritated that it will have to go and lick it off."

According to the informant the oppression has created a certain solidarity even between people of very different social strata. But added to this is a certain distrust which paralyses contacts so much that mutual assistance is confined to the material. One of the Chinese employees of the informant, suffering from a nervous ailment, described later, was treated free of charge by his medical friends who regused all fees whem they learned that they would be paid by the informant's firm from a fund set aside for this purpose.

The cinemas are almost empty, although they are very cheap, simply because they only show propaganda films. The flirt is, if not forbidden, at least discouraged. At dances the authorities demand a minimum of light. There is no prestitution, not for lack of candidates, but for fear of the police. Some seductive girls have solicited clients and then revealed themselves as police women in disguise. The Chinese girl who is not suppressed by virtue has less fear of Europeans.

Propaganda on Formosa has almost ceased since Nehru's visit. The posters have been removed. At present the principal subject is the struggle against traitors nourished by the Hu Feng affair. According to some Chinese friends of the informant the propaganda has made little impression on the young. The majority of them act a part, often quite unconsciously. They are very progressive in public meetings, very respectful of their parents and of tradition at home.

The authorities encourage sport, especially basket-ball. In every office and even in the government, work is interrupted at 10 o'cleck

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installed everywhere and the session lasts for two sides of an ordinary record. The movements and the music are exactly the same as when the system was installed in 1953. Exercise is not obligatory but strongly recommended. One is regarded as being unprogressive is one abstains.

Anti-catholic Offensive

The aim of this has been to eliminate the Catholic Church from Shanghai where it is very powerful. Fourteen leaders were arrested and the others have had to endure incessant reeducation meetins. If you write a letter admitting that Bishop HUANG is a traitor and demanding severe punishment for him you can be absolved from attendance at the meetings.

J. Medecine

The informant knows that there has been a sharp rise in nervous disorders. He learned from two doctors (Dr. Santelli and Dr. F.S. Tsang who is the best oculist in China) that a new disease has appeared. Itw symptoms are idential with those of a tumour on the brain(dizziness, vomiting, insomnia). Loss of sight and hearing follow. Treatment—complete rest and sedatives. Treatment is necessary for a year before the patient becomes normal. This illness occurs frequently among higher officials. Dr.

Tsang has personally treated about fifteen high Communist functionaries and would have sent a report to the authorities on the new disease (Note: Dr. Santelli, the only European doctor left in Shanghai, intends to leave China next Spring. He will be questioned specifically on this point).

Cases of hyper- and hypo-tension are very common and many students have been affected. The informant has not seen any Russian medicines. The Communists have stopped importing western medicines when they think they can manufacture them well or not.

K. PERSONALITIES

TANNENBAUM, Gerald(?) American, Secretary to Madame SUN YAT-SEN, Communist, speaks Chinese perfectly, 38/40 years old.

SCHWARTZ, Ernest. Austrian, known as an informer

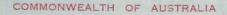
Dr CHENG KUNG-HSI and his wife, local manager of SHELL, ordered to associate

with Europeans, suspected by some, but without any real proof, as an

informer.

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CONFIDENTIAL File No.718

HONG KONG

1st November, 1955.

Memo No.758

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs, CANBERRA. A.C.T.

VISIT TO CHINA BY FRENCH DELEGATIONS

Further to my memorandum No 688 of 27th September which reported on the visit to China by the delegation of four French senators (Edmond Michelet, Leo Hamon, Rene Enjalbert and Bernard Chochoy), Hsinhua News Agency has announced the arrival in Peking on 21st October of a further French Parliamentary Delegation comprised of -

> Daniel Mayer, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs
> Committee of the French National Assembly and
> leader of the Delegation;
> Maurice Faure, Vice Chairman of the Foreign Affairs
> Committee of the French National Assembly;
> Jan Raymond Frugier -) Members of the Foreign
> Pene Kuehn -) Affairs Committee

2. Apart from the fact that the delegation is visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs there is at present little other information available on the matter in Hong Kong. Although a friend attached to the French Consulate General here has made some move towards depreciating the significance of the visit I rather feel that he does not share the conviction of his own words. The fact is that he too is displaying considerable interest in the prospect of meeting Mayer on his return in order to discuss the trip. The point is also frequently made by the same person that the 'drift' to recognition is on and for some West European countries (presumably France, Italy and possibly West Germany) it is only a question of time or timing. timing.

Of tE

3. A further interesting point of a rather different nature concerns the recent visit to China by Jean Paul Sartre and Simone De Beauvior (see <u>Survey of China Mainland Press</u> No 1156 p 38). Sartre is a very prominent French Communist and I gather has a solid Party following in France. It is therefore of some interest that he is on record as having told a close non-Party friend in Shanghai that 'he was impressed by what he had seen in China but he was disturbed at the apparent pressure on or persecution of the intellectuals'. A fuller report on this matter will be forwarded next bag by which time rather more information on the context of Sartre's remarks will be available to me.

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CONPIDENTIAL OF THE CONTROL OF THE C 4. Enclosures are as follows: ANNEX A French Delegation Arrives in Canton - Canton 20 Oct French Delegation Arrives - Peking 21 Oct French Delegation Entertained at Banquet - Peking 22 Oct D French Parliamentary Delegation Leaves for North-east - Peking 25 Oct E French Parliamentary Delegation Returns to Peking -Peking 28 Oct Liu Shao-chi Receives French MP's - Peking 30 Oct (W.H.J.Handmer) Third Secretary National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

FRENCH DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CANTON CANTON, Oct. 20:- Three members of the French Parliamentary Delegation, headed by Daniel Mayer, arrived here today on a visit to China a the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Another member of the delegation is due to arrive here on October 27th. Among those welcoming the French guests at the railway station were Tu Kuo-hsiang and Kuo Chiao-jan, council members of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs residing here, and Liu Chin-chung, deputy Secretary-general of the institute who came here specially from Peking to welcome the French visitors. (HSINHUA) NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1 PEKING, Oct. 21:- A French Parliamentary delegation, headed by
Daniol Mayer, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French
Daniol Mayer, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French
National Assembly, arrived here by air this afternoon.

The delegation has come to visit China at the invitation of the
Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Chang Hsi-jo,
Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Chang Hsi-jo,
President, Chou Keng-sheng, Vice-President, and Wu Mao-sun, Secretary-President, Chou Keng-sheng, Vice-President, and Wu Mao-sun, Secretary-President, Of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

General, of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs

Members of the delegation are: Maurice Faure, Vice-Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly who is

Jeanraymond Frugier and Rene Kuehn, members of the Foreign Affairs

(HSINHUA)
Committee.

lational Archives of Australia

PEKING, Oct. 22:- The French Parliamentary Delegation, headed by Daniel Mayer, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly, was entertained at a banquet here this evening given in its honour by Chang Hsi-jo, President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Speaking at the banquet Chang Hsi-jo said that the present visit of the French Parliamentary Delegation to China would be in the interest of the mutual understanding and friendly cooperation between the Chinese and French peoples. He proposed a toast to the development of friendship between the two peoples.

Mayer expressed the belief that Sino-French friendship would be enhanced by the delegation's visit. This friendship would not only have its effect in the fields of economy and culture but also in the political field.

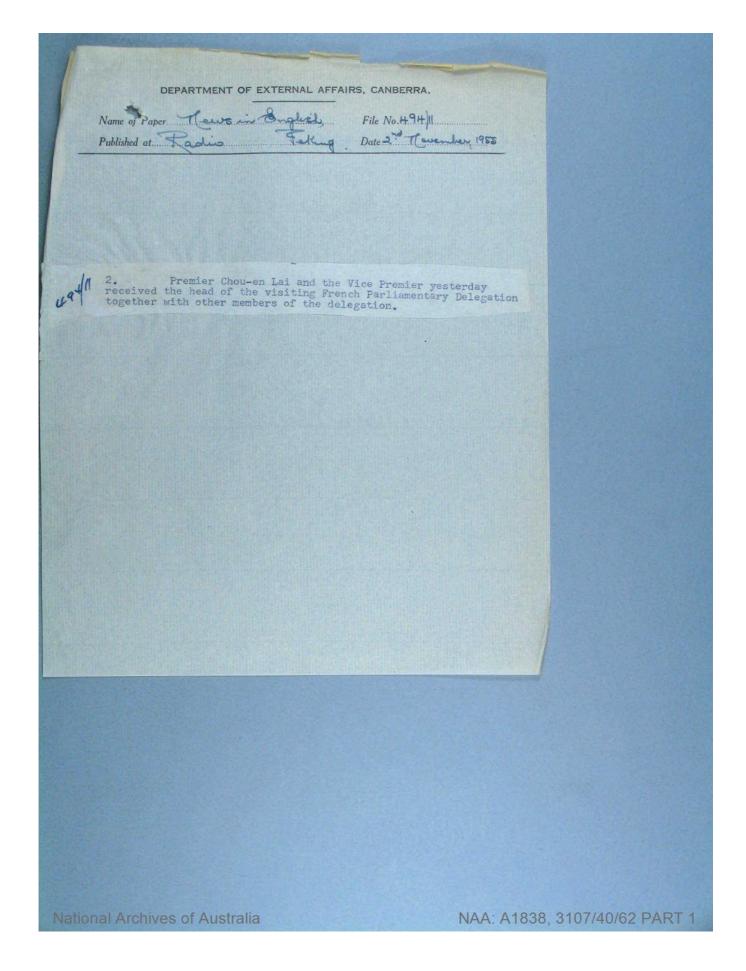
Present at the banquet were the vice-presidents of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and deputies to the N.P.C. (HSINHUA)

National Archives of Australia

PKING, Oct. 25:- The French Parliamentary Delegation headed by
Daniel Mayer left here by plane this morning for a visit in the Northeast.
The delegates were accompanied by Wu Mao-sun, Secretary-General of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. During their stay in Peking, the delegates held forums with the quarters concerned on the questions of China's economic construction and religion. They also visited the Peking University, the Peking and religion. They also visited the Peking University, the Peking and religion. They also visited the Peking University, the Peking No. 2 Cotton Mill, the Children's Hospital and the Temple of Heaven. NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

FRENCH PARLIAS STARY DELEGATION RETURNS TO PEKING PEKING, Oct. 28:- The French Parliamentary Delegation returned here from Northeast China by train this evening. The delegates visited Shenyang, Anshan and Fushun, where they saw factories, coal mines, workers' sanatoria and an agricultural producers' cooperative. The delegates made a stop of a few hours at Tientsin, and visited a state-private jointly operated factory. Nember of the delegation, Maurice Faure, Vice-Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French National Assembly, arrived here by air today from Canton. (HSINHUA) National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1





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und"	Three members of the French ParliamentaryDelegati arrived in Canton yesterday. They have come to visit China at the invitation of the Chinese peoples Institute of Forei Affairs.	on	
Nation	nal Archivos of Australia	A: A4000	3107/40/62 DART 1



The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

SINO-FRENCH RELATIONS

Local press and Communist News Agency sources have in the past week reported the arrival in Peking of two French delegations, one of four senators (Edmond Michelet, Leo Hamon, Rene Enjalbert and Bernard Chochoy) and the other a more numerous and 'fellow-travelling' group sponsored by the France-China Friendship Society.

2. The visit on 21st September by the four French senators is the more important and interesting of the two and it has occasioned some comment in Hong Kongl A French Government official in Hong Kong, however, assures me that the trip to Peking was very much an improvised and hurried affair as the four senators were short of time and only intended visiting North Vietnam. In Hanoi, however, the Chinese Communist Ambassador was 'very quick' and extended an official invitation to them to visit Peking. This invitation was apparently subsequently accepted with some reluctance and the group arrived in Peking on 21st September and left again on 24th September. Indeed, the suggestion has been made here that the visit may have in fact been a little shorter than reported.

3. As senators, the four are politically less important on the French political scene but one of the number, Edmond Michelet, is a man of standing who was recently French Minister for the Armed Forces. Chochoy is a Socialist and the others Conservatives but I believe Chochoy could hardly be described as a 'leftist'.

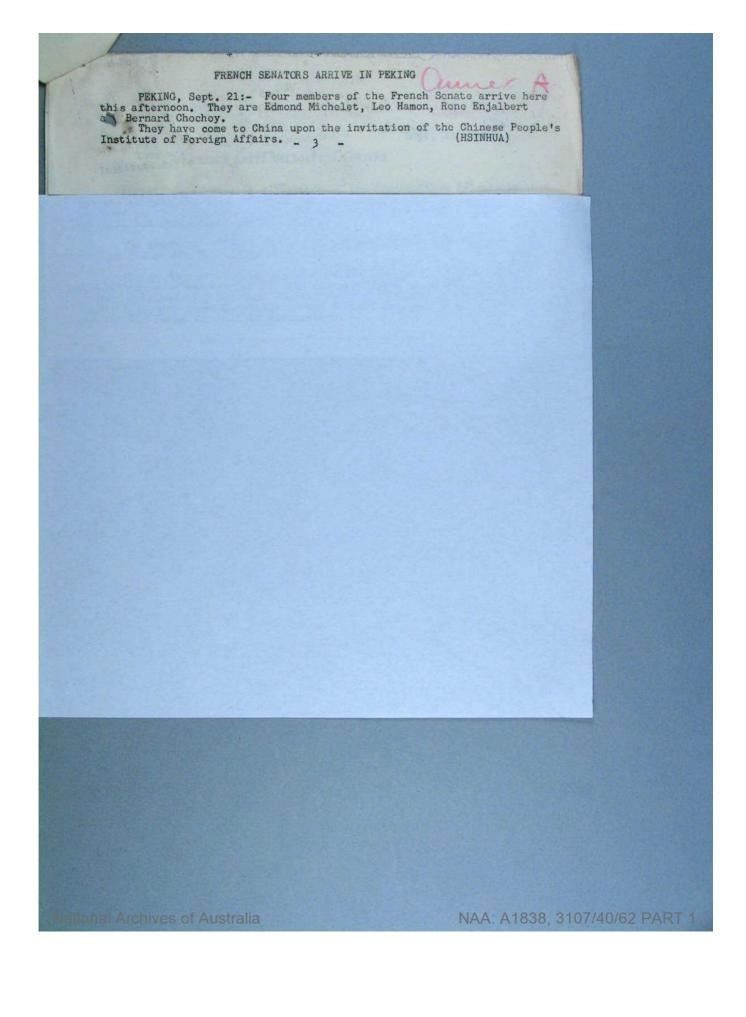
4. The visit by the friendship delegation is of much less interest and its political character or colour is quite clear.

5. Attachments to this memorandum which refer to each of the above visits are as follows:

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PERING, Sept. 21:- Four members of the Franch Senate arrive have afternoon. They are Educat Michalan, Lee Remon, Rome Sminibert Servary Chockey.

They have some to Chine was the invitation of the Chinese Papilate Institute of Foreign Afthirts . 3 ANNEX A French Senators Arrive in Peking - Peking 21 Sept B French Amity Delegation Arrives - Peking 22 Sept C Chou En-lai Receives French Senators - Peking 23 Sept D French Senators Leave Peking - Peking 24 Sept A.F. Handmert Third Secretary National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1



Sept. 23, 1955 FRENCH AMITY DELEGATION ARRIVES PEKING, Sept. 22:- A delegation of the France-China Friendship Society arrived here by air in two groups yesterday and Tuesday. It has come on the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The 16-member delegation is led by Madame Jeanne Levy, Professor of Medicine of the University of Paris. The French guests were welcomed at the airport by Hua Chun-wu, council member of the Association and Secretary-General of the Uhion of Chinese Artists; Fang Shi-san, Secretary-General of the Chinese Medical Association; and representatives of the Society of Chinese Architects and the All-China Journalists Association. (HSINHUA) NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

annet Sept. 24, 1955 CHOU EN-LAI RECEIVES FRENCH SENATORS PEKING, Sept. 23:- Premier Chou En-lai and Vice-Premier Chen Yi this afternoon received the visiting French senators, Edmond Michelet, Leo Hamon, Rene Enjalbert and Bernard Chochoy. Present on the occasion were Chang Hsi-jo, President, Chou Kengsheng, Vice-President, Huang Hua, Council member, and Wu Mao-sun, Secretary-General, of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. The French guests were received this morning by Peng Chen, Vice-Chairman and Secretary-General, and Chen Shu-tung, Vice-Chairman, of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China. Also present were members of the Standing Committee of the N.P.C. and Chang Hsi-jo, President of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. (HSINHUA) National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

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FRENCH SENATORS LEAVE PEKING PEKING, Sept. 24:- French senators who came to visit China on Edmond Michelet, Rene Enjalbert and Bernard Chochoy - left here by Senator Leo Hamon is still in Peking continuing his visit. (HSINHUA)

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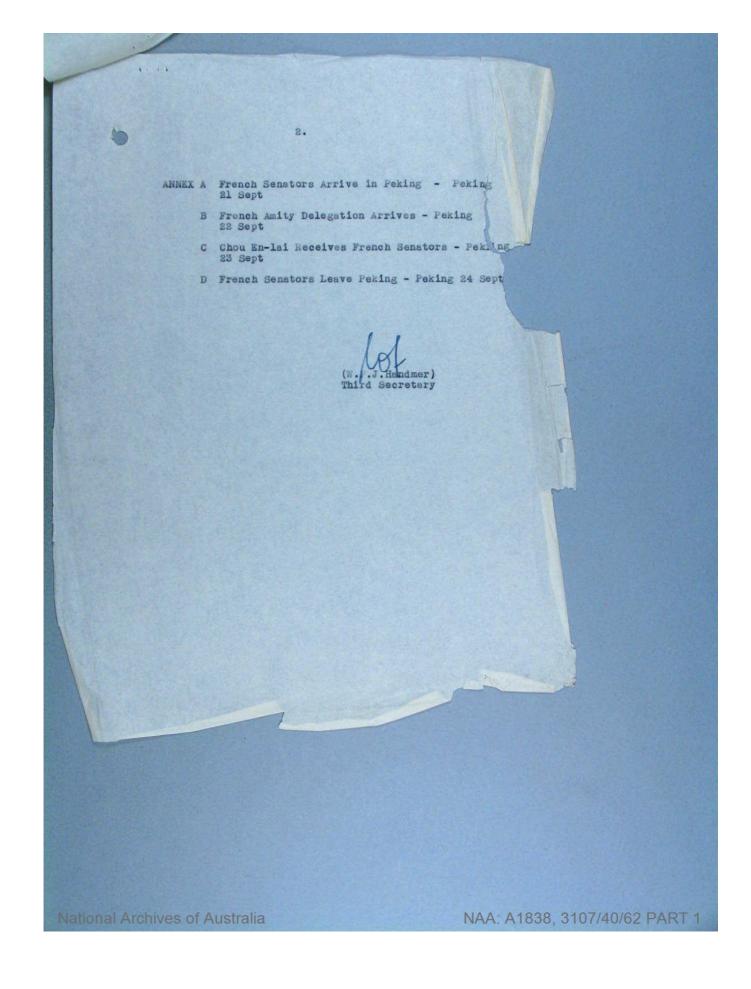
Plea to recognise Red China 100 KGNNC, Sm.—A French Senator God warged France is the property of the China 100 KGNNC, Sm.—Senator Sound Modelle Senator So	Julegraph Sydney	File No. 494/11 8
	recognise Red China HONGKONG, Sun.— A French Senator to- day urged France to recognise Red China The sooner this was done the better, he said. Senator Edmund Miche- let. (Gaullist) was the leader of four French Sen-	

MENT OF AUG 1955 153/5/1 AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY. CANBERRA No.513 28th July, 1955. The Secretary, Department of External Affairs, CANBERRA. A.C.T. Franco-Chinese Relations. In reply to a question in the Conseil de la
République on the 27th July, 1955, concerning France's relations
with Communist China, M. Pinay, the French Foreign Minister,
declared "the Formosa affair has two aspects: that of the
Chinese-American dispute, and that of a threat to peace which alone
interests us. Our Representative at United Nations, M. Hoppenot,
took an active part in the negotiations conducted on this question. It seems that conversations will soon be opened between China and the United States. "Chinese intervention in Vietnam, then in Korea, made the establishment of diplomatic relations with China impossible. Today the question has evolved favourably, and we can begin to study the establishment of these relations. But in this sphere isolated initiatives are without result, and we do not intend to break the solidarity of the Atlantic nations. Meanwhile we envisage opening economic and cultural talks." Eguttia Nelson Cynthia Nelson, Secretary. M. Extender De 8 /8
Copposent to E.

National Archives of Australia

Australian Govt. Trade Commissis, Hong Kong. 27th September, 1955. File No.718 Memo No.688 The Secretary, Department of External Affairs, CANBERRA. A.C.T. SINO-FRENCH RELATIONS Local press and Communist News Agency sout have in the past week reported the arrival in Peking of French delegations, one of four senators (Edmond Michelet, Leo Ham n, Rene Enjalbert and Bernerd Chochoy) and the other a more numerous and 'fellow-travelling' group sponsored by the France-China Friendship Society. 2. The visit on 21st September by the four French senators is the more important and interesting of the two and it has occasioned some comment in Hong Kong. A French and it has occasioned some comment in Hong Kong. A French Government official in Hong Kong, however, assures me that the trip to Peking was very much an improvised and hurried affair as the four senators were short of time and only intended visiting North Vietnam. In Hanoi, however, the Chinese Communist Ambassador was 'very quick' and extended an official invitation to them to visit Peking. This invitation was apparently subsequently accepted with some reluctance and the group arrived in Peking on 21st September and left again on 24th September. Indeed, the suggestion has been made here that the visit may have in fact been a little shorter than reported. reported. 3. As senators, the four are politically less important on the French political scene but one of the number, Edmond Michelet, is a man of standing who was recent French Minister for the Armed Forces. Chochoy is a Socialiand the others Conservatives but I believe Chochoy could hardly be described as a 'leftist'. 4. The visit by the friendship delegation is of much less interest and its political character or colour is quite clear. Attachments to this memorandum which refer to each of the above visits are as follows :

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

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Dated:

27th July 1955 1505 28th July 1955 0830

Rec'd:

FROM:

Australian Consulate-General,

RESTRICTED . 368.

United States-China negotiations.

I assume Hong Kong and Washington will have reported statements by New China and Dulles on negotiations opening in Geneva 1st August and that Paris will have reported statement by Pinay yesterday regarding French intention to seek commercial and cultural contacts with Chinese People's Republic.

MIN. & DEPT. E.A. P.M.'s.

28th July, 1955.

PAC&AM EA DL C&P AM&SP S&SEA SEA SEC A/Ss MR HOOD UN E.AF&ME E AF&ME INF

RESTRICTED

494/11



A.B.C. NEWS - WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.

12.30:

The French Foreign Minister, M. Pinay, told the Upper House in Paris yesterday that the Government was studying the question in Paris yesterday that the Government was studying the question of establishing diplomatic relations with Communist China. He said the Government envisaged a beginning with economic and cultural talks. M. Pinay added that Korean and Indo-China armistices had removed certain obstacles. The Formosa affair showed that Far Eastern problems could not be settled without the participation of Communist China. Meanwhile, it is reported from Asian capitals that the coming talks between the U.S. and Communist China are considered to be a further step towards lessening international tension. The meeting will be held in Geneva on August 1st. Mr. Dulles said yesterday that America hoped to find out at this meeting whether the Peking Government would accept the principles of a cease fire in the Formosa Strait in line with the United Nations principles of settling disputes by peaceful means. On Formosa yesterday settling disputes by peaceful means. On Formosa yesterday a Chinese Nationalist spokesman said that the United States had assured the National Government that the talks with the Communists did not imply any degrees of diplometic recognition of the Peking regime.

At 8 p.m. today (EST) Austria will become a fully independent nation for the first time since 1938. Her independence follows the signing last May of the Austrian State Treaty by the Big Four Powers. From the time of gaining independence, occupation troops of the U.S., Russia, Britain and France will have 90 days to leave the country. The withdrawal, which is already under way, will be in full swing next month. American authorities said yesterday that the bulk of the U.S. occupation forces would leave austria during the next 30 days. The Four Power Allied Council which has supervised the occupation of Austria since World war II will hold a final meeting today - its 249th. will hold a final meeting today - its 249th.

More than 1 million people in Israel voted yesterday to elect their third Parliament. The polls closed at 6 a.m. today (EST), and the results are not expected to be known until late today or tomorrow. 120 representatives are to be elected for the next 4 years. In the last two parliaments, the Israel Labour Party has had more than one-third of the seats and has been the main party the the coefficient of the seats and has been the main party in the coalition government.

1.30:

Sir Anthony Eden will make a nation-wide television report tomorrow on the Big Four talks in Geneva. He gave a full report of the talks to the Queen on Munday, and it is expected he will see Sir Winston Churchill today or tomorrow.

At a news conference in Washington yesterday, Mr. Dulles said that as a result of Geneva the danger of war had receded, and relations between the Soviet Union and the West had become less brittle. He said the Wastern Powers had highlighted the less brittle. He said the Western Powers had highlighted the question of German reunification, and he now felt that it might

duestion of German reunilication, and he now left that it hight take place in safety after all.

Mr. Khruschev told an East Berlin rally yesterday that the Soviet felt that the German problem could not be solved at the expense of the German Democratic Republic. He said: "We are convinced that the workers of the German Democratic Republic never will agree to such a solution."

NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

File: Recognition of Chia

494/11 JOINT INTELLIGENCE BUREAU 11993 -8 JUL 1955 Defence Lisison Officer, Department of External Affairs, GAMBERRA. A.C.T. PRESS CUTTINGS - PARIS Reference is made to your memorandum 656/1/5/6 dated 30th May, 1955. 2. The articles losned by you are returned herewith, together with a copy of the only translation made here. We very much appreciate your interest in making these articles available for our perusal. y hu. Horne National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

FRANCE SOIR 26/4/55



TWO MONTHS IN MAO'S CHINA By A. de SEGONZAC

Visa on Peking

"Don't undress", the Chinese doctor orders me, "but tell me the date and place of your birth.

In the hospitals, herbalists and acupuncturers collaborate officially (and effectively) with modern practitioners.

Peking, 14th November.

"You have had headaches for several days?" a Chinese friend said
"I will take you to a herbalist. He will soon fix you."

A herbalist is a specialist in that Chinese medicine based on plants, which is one of the oldest in the world, since its beginnings go back 3,000 years.

I accepted, as much out of curiosity as from hope of stopping

I accepted, as much out of curiosity as from nope of stopping suffering.

It is usually in a pharmacy that the Chinese doctor gives his consultations. Here we are then in a herbalist pharmacy, a strange old shop nearly two hundred years old. A counter like that of a bank cuts the building in two. Dozens of drawers, as black as the walls and the ceiling, are spread out over three sides of the room. From a beam hang leaves of paper covered in characters; these are prescriptions, in which the dispenser wraps already prepared medicines, after having weight the amount asked for in one of those curious Chinese scales, the long beam of which never seems to be on the square. On a copper plate are engraved the names of the best-selling medicines of the pharmacy. In a window and out the front are shown herbs, gazelle horns, which when powdered, are supposed to calm a fever, and a long-life plant, a strange root which grows in the north of Corsica, almost indecent in shape, which was formerly reserved for emperors and their indecent in shape, which was formerly reserved for emperors and their families. In spite of the advent of Communism, this plant is still eagerly sought after and is frightfully expensive, even for European purses.

I found the doctor in the back of the shop, a room furnished with a couch, a table, chairs and a wash basin. I wanted to take off my coat so that the doctor could sound me, but he made a sign that this was unnecessary: "I only want to know the date and place of your birth; this information has a considerable influence on the physical constitution of a human being.

He then carefully examined my complexion, listened to the rhythm of my breathing, enquired about my health and my way of living and my job, and finally made me poke out my tongue. "In this way," he explained to me, "I can see if the sickness comes from the lungs or the heart.

After that, he felt my pulse, carefully checking the beats. Twas the most important part of his medical examination. "Chinese medicine established long ago that the beat of the pulse varies according to the seat of the illness: liver, stomach, heart, or other vital part of the body. There are twenty eight types of beat which we are accustomed to recognize.

The examination was over. The herbalist stated his diagnosis: "You are not suffering from any serious disorder. Here is a prescrip-

"You are not suffering from any serious disorder. Here is a prescription for a medicine with a mixed herb base."

The dispenser crushed in a bowl some plants of very strange colours, finally producing soft black pills which looked like olives, but which tasted horrible.

"The herbs I use come from all corners of China," he told me. Every plant possesses medical properties. "Each part of it can be used for a different purpose. So for example, ma huong root is a remedy to prevent perspiring, while the stem of the same plant produces an exactly opposite effect, and the leaf is used to cure headaches. Pumpkins supply a remedy for the spleen. Carrot is good for the liver. Fir seeds are fortifying. Mushrooms which grow on fir trees make one sheep. We also use certain animals; for example the scorpion and the toad, dried and crushed, are effective against faver." sheep. We also use certain animals; for example th toad, dried and crushed, are effective against faver.

"Chinese doctors," interrupted my interpreter, "are also amazing paths. When I was a child, I broke my arm in such a way that even osteopaths.

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best European doctors in Shanghai could not succeed in setting it properly. My parents took me to a herbalist specialist. Without even consulting the X-rays taken at the hospital, he reduced the fracture with a sudden movement of the wrist, then gave me a potion which seemed to me to flow like liquid fire in my broken bones. S then, I have never had a fracture, even in humid weather.

Despite these recommendations and several others of the same kind which I have heard since I arrived in China, I remained sceptical about the worth of Chinese medicine. So I was very supprised, when I went to a huge children's hospital and met several doctors, to find not only three modern practitioners, but also a herbalist. The former, two women and a man, were young, the latter, old, but the past and the present which they symbolized seemed to help each other well. Their work together expressed the willingness of new China to profit from knowledge gained over almost thirty centuries. One of the young women doctors, perhaps because she was sincere, perhaps because she did not want to miss such a fine opportunity for propaganda, assured me that it was 'thanks to President Mao Tse Tung that Chinese medicine has taken to this new path of scientific research." — It was he who asked the two medical worlds to combine their knowledge.

It was the old herbalist who first replied to my questions:

"The Chinese doctor (the herbalist is so called) does not need to pass exams to practise, but his studies take a long time, although a part of the knowledge is usually passed from father to son. It takes ten years before he is able to practise in an effective manner, and a whole lifetime to become a specialist. For centuries thousands of tooks have been written on the subject, and we have to know both the theory and the practice of these. There are three thousand basic prescriptions, to which the herbalist can add others, his own, if he likes, for each plant and each tree bark can be used medicinally."

The woman doctor interrupted: "Diagnosis of the Chinese doctor nerally poor. The herbalist does not know much about the human bod "Diagnosis of the Chinese doctor is generally poor. The herbalist does not know much about the human bod for he does not admit the evidence supplied by autopsies and thinks that the position of the organs in a corpse is different from that of a living the position of the organs in a corpse is different from that of a living body. Besides, although he knows exactly all the plants that can be used, he does not know the quantities to use, thinking that the more he uses, the more effective it will be. The first stage in co-operation between modern and Chinese medicine is to co-ordinate their methods and to teach herbalists some idea of hygiene, of which they have higherto been ignorant. The Government has even created, with this intention, courses of western medical science so as to perfect their ideas of diagnosis and to teach them the value of modern remedies, such as sulpha drugs and penicillin, which we are now producing ourselves and which can be freely found in the modern pharmacies in Peking."

"We are attached to all the hospitals in Peking" resumed the herbalist. Collaborating with our modern conferers, we are also conducting independent services where we can separately look after sick people who request this. In this case, the modern doctors can study the evolution of the disease and check with a scientific aim the treatment applied."

ment applied.

This collaboration is not only practised in Peking. In all the medical centres scattered throughout the towns and country, 300,000 herbalists and 100,000 modern doctors are pooling their experience of centuries and their young knowledge.

One of the great specialities of Chinese medicine is acupuncture, which now represents, if I can believe the enthusiasm expressed by the doctors, the triumph of this collaboration,

Acupuncture consists of treatment by puncture; its broad outlines are known in Europe, but practice of it is not perfected. The instruments used are very fine silver or metal needles which can reach 17 or 18 centimetres in length. The aim is to stimulate the nervous impulses which the brain sends to the different organs of the body, to assure the efficient working of these organs and to increase their resistance to disease. A puncture on the inside of the hand, for example, between the thumb and the finger, can within half an hour ease the breathing of someone suffering from tightness of the chest. The women doctors described some cases where, to their knowledge, acupuncture had

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do e wonders:

"A child of lh suffering from frightful pains in the stomach had recently been brought to the hospital. We were unable to find the cause of the infection, and a diagnosis seemed impossible to establish. At the end of our wits, we decided to hand the young boy to the Chinese doctors. They used acupuncture under our supervision. We did have some fears, for in the past herbalists sometimes caused serious accidents, by ignorance of anatomy, making punctures alongside nerves and even perforating intestines. Some days after having been treated in this way, the child felt the pains disappear, and he regained health and gaiety."

"We have also known cases of enteritis which were cured in two or three treatments of acupuncture, when normally blood transfusions would have been needed."

"The same results have been obtained with patients with nervous tics, rheumatism and even mere indigestion. An old arthritic woman was cured of her complaint in several weeks."

The herbalist interrupted his colleagues:

"The most amazing results obtained in this hospital concern a certain number of cases of infantile paralysis, a disease which is common enough in Peking. Children whom modern doctors considered incurable have been handed over to us, we have made punctures on each side of the spinal cord and on the nerves of the legs. The treatment has been of long duration, but in most cases, it was crowned with success. Other patients are still in our hands. These successes raise interesting possibilities. But we all agree here in saying that research undertaken following encouraging results is far from being finished. It is still too early, in the present stage of our work, to say whether acupuncture can be considered as an ever-effective method to conquer infantile paralysis."

In spite of this wise manifestation of scientific doubt, the four doctors repeated that they had confidence in a method of treatment capable of giving surprising results, providing they are used in conjunction with those of modern medicine. After this absorbing medical conversation, it is surprising that one of the women doctors whispered in my ear, as I was taking my leave:

"Rcupuncture has much more value in my opinion because of the fact that its principles are in conformity with the medical theories of Pavlov, the Russian teacher whose ideas have become the basic doctrine of the new Chinese medical science."

Even at the hospital, politics assert their authority.

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EGONZAC S ш О A PAR UN GRAND REPORTAGE FRANCE - SOIR

doub! parrière : c'est le « rideau de bambou » des soldats en espadrilles entrouvrent une milieu d'un pont, des policemen en short

Rien ne m'a été plus facile que de franchir cette frontière explosive : les formalités ne durent que quelques minutes et se déroulent sans un mot

• Francesoir - commence autourd'hui, en exclusionie, la publication du grand reportage d'Adalbert de Segonzos sur la Chine communiste. • Notre encoye apéciel permanenta a Londre se de la permaner journaliste français autopartenant pas di apressa delégation qui di et de autorise a principal sur la territoire chin os en tant que simple soquetur et ann comme membre d'une delégation on pour des moits politiques. • Il ser reporter monténant ce qu'il e su et entenda us corres d'un sougnes d'une moits qui de la segenture de fainter, lut a permit de population de gibbe. • Au moment ou la Chine prend une per en moit entre millions d'hommes, soit à peu près le quant de la élaine pour rettraper un rétard de pisseures s'életa dans les domantes techniques et économique, le témolgrage objectif d'A, de Segon aco vous permettra de faire le point sur les adestinées de Ehammente.

Je me trouvais à Hong-Kong, dans le bureau de la « China Travel Agency », l'agence de voyages de la Chine rouge, l'équivalent de l'intourist russe. Mon interlocteur m'avait téléphoné dans ma chambre une heure à peine après mon atterrissage à Hong-Kong, bien que je ne l'eusse pas avertit du jour de mon arrivée d'Europe, ni de l'hôtel OICI votre billet jusqu'à Lowu, le poste franțière. Ne vous inquiétez de rien. Nos représentants vous prendrant dront en charge des que vous aurez franchi le pont international. Pour l'instant, laissez vos bagages à l'hôtel. Nos porteurs passeront les chercher. Tout ce que vous avez à faire, c'est d'arriver à la gare dix minu-SHUMTCHUN, 29 septembre. Dans un creux de valido, un pay-san, pencife sur une charrue tirde par un befelfe, labourist sa ritilero. Le coleil, volté par la brume, main-tenair sons dette haitone qui fai-salt ruitsefer la auvert le long de Une rivitee large de dix mètres

Visiblement II thenaltàme faire aussi me prouver que l'agence savoir que, même au caur de état à ma disposition même en Mangéroing, cette riche colonie dehors des transleres chinoises anglaise ancrée au finns sudest et que rien ne servait laises au du contrient asiatique, its Chi maand dans l'organisation de mois ne me perfaisent pas de mon vegas, a leu importants voue, Méticuleux et précit, com: que füt ma personnalité aux me le cant aujourbitur les secons yeux du gouvernement de pariores, il voulait sans dours pécin.

Plus de pourboires, plus de voleurs

O F. M. To Cozas R.

MOUKDEN HAN KEOU TCHANG CHA N

Page 193

the plus proche de Peris où est represente, le geverement popule Fearrea, restreat positiva van
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le fournités dans n'importe q VOCI LTINERAIRE DE NOTRE ENVOYE SFECIAL EN CHINE-PARTID ES HONG-KOUS, AD ESECONZA O A GANDE PERIN PAR GANTON ET HANKEDU! IL A VISITE ENSUITE LA MAND CHOURIE MOUKDEN-RED, CHANGHAL, TCHOUNG-KING, TCHANG-CHOURIE (MOUKDEN-RED), CHANGHAL, D'OU IL S'EST ENVOLE POUR MOSCOU, FORMOS La nouvelle i chinoise : l'hy (Copyright by Fran Agency and A. de Se duction même parti HONG-KONG IAN KEOU 838 TCHANG CHA Investent dure une questione minu-passage de cette ferribler, al en-mes, settectuertil austi facilement mer, settectuertil austi facilement et que inn eversia guora polgnée de pure, pour empleme soldate mondes hostiles de sauver d'us gorge. gorge in any and a sauther à la gorge in me conduisant vers la gar-frontière chinoise, distante de gar-frontière chinoise, distante de gar-frontière chinoise, distante de la manual de la congratia manual and a la causa qu'elle de garante de la Rebublique portrette de Manual de la constante de la Rebublique portrette de la Constante de la Constante de la Constante de la Constante la Consta there were the flotatent les cou-lers de la China noveale : cinq éfolies laures sur fond rouge, une grande et quêtre petites, symboli. aant l'unité, des cinq principaux peuples habitant la China. CANTON « Je suis entré en Chine rouge » 0 200 KM. N 0 quotiding out is mit a life and plus sectored with a life and plus sectored of mit but a set a pour ne pas interempte ce film must no policema mindeus la question methem. As recovers open particular and set A mon approche, is double to the control of the con ment investigation de la constitución de la constit suns un mot the savant le dipart du train. A consideration of the savant le dipart du train. A front course pas averti du jour de mon arrivée d'Europe, ni de l'hôtel ou le dipart cusse. Mon interlocteur m'avait réléphoné dans ma chambre une heure à peine aprês mon attrivée d'Europe, ni de l'hôtel ou le descendrais.

Viollement il Innait à me faire aussi me prouver que l'égance pas averti du jour de mon arrivée d'Europe, ni de l'hôtel ou le l'hôtel ou le descendrais.

Viollement il Innait à me faire aussi me prouver que l'égance pas averti du jour de mon arrivée d'Europe, ni de l'hôtel ou le l'hôtel averti de me l'égance pas averti du jour de mon arrivée d'Europe, ni de l'hôtel ou le fair à ma diposition même en par un bette, leurope, averti de l'arrivée de l'arrivée de l'arrivée d'Europe, ni de l'hôtel averti de mit bette laiste averti de mit sous entre laiste averti de me perdelaire par et que rinn en servir le mes perdelaire par le reverser pour vue. Meticlutux et précis, con que foir ma personnatifé aux me le sont met avertir de la reverse pour me la nois une me le service de dix mètre à parcent paur me la service au l'entre dins un aure universe par l'arrivée de la mètre de la l'hôtel de l'arrivée de l'arrivée d'Europée, ni de l'hôtel OICI votre billet jusqu'à Lowu, le poste frontière. Ne vous inquièrez de rien. Nos représentants vous prendront en charge des que vous aurez franchi le pont international. Pour l'instant, laissez vos bagages à l'hôtel. Nos porteurs passeront les chercher. Tout ce que vous avez à faire, c'est d'arriver à la gare dix minu-Les fermalités • France-solr - commence aujourd'hal, en exclusioité, la publication du grand reportage d'Adabbert de Sepansoc sur la communité. No horse enpoys appella permanent à Londre se det la premier journaliste françaire d'apportence pas da presse communité. No force enpoys a la formation can comment de la normaliste d'autorisé à pretent sur la territoire chin de manifer d'autorisé de la publicate d'autorisé d'autorisé de plus en plus ant l'échtquire faternitée d'autorisé d'aut Toulours sans qu'u échangée, il me fit si vre, C'était fini, J'étais en Chine. Je ne m'étals p cler se contenta d'œil au visa d'el document à un c s'approcher. Ce présentait l'agenc noise. SHUMTCHUN, 29 we plus accounts in continue and dark, which is a straightful or in the continue of the contin Ct-dessus: photo du visa ac-cordé à notre collaborateur pour son voyage en Chine. 八世帝大作林 4 2000年 日本 2 (中本年本人) 円等の時間の日次 2 元 the maintendain a decourty on spec-transity of efficient of the position of the facilities. In mease did is Chine in phese-tip pas on permanence sur la derinia main cath public de Cala derinia anno cath public de Cala derinia main cath public de Cala derinia main cath public de Cala derinia main cath public de Cala formità on des efforts a curant sionnales expussa para la mis-sionnales expussa residente les pays libras, travalities et des contractions expussa residente au dan a Pétina, a creasta austi que termitic le richas de barn-bou etomocratica de Contac de doute, Chinos et Angala estimant-lia ésalement qu'ucun vorgeur ne por si procedire et a port pe declargas, commerciaux, entre les monde communitée dans des décengas, commerciaux, entre les monde communitée dans des visas requis. est une rivière Plus de pourboires, plus de voleurs Le « rideau de All gare de Hone couveal et rouse de Hone coupe mes stones de montres albonies de l'entre consideration de l'entre commercial de l'entre d'entre commercial de l'entre d'entre commercial de l'entre d'entre commercial de l'entre d'entre commercial de l'entre d'entre l'entre l'entre l'entre d'entre l'entre d'entre l'entre l'en

Deux hommes masqués comme des chirurgiens me révèlent dès la frontière, la hantise n°1 des Chinois: l'hygiène

Avec mon déjeuner, le serveur pose devant moi une assiette pleine de serviettes humides et parfumées pour me permettre de me nettoyer le visage

SHUMTCHUN, 29 septembre.

E vais atteindre la garé-frontière quand mes regards sont soudain attirés par un kiosque où sont assises deux personnes habillées de blanc. Je pense aussitôt à des marchands de bonbons ou de glaces et, comme il fait une chaleur torride, je m'approche avec la joie la plus vive. Stupeur : ceux que j'ai pris pour des vendeurs de friandises sont un médecin et un infirmier. Tous deux ont le visage hermétiquement caché par un masque de chirurgien et devant eux, sur une table, s'aligne un impressionnant arsenal de seringues, de fioles, de paquets d'ouate et de pansements.

Mon guide, qui s'est avancé vers eux, se retourne vers moi après avoir parlementé un instant :

De petites douanières à longues nattes



« Je deviens soudain millionnaire »

E représentant de l'agence de voyages me fit alors servir un excellent déjeuner chinois, préparé à la culsine des employes de chemin de fern ; avec pousse l'attention jusqu'à m'apporter une cullier et une fourchette. On mit aussi devant moi une assette pleine de serviettes, aponge voulais vider mes poches, je devait voulais vider mes poches, je devait

(1) Con Art 1838 3107/40/62 PART 1

que l'hygiène est devenue pour la neuvesu régime ou certiable hanilles d'épidemies effreyebles. Yone des victoires le plus fréquemment proclames est Pexternisation totale des mouches en Chine. Le peux moi-ment étroiper de la vigilance avec laquelle le service de santé veille sur les frontières. Neuveuxement le n'avral pas baréalliture accilents à première vue : ['al en poche tous les certificats obligatoires.

De petites douanières à longues nattes

ET avant poste saniteire franchi, farrive devant la douane. Des comptoirs s'ail- gnent sur le large quel contral de la gare ; d'un côté passent les voyageurs, leurs bagages grands ouverts, de l'autre douaniers et douaniers sinspectent.

materite Teatra petities, elles paraissent fout au plus agées de quinza ass et leur alture Juvénite est rentore societate que la laissent langues natées qu'elles laissent pandre dans leur des a la factor pandre dans leur des a la factor la laissent la laissent tass d'uniformes de coton baige clair comme les soldats, elles portent sur leurs cheveux noirs un mée annaisse. A sur leur gontlent bende de la laissent la laissent la lair aussi peu féminin que possilie. Toutes arborent sur le bras, comme insigne de leurs fonctions, un écusson noir sur lequel s'én-

L'inspection est, sans aucun doute, la plus miunileuse que l'ale jamais vue. Les voyageurs venant de Hong. Kong, tous manifest ment des genérales et les fardeaux qu'ils portaient sur les épaules; rares sont coux qui montrent des valles. En face d'eux, les dousniers, l'air sévère, sortent chaque objet un par les montrent des valles. En de deux, les dousniers d'air sévère, sortent chaque objet un par les montrent des valles. En déposent sur le comption, où s'alignent bientôt pélemêle de larges pantaions de temen sois cois, des vestes-cales cons d'homme d'houle, une foule d'articles plus hétérolites les uns

que les autres.
Une dizaine de gulchets font
unte aux comptoirs; devant chacun
deux aont alignés tous les prodeux aont alignés tous les produits que les voyageurs ont actutes sur les reins de la comptoire de la
tention de la comptoire de la
tentior de la douane refont
des bancs en attendant d'être appelés pour acquitter leur rede-

"J'eus un moment d'Inquiétude en ne voyant pas mes bagages, Mals mon interprète me rassura : Ils m'attendaient dans une pièce réservée spécialement à mon usage. Il m'y conduisit et deux douaniers se présentaient, lls avaient l'air plus important que les petites fiiles que l'ai vues opérer; leur uniles que l'ai vues opérer; leur uni-



COMME UN GRAND NOMBRE DE LEURS COMPATRIOTES, LES SOLDATS DE L'ARMET PÓPULAIRE CHINOISE (à bicyclette) POR-TENT UN MASQUE DE CHIRURGIEN POUR SE DEFENDRE CON-TRE LA POUSSIERE ET LES MICROBES.

forme bleu foncé et leur casquette plate semblaient indiquer un grade plus élevé. Allaient ils me soumet fre à une fouille encore plus at lours compatriotes ? Au contraire.
Ils se contentarent de me faire ouvrir mes valises et de regarder
dans men sec de foliette, qui paraissait les intriquer.

« Je deviens soudain millionnaire »

E représentant de l'agence de veveges me fit alors servir un excellent déjeuner chinois, préparé à la cuisine des employés de chemin de fer ; avec les baquettes traditionnelles, on poussa l'attention lusau'à m'apporter une cuiller et une fourchette for un cuiller et une fourchette un cuiller et une fourchette un cuiller et un fourchette la taille d'un gant de toilette, tempées dans de t'eau partumée : c'était pour me net/eyre le visage.

Tout en mangeant, l'exposal à mon guide un grave souci qui me tracassalt depuis un moment : le n'avais pas d'argent chinois. Le ne possédais que des dollars de Mons-Kong, que le pouvais sortir sans difficulté m'avait-on dit sur place, et ma lettre de crédit payable seu-lement à Pékin, Mon probleme ne parut pas le surpreprente de surpreprente de la contraction de la cont

Je tol remis l'équivalent de cent mille francs. Un instant plus tard, anadis que le bovais la premiule francs. Un instant plus tard, anadis que le bovais la premiule francs. Un instant plus tard, anadis que le bovais la premiule france de la commentant de la commentant de la commentant de la commentant la complexité de la commentant la complexité de commentant la complexité, des doilars, le fis rapidament le complexité, de la confideration de la commentant de complexité, de la complexité de la complexité, de la complexité de la complexité, de la complexité, de la complexité de la complexité

La propreté, manie nationale

IEN que mon compagnon moi revorte recommandé de ne pas guitter la pikse ou le disposals d'un tralement de faveur (ce qui provo que daine pas pays communistes, certain anglais pays communistes, certain anglais de la communiste d

mée d'un balal et d'une bolle à pausière. Par inadverlance, et parce que le n'étais pas encore habitué à cette propreté preque pathologique, le letai par terre un morceau de papier ; elle se précipita, pour le ramasser et me lanca un passage un regard qui m'averiti une fois pour toutes que, si le voulais vider mes poches, je devais frouver le lieu adequat. Ce raproche muet m'emplit d'une fella honte qu'un instant pus lard deun pochai mon mégot et nes viennes.

m'en debarrasser.
Assis autour de la bibliothèque,
une foule de gens lisent des journaux et des illustrées ou feuillettent de petits livres d'images. Des
marins, portant l'uniferme classique de toutes les marines du
monde, s'amusent à un étrange
jeu, qui ressemble un peu à un
billard russe, mais où les boules
sont remptacées par de gros pions
de jeu de dames. Plusieurs lits
d'enfants, sons matelas, et des
jouets sont à la disposition des

mères, Rien qu'à leur costume, le peux maintenant distingue? l'origine des voyageurs : les gens des villes sont vétus de bleu, à part une ou deux femmes qui portent des robes chinoises très hautes, fermées au coû et descendant jusqu'à mi-mollet, mais fendues sur le côfé jusqu'au genou et même plus haut ; la plupart des paysans sont habilités en loir. Les campagnards, en ée à la culotte bouff abuses, er écon-heuille et d'éparems chaeeux de

pousse, purs elle pose un doigt sur le banc et me le montre ; il est vert. Ce que l'al pris pour une inscription politique signifie seulement en chinois ; « Aftention à la peinture,

« Je me trompe de porte

L est manifeste que l'excite la curiosité de la foule, mais le me conduis moins courtoisement que mes compagnons de route : tandis qu'ils me regardent du coin de l'œil sans lamais me devisager d'une manière gônante, le ne peux m'empôcher de les considérer avec surprise, tant le spectacle me semble pittorisque.

Aucun des veyageurs que ['al pu voir durant mes frois heures d'attente ne paraît riche, mais tous portent des vêtements en bon état et aucun ne marche nu-pieds. Ils bente sante, normalement nourris et prêts à rire au moindre incident, comme le mén aperçois à mes dépens. Cherchant l'édicule qu'on trouve dans toutes les gares du un petit bâtiment muni de deux portes sur lesquelles sont peints des caractères chinois. Après un controlle de la comme d

noire...

Un instant plus tard, mon guide apparait; il porte lui aussi une reviette égonge humide passée dans la ceinture de son pantalon. Il me trouve en train d'admirer un employé qui, le nex et la bouche achés par un mesque sanitaire, enveloppe dans du papier lournies pains cuits à la vapour, après es aveir sortis avec des pinces objet d'une petite volture, genre

- Le frain arrive dans un instant, me dit-il. Voulez-vous, le vous

J'obéis. Quand il revient m'y chercher, la gare est déserte. On n'attend plus que moi pour donner

(1) Ces comptes ne seraient plus xacts aujourd'hui ; le mois der-ter, en effet, la Chine a réévaulé a monnais. Pour simplifier les omptes, les valeurs monétaires et été divisées par mille ; actuelment, on ne recoit donc plus our mille francs français 60.000 plus

IIII

France Lois 5-4.55

Dans le train pour Canton, des haut-parleurs enseignent aux « camarades voyageurs » l'agriculture, la propreté et la politesse

De temps à autre circulent, dans le couloir du wagon, trois personnages masqués portant des verres à couvercle et un arrosoir d'eau bouillante : ils servent le thé au jasmin

DANS LE TRAIN DE CANTON, 29 septembre.

ANDIS que je m'installe dans le train Shumtchun-Canton, une voix nasillarde de femme lance par haut-parleur un discours volubile auquel, évidemment, je ne comprends rien. Heureusement, le convoi s'ébranle; je vais pouvoir savourer le calme de la

LA COLOMBE DE LA PAIX-EST LA DECORATION PREFEREE DES CHINQIS; ON LA VOIT SUR LES BILLETS D'AVION, SUR LES BATEAUX, A LA PORTE DES ECCLES, ETC... ICI, ELLE VOLE, ENRUBANNEE, SUR LA COUVERTURE DE L'ITINERAIRE DES LIGNES AERIENNES.

Deux mots-clés de la propagande

National Archives of Australia

sait un employe. Il est nucleus comme s'il aliait pratiquer une operation. D'une calisse il fire un verre a cuererica qu'il depose sur la per control de la comme s'il control de la comme s'aliait de

Une soure forme en blanc, une coine course in manche de sa blouie, come un la manche de sa blouie, extrant avec adresse les cre-choirs de la faille d'une assierte à soupe poèse enfre chaque. Fange de banquertes ; elle regarde les soure qu'accun d'eux ne pour s'asses services. Quelques instants de réplit, four crefatif, puisque les haut-parleurs ésprénent maintenant une ployé donne un coup de forchen sur la table et jette par la fenêtre les mégots qui s'accumulaient dans les mégots qui s'accumulaient dans ployé donne un coup de forchen sur la table et jette par la fenêtre les mégots qui s'accumulaient dans pas encore termine ; il reste un dentier numero : le balayeur qu', masqué comme les aufres, vient mosifié fixe au bout d'un balai de paille de ris. Après avoir attendu un instant que le lêve les pieds, il me frappe légérement le falon ; mecompile son devoir. Partoul les accumils son devoir. Partoul les accumils son devoir. Partoul puées avec bon sesse st, emble-

Plusieurs fois, pendant les quatre heures que mit le train pour parcourir les 10 kilomètres séparant la frontière de Canton, le vis se dérouler les mêmes rites. Mais le policier de train ne passa qu'une

Entre temps, un Chinois était venu s'asseoir à côté de moi ; c'était un représentant de l'agence de voyages chargé de s'occuper de



not. Je lui demandai ce que disait

a speakerine.

Depuis dix-hulf mois, m'explius-til en mavaels anglals, det
us-til en mavaels anglals, det
us-til en mavaels anglals, det
i domnes dans tous les frains sur
e fraief, sa durée, les arrêts. Dans
haque wagon, des jeux de carles
us d'échecs chinois, des journaux
es revues, des livres illustrés pour
la disposition des passagers. Le
la disposition des passagers.

trouver; elle leur recommande certaines lectures de préférence à aux « camarades » tous les renseignements nécessaires pour leur permetire de voyager dans les mei-leures conditions possibles. Tout à l'heure, elle leur a fait une cause leur a leur de leur

Deux mots-clés de la propagande

E train ralentissait, nous arrivions à notre première halte. La voix infernale reprit de plus belle. Je demandal ce qu'elle pouvait bien raconter cette

— Elle recommande aux passagers de ne pas se bousculer pour descendre, d'aider les vieux et les femmes, de ne pas laisser les enfants sauter du wagon tout seuls, mais de les porter et, en général, de contrader musillament.

Nous etions arriers dans one petite gare de campagne. Par la tenetre, je vis une cinquantaine de paysans alignes deux par deúx sur le qual, comme la plus disciplinée des foules anglaises attendant l'autobus. Lentement, ils monièrent un par un, sans se bousculer. Mon cicerone n'attendit pas mes questions pour commenter la scène:

— Autretois, ce n'érair pas comme ca. Les gens se battaient, non pas pour monter les premiers, mais simplement pour pénétrer dans les trains parce qu'ils étaient pris d'assaut.

Je venais d'entendre pour la pre mière fois deux mots-clefs que devaient revenir quotidiennement dans la conversation durant mot leng séjour en Chine : « expliquer et et « autrefois ». L'un montre com pien le nouveau régime est sou cieux d'obtenir l'approbation de cieux d'obtenir l'approbation de masses, l'autre, qu'il tient à fairremarquer aux Chinois que, su beaucoup de points, leur situation s'est améliorée depuis la prise de pouvoir par les communistes de propagande s'exerce partout et propagande tout

Nous approch a tender sur la Nous approch a tender sur la plaine 00, parmi les rizières et les plante 00, parmi les rizières et les plantations de cannes à sucre, des buffles à longues cornes tirent la charrue. Une odeur à la fois eigre et sucrès, indéfinissable, se depage paisible océan. Une dernière fois passent les hommes de service ; l'un reprend les verres après les avoir vidés par la fenêtre, l'autre papier tirés d'un carnet à souches. Tout ce que je peux y lire, c'est le prix que fai à payer, écrir en chiffres romains : 2,000 yens (30 francs). Mon guide me montre une

— Ce sont des sigaans, m'explique-til. « Travaillez pour la pro duction... Renforcez notre censtruc tion économique »... Dans un coin une devinette est soumise à la sagacité du client. Comme je ni trouve pas la solution, la demande a mon interprête de me la donner la problème, mais pas le moyen de le problème, mais pas le moyen de le résoudre.

Une cité flottante

CANTON, 29 septembre.

Après le dîner (un repas européen et mauvais), je vais me promener. Pour ne pas m'égarer, je suis le fleuve et découvre la cité flottante. Côte a rôle sur une profondeur de hult ou dix, les sampans sont alignés. Il y en a de foutes les tailles, mais la plupart ne dépassent pas dix mêtres de long. Sur chacun d'eux logent de long. Sur chacun de l'une de la company de la company qua regarde avec curiosité cette qual regarde avec curiosité cette innovation qui doit rendre jaloux les cinquante mille Cartonnais le ges dans ces maisons flottantes et

Je marritte ensulte devant un fit forain, Une jaune fenrme à nattes me tend une international de la charge. Après avoir Irlé quelques balles, je lui donne une llasse de billets et disparais pour eviter les badauds qui, de nouveau, s'attroupent derrière moi. Plus fand, repassant par 18, je vois la meme leune entre cour les farts signés, elle me fait comprendre que l'après force de la me rend la gaute l'op che et alle me rend la

La colombe de Picasso sur mon billet d'avion

DANS L'AVION CANTON-PEKIN,

E gouvernement chinois fait blen les choses. Pour emmemer à Pékin les cinq deliguées Japonaises, de la contraisites anglo-axons (un Anglais
et un Cangdieni et moi-mème, un
lisine aérienne normale fait un
long détour et le train met quafre
ou cinq jours pour atteindre la
capitale. La place m'a coulte un
million huit cent mille yuan, mais,
on fait, ce prix d'est pas éccessif
mille francs la distance de Paris à
mille francs la distance de Paris à
dans une enveloppe décorée de la
fameure « Colombe » de Picasbo.
Après le décellans, along con
de picason.

piste d'envol, ['al apercu qualre pièces d'artillerie antiaérienne, leurs museaux paintés vers le ciel. Elles étalent camoufles dans des fosses et leurs servants se dans des fosses et leurs servants se de l'artillerie en la pièce de l'artillerie en la pièce en la pièce

Un speciacle étomant nous attendait à Hankéou Jorsque l'avion après trois heures de vol, perça li couche de nuages qui, jusque-là nous avait caché le sol. Les inon dations, un des plus grands floau de la Chine, qui furgnt sette valle. Les milliers de petities au zières, puis, plus tard, de plantations de coton et de champs de ble ressamblent à des l'imbres-pospositions de coton et de champs de ble ressamblent à des l'imbres-pospositions de l'imbres de

Enfin, l'avion perd de l'allifude. Une chaine montagneuse se dresse soudain devant nous, dans le crepuscule elle prend une teinte rosa d'une douceur surprenante. L'hafesse de l'air en jupe kait (une des rares Chinoises que le devais volr ainsi values durant mon sélour)

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Une heure après mon arrivée à Pékin un homme trapu m'apparaît au cours d'une réception : c'est Mao Tsé Toung

Les Chinois, qui cachent leurs maisons derrière des murs sans fenêtres, écrivent à leurs amis sur des tableaux noirs dressés dans les lieux publics

PEKIN 30 sentembre

E suis à Pékin depuis seulement une heure et j'ai déjà vu Mao Tse Toung, suivi de son ministre des Affaires étrangères, Chou En Lai. A peine avais-je déposé mes affaires au Press-Club, où j'allais loger, qu'une voiture russe Molotova m'emmenait vers le « Hall de la Magnanimité », où j'étais convié dès mon arrivée à une réception officielle.

Il faisait nuit et, sans avoir rieu nu de Pekin, le débarquai dans la partie ouest de la célèbre Cité interdite où vécurent pendant des siècles les empereurs chinois. On me fit penérer dans une saile gigantesque où, comme dans la saile du conseil de l'O.N.U., des pupitres et des fauteuils s'alignaient devant une vaste scène:

— Ici, m'expliqua mon guide, victor de se réunir le premier Congrès national populaire, élu depuis la libération. La séance de ce soir est organisée pour célebrer le cinquième anniversaire de la création de la République populaire.

La salle était pleine de personnalités, toutes revétues de la tenue mise à la mode par Sun Yat Sen la vareuse de chauffeur, généralement bleue, boutennée jusqu'au col. Sur cette uniformité tranchaites les merveilleuses robes rouge et or de queloues lamas tiblétains.

Soudain, les 1,500 assistants se le varent d'un bond fandis que les applaudissements crépitalent communitérage. Un homme trapu, au fron déjà dégarni, entrait, C'était Ma Tes Touns, d'accempagnalen membres de son gouvernemen Derrière eux marchait Michouel, le secrétaire du parti communiste avoiétque, Aussitôt, le mrappelai ce que mavait dit à Lordes un communiste avoiétque, Aussitôt, le mrappelai ce que mavait dit à Lordes un communiste avoiétque, Aussitôt, le mrappelai ce que mavait dit à Lordes un communiste britannique « Jamais vous n'aurez l'occasion de ans en Chine, le ne l'a pas un seule fois apercus « El-pourtant, maître de la Chine nouvelle étai là, devant moi, et. le songaels et ne regardant à l'extraordinaire des fin de ce fils de pàvaian, qui, fine de ce fils de pàvaian, qui, fine re de 200 millors d'hommas.

L'association des capitalistes défile aussi

PEKIN, 1st octobre.

'IMMENSE capitale délire de loie. Des centaines de mil liers de Chinois défilent pour acclamer leurs nouveaux mai-



LES ENFANTS, TOUJOURS PROPRES ET TRES FAMILIERS, FORMENT UN DES SPECTACLES LES PLUS CHARMANTS DE LA CHINE. EN VOICI DEUX QUI SE FROMENENT GRAVEMENT DANS UNE RUE DE PERIN.

heure, j'al entendu résanner, impli cablement, la même marche mons tone, qui ne sembleit pas avoir plu

d'une vingtaine de mesures. Un défilé populaire suivit, avec lâcher de pigeons, envoi de ballonnets, feu d'artifice lançant vers le ciel des parachutes ornés de siogans pollitiques. Mon interprète ma montra soudain une des délégations

- Regardez, me dit-il, ce sont les membres de l'association des

lis portaient une bannière sur la quelle était peint ce slogan : « Nous désirons l'amélioration des bonnes relations entre les ouvriers et les capitalistes. « Comme le manifestais ma surprise qu'il y eut encore des capitalistes dans un pays comnumiste, mon compagnon répondit :

Je crus encore à un mirage lorsque l'aperçus un groupe de sœurs de charité chrétiennes, toutes des Chinoises, sautant, dansant, criani aussi fort que leurs voisins, Je demandal quel slogan elles proclamalent: « Nous soutenons la bonne entente entre l'Eglise et le gouvernement », traduisit l'interprèse.

vernement », fradulat l'interprète C'étaient des religieuses de l'Églis conformiste, qui ont rejeté l'auto rifé de Rome et acceptent de vivre en pays communiste. Enfin le défilé s'arrêta, Un demi

million de parsonnes out, pri denni de certe manifestation, dont la rin, prévue pour 2 heures de l'apprésmidi (elle avait commence à 10 heures), n's dépassé l'instant fixé que l'es), n's dépassé l'instant fixé que l'iche mon guide d'un comme de faticite mon guide d'un comme de sion; « Non, me dir-il, ce n'était pas parfait le défile à duré trop longtemps et son intérêt n'était pas constampant autenu. Si vous avez ◆ A peine arrivé à Pékin, A de Segonica est innité à une réception où il voit tous les grands personnages du régime, y compris Mao Tse Toung. ◆ Il a précédemment raconte comment il avoit obtenu son visa et comment, venant de Hong-Rong, il avait traversé sans difficulté le « ridecu de bambou ». ◆ De la garefrontière de Stumtchun, il a atteint, par le chemin de fer, Cantoa doù un avion l'a amené à Pékin, (Voit « Francesoir » depuis le 2 avril.)

« Long nez ! » me crient les enfants »

3 octobr

capitale ayant retrouves et la capitale ayant retrouve a capitale ayant retrouve la capitale ayant retrouve la capitale ayant retrouve lance a la découverte de Pékin. Tout d'abord, pour me faire une idée de la configuration de la ville, je mente au sommet d'une pagode toute blanche, Pei-Hai, construite sur une des deux collines qui dominent la clé. A cause de sa forment la clé. A cause de sa forme, les Européens l'avaient sur-mint ». Du haut de mon observatoire, par une lumière douce et belle comme on n'en voit qu'à Pé-

Sortant du parc de Pel-Hé, le passe devant un tableau noir dresse à l'entrée. On en trouve dans beaucoup de lieux publics; des promeneurs y inscrivent des messages à l'intention de leux amis. Puis le me lance au hasard des rues, passance de la leux publics des recomments de la leux des leux de la leux des le

senimes lapies (la Chine nr service propies que de pens paralis sant très launes, même à 59 ans te de vielliards) sont assisses sur le pas des portes. Elles sont véture d'un pantaion noir sarré à la cine ville, d'une blouse collante, noire ou brochée, descendant luguid miroulés à la mede ancienne en un chiagne fineme sur la nuque. J'en croise plusieurs qui marchent avec difficuriés (cet qu'elles portent de minuscules abullers, aussi pointus vie, elles ontre d'un des la viel de la viel de la collante del la collante de la collante del la collante de la c

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L'association des capitalistes défile aussi



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Cles pays

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Dominant le vacarme de Pćkin, les agents de police hurlent dans des porte-voix des conseils de prudence aux passants

Aussi téméraires qu'adroits, les automobilistes chinois n'obtiennent leur permis de conduire qu'après avoir fait passer leur voiture, en marche arrière, entre six bâtons rapprochés

OUR découvrir plus à fond la cité tartare, la partie nord de la capitale, j'ai circulé longuement en cyclo-pousse, ces tricycles vétustes qui remplacent à la fois les pittorésques pousse-pousse du passé et les taxis introuvables. C'est une expérience

Le repasseur joue du clairon

Ajoutex à toute cette agitatien les arroseuses qu'annonce
un bruit de cloche, les cyclenousse qui servent à tout
même à tranporter les morts
les marchands ambulants dont
les cris divers ne cessent pas de
7 heures du matin à plus de 11
heures du soir, le repasseur de
couteaux qui joue du clairon, le
raccommodur de porcelaine qui
agite une crécelle, le fripier qui
tape aur un fambourin, le marchand de casseroles qui fait du
tana am un forme beige clair
Quatorze matres de cofon par an

********** **********

Le boulier détrône la machine à calculer

Le boulier détrône la machine à callculer

Amilio, l'entrai dans une pai
petorie. La vendeuse à nattes me servit avec interu,
puis elle apporta un boulier et,
avec une dextérité merveilleuse,

le la proporta un boulier et,
avec une dextérité merveilleuse,
avec une dextérité merveilleuse,

le le inscrivit ce que le devais
sur un respace
sur un respace de souches et me re
mit un reçu. Ce carnet est fourni
par l'État à tous les commerçants
et les reçus sont obligations et me un gosse de deuen de ma rue
and des frois les revenus des commerçants
et leur respect des prix, fréquemment contrôlés. Aucun martel leur respect des prix, fréquemment contrôlés. Aucun marfreindre est asbotage des régionnents de la substance de substance des régionnents de la substance de la subst

Le repasseur jove du clairon



san pour ne pas vouler s'arrêter. Its sont ebilges, par peur de casser leur chaine ou de briser leur pont arrière (come foit), de pour d'enzere. C'est un efficie des moliteires blanches peur d'enzere. C'est un efficie de moliteires blanches peur d'enzere. C'est un efficie constitue, cet agent, l'un des pour d'enzere. C'est un efficie constitue, cet agent, l'un des pour d'enzere. C'est un efficie pour d'enzere qu'il se salent l'acque de conduire : on les oblige en effet a sa fautille en marche artes qu'il ance de tout la force de ses pourons sort res passes une volture.

D'interminables convois de cartière passes une volture.

Ces véhicules, frière par d'est et est giantesque d'en marche d'en march partière d'en mille d'entre d'entre

Quatorze mètres de coton par an

La farine et l'huile sont rationnées

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DEUX MOIS DANS LA CHINE DE MAO

Un grand reportage par A. de SEGONZAC

« Chef de rue » responsable du bonheur de ses voisins, Mme Tchien Liang doit même assurer la paix des ménages

Ce véritable ange gardien, qui veille sur les enfants et les malades, est aussi obligé de signaler à la police tous les hôtes de passage

■ A. de Segonzac rencontre aujourd'hui à Pékin un personnage typiquement chimois : le chef de rue (qui, en l'accurrence, est une femme). De Cette conversation lui permet de se rendre dem feu de la vie quotidienne des femilles pekinoises. ■ Dans ser précédents articles it conte son voyage de la contre son voyage de la contre saire corte de la contre saire corte dequelles il a vu Marchand de la capitale... (Voir Francesoir depuis le rues de la capitale... (Voir Francesoir depuis le 2 avril.)

PEKIN, 5 octobre.

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« hutung » (la rue).

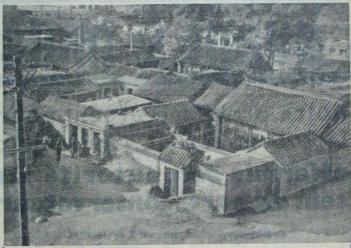
Il comporte essentielle-

« hutung » (la rue).

Il comporte essentiellement des indications sur les mesures d'hygiène prises lo-calement, telles que l'heure d'enlèvement des ordures ou la date de la visite des équipes de vaccination. Mais il traite aussi d'autres sujets, par exemple de l'organisation des prochaînes réunions politiques du district ou de la convocation de volontaires pour entreprendre des travaux urgents dans le quartier. quartier.

des fravaux urgents dans le quartier.

Aulourd'hul, le rends visite à l'un de ces chefs de rue qui forment la base de la pyramide administrative de la Chine nouvelle. Je suis ainsi parvenu à découvrir ce qu'i se cache derrière les murs qui bordent les rues de Pétin. Jusqu'à meintenant, chaque fois que l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin. Jusqu'à meintenant, chaque fois que l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin. Jusqu'à meintenant, chaque fois que l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin. Jusqu'à meintenant chaque fois que l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin. Jusqu'à meintenant chaque fois que l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin. Jusqu'à meintenant chaque l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin. Jusqu'à meintenant chaque l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de pétin l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de se subjuit de l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de se subjuit de l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de se subjuit de l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de se subjuit de l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de se subjuit de l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promenades de se subjuit de l'avais suggéré au cours de mes promena



NOTRE ENVOYE SPECIAL A DU MONTER SUR UN REMPART POUR PRENDRE CETTE PHOTO DES MAISONS DE LA VILLE TARTARE. TOUTES, EN EFFET, SE CACHENT DERRIERE DES MURS NUS, PERCES DE RARES PORTES.

toits de tuile et à la façade en bois. Chacune de ces maisonnettes est occupée par une seule
famille. Devant leurs portes sont
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plein air, fout au moins pendant
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alimente maintenant presque
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Le chef de rue est, ici, une femme swelte, menue, à l'air jeune, Mime Tchien Liang. Elle me fait penter dans sa demeure : deux pièces séparées par une mince cloison et dont fenêtres et portes ferment mal. Le mobilier est peu abondant : deux ou trois fauteuils fatigués, posés à même le soi ; quelques chaises ou escabeaux de bois, des armoires larges et bases qui ressemblent plutêt à des coffres de mariée, un large ilt à baldaquin, sans matolas ni ressorts, dont le sommiler est constitue par de simples plancheux de mors, l'inévitable portrait de Mao Tsé Toung, celui de Staline et quelques photes de famille montrant le maître de céans, un instituteur, parmi les élèves.

Interrompue de temps à autre par les enfants, qui, nullement intimidés par l'étranger,
r'appuient à mon fauteuil pour
me dévisager avec curlosire, le
chef de rue m'expose aes activités et soulève — très légèrément
— le voile derrière lequel les
Chinois ont, de tout temps, caché aux Européens les détaits
de leur vie, Mime Tchien Liang
a été désignée au poste qu'elle
occupe par ses voisins. Son roie
est d'assurer le bon fonctionne
ment des aervices publies intéressant la rue et d'obténir la soconcernant le quartier:

— Mon principal souci, me dit-

— Mon principal souci, me directive de faire observer les principes d'hygiène, de veiller à l'enlèvement des ordures et au bon fonctionnement des égouts. Mais là ne se borne pas ma tâche. Lorsqu'un défilé est organisé à l'occasion d'une grando fête c'est à moi d'établir la liste de ceux qui veulent y participer. Pour le 1" octobre, par exemple, ce fut facile : les volontaires étaient tellement nombreux que ['al d'è en refuser près de la moitié, la rue ne devant fournir qu'un contingent d'une vingfalme de personnes.

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Mandame et la rhef de rue vo

Madame « le chef de rue »

Madame « le chef de rue »

A maison où le suis conduit se trouve dans une ruelle pousitérouse. Pour y pénérrer, le dois enjamber le pas de la porte, hauf d'une vingtaine de centimères, qui barre l'entrée de toutes les veilles demoures en chine. Les officials mont ractuctions et le forde de tractuction et le forde de l'eau, mais de vieux Chinels m'ent de que réalité ce pas de porte surélevé avait pour but d'empécher les diables de se faufiler dans la maison. Cette vieille superstition, aujourd'hui périmée, les fonctionnaires ne veulent pas admettre qu'elle ait existé autrefais. C'est pour une raison analogue (également démentile par mes gui-des) que les toits étalent consétruits en pente de forme concave et les angles tranchants gardes par tout un alignement d'animaux fantastiques : les diables glissaient sur le toit, tombaient par terre et, effrayés par les bêtes féroces, n'ossaient pas remonter.

Après avoir franchi la porte, le me trouve dans une petite cour qui formé, en quelque sorte, antichambre ; une deuxième entrée, placée de telle manière qu'elle ne pulsse pas être vue de l'extérieur, ouvre sur une autre cour puis pacée de telle manière qu'elle ne pulsse pas être vue de maisons basses, sans étage, aux



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Le chef de rue est, iel, une

a la communatore, feat contraire alimente maintenant presque tous les quartiers.

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Interrompue de temps à autre par les enfants, qui, nullement initiadés par l'étranger, s'appulent à mon fautouil pour me dévisager avec curlosité, le chef de rue m'expose àes activités et soulieve — très l'épérément — le voile derrière lequel les Chinois ont, de tout temps, caché aux Européens les détails de leur vie. Mem Erhein Liang et ét désignée au posie qu oils occupe par ses voisins. Son rôle est d'assurer le bon fontitonne ressant la ure et d'abblies inference de l'assurer le bon fontitonne ce d'accerd avec les autres de leur vie. Mem Erhein Liang et ét désignée au posie qu oils occupe par ses voisins. Son rôle est d'assurer le bon fontitonne et d'accerd avec les autres de les moities de leur vie. Mem Erhein Liang et d'assurer le bon fontitonne et d'accerd avec les autres de les moities de leur vie. Lors qui d'autres de leur le les soins aux malades dont le transport à l'hôpital est l'ugé inuité de le le les vois et les principes d'hygiène, de veiller à l'enièvement des ordures et au bon fonctionnement des égouts. Mais là ne se borne pas ma fâche. Lors qu'un défille est organité à l'occasion d'une grandéfet, cest à moi détablir la liste de ceux qui veulent y participer. Pour le l'occlore, par exemple, ce fut facile : les volontaires éfaient reliement nombreux que l'al dû en refuser près de la moitié, la rue ne devant fournit qu'un contingent d'une vingfailme de personnes.

Il faut veiller à la moralité publique

me TCHIEN LIANG me ra-conte alors une histoire et me découvre ainsi un curieux aspect de ses obli-

La promisculté entre les familles, le grand nombre de personnes lo-gées dans chaque maison expli-quent que rien ne delt se passer dans la rue sans que tout le monde en soit au courant et que Mme

Tchien puisse immédiatement apporter le bienfait de ses conseils, même si les coupables ne les réclament pas. Cela m'amène à demander à Mme Tchien Liang queis son ses rapports avec la police. Elle s'en explique 'très clairement :

ses rapports avec la police. Elle a'en explique très claifement :

— Si l'ai l'impression qu'un traitre habite dons ma rue, dit-elle, ce sera mon devoir et celui de fous mes compatrioles d'allei Immédiatement le dénoncer.

C'est aussi au chet de rue — ou a ses voisins — qu'incombe le soin de déclarer au poste de police naissances, mariages et déces, Besogne d'état civil agu n'a rien que de non-d'etat civil agun rien que de non-des de l'etat civil agun d'un visiteur, ne serait-ce que pour une nuit, parait beaucoup moins naturelle à un citoyen de l'Occident. Jusqu'a présent, l'avais eu pas de police secréte, ou, du moins, elle ne m'avait pas paru plus visible que dessa n'importe quel pays occidental ; sachani maintenant les rompasal mes de l'etat d'une s'oue pour chinoise serait inutile puisque toute activité inhabituelle dans chaque maison est automatiquement rapportée au commissiere.

En Chine, la négligence est punie

Als la paix, la morale et le bon ordre n'épulsent pas les activités d'un chef de rue. Véritable ange gardien, il doit aussi veiller sur la santé de ses volains :

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Un grand reportage par A. de SEGONZAC

«Les femmes ne sont pas des bêtes de somme »: trois millions et demi de propagandistes en ont convaincu les Chinois

Mariés malgré eux depuis 2.000 ans, les jeunes gens n'ont pas encore appris l'art de faire la

cour à leur fiancée

PEKIN, 6 octobre.

E suis née fille.

C'était un anathème dans la
Chine féodale. Aujourd'hui
je suis libre et l'égale des
hommes. Mon émancipation,
comme celle de toutes les
femmes de Chine, est to-

Me m bre de la Ligue des femmes démocratiques, Mme Shih Tchéo Tching (c'est là son nom de jeune fille, car les Chinoises, en se



AU LIEU D'UN PALANQUIN, COMME NAGUERE, C'EST UNE AUTO DECOREE DE FLEURS EN PAPIER QUI VIENT CHERCHER LA MARIEE, REMARQUEZ LE VETEMENT MOLLE-TONNE QUE PORTENT POUR L'HIVER LES FEMMES.

(c'est là son nom de jeune fille, car les Chinoises, en se mariant, ne prennent pas le nom de leur mari) m'a répondu avec la vivacité d'une suffragette. Et pourtant elle a 50 ans et les cheveux gris.

— Je n'étais autrefois, poursuitelle, pas beauccup gris.
— Je n'étais autrefois, poursuitelle, pas beauccup autre dans foute la Chine. J'est em leureus. El jeuralis très leur esprit. Le sults, pas beauccup autre dans foute la Chine. J'est em leureus. El jeuralis très leur esprit. Le sults, que l'étais petite : une l'alleur, elle famille conne à rien et coîtrait ne le sonne à rien et coîtrait ne le rait le membre ne manquaient pourtant pas d'affection pour moi, mais telle était la radition.

Esclave de la belle-mère

UAND l'atteignis 18 ans, lis décidérent de le sonne de le la belle-mère, une proposa un jeune homme du village voisin. Nos familles entrerent et contact et négocièrent leur accord ; le ne respectueuse, vivant les noces. Obélisante et négocièrent leur accord ; le ne respectueuse, vivant les noces. Obélisante et ne proposa un jeune homme du village voisin. Nos familles entrerent et contact et négocièrent leur accord ; le ne respectueuse, vivant le le coutre du proposa un jeune homme du village voisin. Nos famille

maintenant fermés. Ceux qui res-tent ouverts louent surtout des fracs et des robes de mariée, la plupart des Chinolses, du moins dans les villes, ayant pris l'habi-tude de se marier en blanc.

C'était un ana-thème dans la Chine féedale. Aujourd'hui je suis libre et l'égale des hommes. Mon émancipation, comme celle de toutes les femmes de Chine, est to-tale.

Membre de la Ligue des femmes démocratiques, Mme Shih Tchéo Tching (c'est là son nom de jeune fille, car les Chinoises, en se mariant, ne prennent pas le nom de leur mari) m'a répondu evec la vivacité d'une suffragette. Et pourtant elle a 50 ans et les cheveux gris.

— Je n'étais autrefois, pour

Les amoureux chinois ont encore beaucoup à apprendre

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AU LIEU D'UN PALANQUIN, COMME NAGUERE, C'EST UNE AUTO DECOREE DE FLEURS EN PAPIER QUI VIENT CHERCHER LA MARIEE. REMARQUEZ LE VETEMENT MOLLE-TONNE QUE PORTENT POUR L'HIVER LES FEMMES.

AU LIEU D'UN PALANQUIN, COMME NAUURE, CREST UNE.

EN PAPER QU VIENT CRECCHER LA MARIEE REMARQUE

TONNE QUE PORTENT POUR L'HIVER LES

Tonne de leur mari) m'a répondu avoc la vivacité d'une suffragatte. Et pourtant a répondu avoc la vivacité d'une suffragatte. Et pourtant a répondu avoc la vivacité d'une suffragatte. Et pourtant a répondu avoc la vivacité d'une suffragatte. Et pourtant a répondu avoc la vivacité d'une suffragatte. Et pourtant a répondu avoc la vivacité d'une suffragatte. Et pourtant a répondu avoc la vivacité d'une suffragatte. Et pourtant par d'est pour l'est pourtant par d'est pour l'est pour

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Cest dans les livres soviétiques que les futurs ingénieurs de l'université de Tsin-Hua apprennent leur métier

Toute la Chine fait du sport : j'ai vu les employés du ministère des Finances descendre dans la rue pour

une leçon de gymnastique collective

PEKIN, 7 octobre.

E téléphone sonne dans E téléphone sonne dans ma chambre tous les matins à 8 heures précises. Mais la communication ne vient pas de l'extérieur ; pour parler à mes amis de Pékin, je suis obligé de descendre au bureau d'information du Club de la presse.

formation du Club de la presse.

Ma ligne ne semble être branchée qu'avec l'agent de liaison du ministère des Affaires étrangères, car, chaque jour, une voix solennelle me répète la même phrase : « Nous avons ce matin une conférence de presse sur tel ou tel sujet. Avez-vous l'intention d'y aller ? »

Il n'est pas question que je dise non, mais, comme tout est fait minutieusement dans ce pays, mon interlocuteur tient sans doute à s'assurer de ma présence.

Je suis d'ailleurs au cou-



11 HEURES DU MATIN. LES FONCTIONNAIRES DU MINISTERE DES FINANCES SORTENT DANS LA RUE POUR FAIRE LEUR CULTURE PHYSIQUE.

dans ce pays, mon interlocuteur tient sans doute à s'assurer de ma présence.

Je suis d'ailleurs au cou
La Chine est éduquée à la russe

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ANDIS que neus roulons vars la ministère, le partie de l'indiens qui logent, comme noi, au Ciub de la presse.

Le Chine est éduquée à la russe

ANDIS que neus roulons vars la ministère, le partie de l'indiens qui logent, comme nois ser du lorg rapport qui vient de l'est comme qui paport qui vient de l'est comme qui paport qui vient de l'est partie et qui a été lu par Chou En Lai, une quinzaine de jours plus tôt, au premier congrès national. En voici quelque phrases: l'e Le but fondamental de notre grande revolution populaire est de libére les forces de production de notre pays de l'oppression de l'impérialisme du fédulaisme et de la bureaucrafic capitaliste. A moins que nous n'établissions une le défense modernes et puissants, nous ne pour rouverté, n'i tires de fénse modernes et puissants, nous ne pour pouverté, n'i tires établissions une le défense modernes et puissants, nous ne pour pouverté, n'i tires établissions une le défense modernes et puissants, nous ne pour pouverté, n'i tires établissions une le défense modernes et puissants, nous ne pour pouverté, n'i tires établissions une le défense modernes et puissants, nous ne pour pouverté, n'i tires établissions une le défense modernes et puissants, nous ne pour pouverté, n'i tires établissions une le défense modernes et de la reus de Révoll se transforme la la reus de l'eure propulation poulaire de l'eure propulation poul

Le sport est une obligation nationale

précises. Mais la communication ne vient pas de l'ex-térieur ; pour parler à mes amis de Pékin, je suis obligé de descendre au bureau d'ir formation du Club de I presse.

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Il n'est pas question que je dise non, mais, comme tout est fait minutieusement dans ce pays, mon interlocuteur tient sans doute à s'assurer de ma présence.

Je suis d'ailleurs au cou-

rant du programme de la journée depuis la veille ; il est affiché sur un tableau noir à l'entrée du Club, ce moyen de diffusion et de propagande étant employé pour tous les usages en Chine.

Il n'est pas quuration que le dies non, mais, comme tout est fait minutieusement dans ce pays, mon interficuleur fient sans doute af ait minutieusement dans ce pays, mon interficuleur fient sans doute af ait minutieusement dans ce pays, mon interficuleur fient sans doute af accurate production de l'autorité d

11 HEURES DU MATIN. LES FONCTIONNAIRES DU MINISTERE DES FINANCES SORTENT DANS LA RUE POUR FAIRE LEUR CULTURE PHYSIQUE.

Les étudiants aussi font leur autocritique

conduit resulte dans les bâtiments où logent les étudiants, le fus invité à ouvrir diants, le fus invité à ouvrir diants de la fusion de la fu

Je profitai de l'occasion pour de-nander insidieusement à mon gui-le si, parmi les étudiants ou les rofesseurs, se manifostalent par-ois des « déviationnistes », des rens qui n'acceptaient pas les prin-ipes idéologiques servant de base

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France Sois 12.4-55.

Pour instruire les Chinois (D'ILLETTRES) le gouvernement fait coller sur les murs des bandes dessinées en couleurs

«En 12 mois, me dit au cours du soir un élève de plus de 50 ans, j'ai appris 500 caractères... Il en faut 4.000 pour lire le journal »

PEKIN, 8 octobre.

la porte de l'école primaire n° 2 (les écoles, comme les usines, ne portent pas de nom, mais un numéro) m'attend le directeur M. Wang Ching. Sur un panneau de bois, une affiche montre une petite fille essayant de dessiner avec ses mains, en ombres... chinoises, la colombe de Picasso; la légende dit : « Je veux être un oiseau de paix, moi aussi. »

Par contre, sur le mur voi-



C'EST SOUS UN PORTRAIT DE MAO TSE TOUNG QUE L'INSTITUTRICE FAIT LA CLASSE. LES PLUMIERS DES ELEVES SONT AUSSI DE CORES DE L'EFFIGIE DU PRESIDENT MAO.

Par contre, sur le mur voisin est dessinée une carte de Formose avec cette inscription : « Nous devons libérer Taiwan (le nom chinois de l'île).

Nous entrons dans un des bâtiments aux vieilles tuiles vernissées qui s'alignent derrière le mur gris bordant la route. Des enfants de dix ans s'arrêtent de chanter et applaudissent : ['interromps la leçon de solfège. Je remarque que chacun d'eux a, posé sur son pupitre un plumier décoré du portrait de Mao Tsé Toung.

L'école des bons citoyens

WANG CHING me conduit ensuire à la salle de réception et mosfre le thé traditionne!

— L'enseignement primaire est gratuit, me dit-il, Les parents ne paient que certains frais suppiémentaires, dont les pauvres sont dispensés. Seul l'enseignement secondaire est payant.

La Chine communiste est moins avancée que la France.
Beaucoup moins même, car l'enseignement n'y est pas obligatoire.

— Nous n'avons pas asset.

Pour la première fois, je me

seignement n'y est pas obligatoire.

— Nous n'avons pas assez
d'écoles, m'explique M. Wang, ni
surfout assez d'instituteurs. Bien
que nou universités en forment
devons chaque année, combier, en
devons chaque année, combier
un arriéré considérable. Dans
certaines écoles primaires, nous
sommes obligés, pour ne pas refouser d'élèves, de les diviser en
équipes qui travaillent chacune
une demijournée; pourtant, les
enfants passent un examen d'enrées c'est la rangon dia voientée de s'instruire que notre gouvernement à l'aculquée au
pauple.

L'efficacité de c'e nesignement de l'écoles, pour ne pas refouser d'élèves, de les diviser en
équipes qui travaillent chacune
une demijournée; pourtant, les
enfants passent un examen d'enrées c'est la rangon dia voienfe de s'instruire que notre gouvernement à l'aculquée au
pauple.

L'efficacité de c'e nesignement de l'écoles, pour ne pas refous d'élèves, de le quoiser en
équipes qui travaillent chacune
une demijournée; pourtant, les
enfants passent un examen d'enrées c'est la rangon dia voienment de métodor d'en vent des bandes desinées o l'en
ent fourner un plateau rond pour
tant remarquables, entrepris et
rées de l'operatrice, il lui
falial trouver le caractère dont
d'écoles, pour se pas ser
d'éleves, de les diviser en
équipes qui fravaillent chacune
une demijournée; pourtant, les
enfants passent un examen d'enrées d'est la rangon dia voienment plateau rond pour
tant remarquables, entrepris et
résis par les douvernement,
l'afficatité de c'enseignement plateau rond pour
tant remarquables, entrepris et
résis par le gouvernement,
l'afficatité de c'enseignement plateau voien une
el seus escrétaires (avant la
révolution les sacrétaires
étalent toujours des homment feit des pour les deburants selon la
technique des bandes desinées on le
technique des bandes des bournes
célaires d'entre des pages, les uns glorifient
men de feit grouper d'en pages d'en
récelle pour étaits d'enpage de le groupe.

L'efficacité de c'en essignemen d'enles que pour

dessiner avec ses mains, en dessiner avec ses mains, en ombres... chinoises, la co-lombe de Picasso; la lé-gende dit : « Je veux être un oiseau de paix, moi aussi ... aussi. »



CEST SOUS UN PORTRAT DE MAO TSE TOUNG QUE L'INSTITUTRICE PAIT LA CLASSE.

L'ES PERMENS DIS ELEVES SON'S AUSSI DECORES DE L'ESTROY MAO.

Rous entrons dans un des liberateire, dans une bibliothebibliments aux vicilles tuilles voir de l'estroy de

L'éducation du peuple par bandes dessinées

L'éducation du peuple par bandes dessinées

We le chemin du retour, je pensais à ce que m'avait dit mon ami Tchen après in lettre écrie par lui, dans a jeu-leire, et par lui, dans sa jeu-leire, mon père, à vos genoux, ».

La famille, depuis cinq ans, a changé de visage. Son unité, fondée sur le confuciaime, cette philosophie vieille de vingt-cinq siscles, ses effritée e la piète philosophie vieille de vingt-cinq siscles, ses effritée e la piète philosophie vieille de vingt-cinq siscles, ses effritée e la piète philosophie vieille de vingt-cinq siscles, ses effritée e la piète national les jeunes ont aujourd'hui un sens politique que n'avaient pas leurs pères ; il les entraine sur la voie des réformes. Leur formation est différente ; ils apprennent la voie des réformes. Leur formation est différente ; ils apprennent la voie des réformes. Leur formation est différente ; ils apprennent la voie des réformes. Leur formation est différente ; ils apprennent les arrache à laurs stupides superstitues evelit les sepres de rauss'es chinois aux bientes per les enfants ; il s'aftaque aussi à l'ignorance des masses,— de ces contente pas, en effet, de former les enfants ; il s'aftaque aussi à l'ignorance des masses,— de ces de l'ecut de proposition s'extre de la l'ignorance des masses,— de ces de l'ecut de proposition s'extre de l'ecut de se promener dans les rues de Pékin pour vien rendre compte. Les mors sont couverts de les rues de Pékin pour vien rendre compte. Les mors sont couverts de les cinc d'apprendre. Des affiches roses, veres ou jaunes pastel sont l'active de les comptes de les courses de la les donnent l'active de les comptes de les courses de les courses de la pière de les courses de l'ecut d'apprendre. Des affiches compte. Les mors sont couverts de les chines de l'école du soir la pius proche et les heurs de classe.

« J'assiste à un cours du soir »

E suis allé passer quelques instants dans l'une d'élles, instant sans l'une d'élles, instante de dans le fremple de Confut l'es dans l'es partie l'es de l'es dans l'es langue simplifier communistes, des ouvriers de plus leur suines de Plus de cinquente ai l'es parni eux se trouvalem deux hemmes de plus de cinquente ai l'es parni eux se trouvalem deux hemmes de plus de cinquente ai l'es partie de l'es dans une langue simplifier deux mille caractères l'es deux mille caractères et le double pour un livre. Nous serons et l'es dans l'es partie pour l'es de product pour l'es de product pour l'es de product pour l'es de product peut l'es dans l'es

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DEUX MOIS DANS LA CHINE DE MAO

Un grand reportage par A. de SEGONZAC

« Votre présence illumine les murs de ma maison», me déclare le garçon du restaurant où je vais faire un dîner de canard

La crise du logement sévit aussi à Pékin : des marchands dorment dans leurs boutiques, couchés par terre, sur des chaises et sur le comptoir

© Convit à un diner de ga-la, A. de Segonzac donne au-jourd'hut son opinion sur la cuissine chinoise. © Dans ses précédents articles, il à ro-conte son voyage depuis Hong-Kong, sa découverte de Pékin, sa rencontre avec un chef de rue, etc. © Il a parlè aussi de deux problemes aux-quels s'intèresse particulière-ment le nouveau régime : l'émancipation des femmes et l'émancipation publique. (Voir France-soir depuis le 2 avril.)

PEKIN, 9 octobre.

PEKIN, 9 octobre.

U banquet où l'on m'a convié aujour-d'hui, j'ai découvert qu'un repas chinois commence par du thé et se termine par de la soupe.

Le dessert, lorsqu'il y en a, se mange quelque partentre les multiples plats servis entre temps.

Le communisme n'a paschangé ces habitudes gastronomiques ni le goût des Chinois pour la bonne cuisine. Il existe toujours à Pékin un grand nombre de restaurants. Les plus luxueux ont fermé leurs portes parce que la réglementation du prix des plats, identiques pour tous les établissements, ne leur permettait plus de faire face à leurs frais, mais de nouvelles maisons se sont puyertes et elles rivalisent

faire face à leurs frais, mais de nouveltes maisons se sont ouvertes et elles rivalisent de qualité.

On m'avait invité pour 18 h. 30 dans un restaurant vieux de deux cents ans, a Tchien Lung», où, il y a plus d'un slecle, un empereur, s'évadant de la sévérité de la Cité interdite, était venu festoyer déguisé en mandarin, On mange, en effet, très tôt à Pékin, que ce soit pour le déjeuner, qui se prend à midi, ou pour le diner. J'entral de



DE MULTIPLES RESTAURANTS EN PLEÍN AIR OFFRENT AUX TRAVAILLEURS, POUR MOINS DE CINQUANTE FRANCS, DES REPAS COMPOSES D'ABATIS, DE LEGUMES, DE RIZ ET DE PAIN CUIT A LA VAPEUR.

plain-pied dans la culsine et pas-sal entre une double rangée de fourneaux n briques, très noirs, une partie de la commentation de la commentation de la commentation de la forme de grandes cuves. Une nuée de cuisiniers s'agitalent, coupant, hachant, préparant les mets. Dès mon arrivée à Pékin, j'avais été frappé par la multi-tude de gens employés partout à faire un travail qui, en Eu-rope, pourrait être assuré, sem-ple-f-il, par moitié moins de monde.

Une garniture fleurie en carottes et navets

Une garniture fleurie en carottes et navers

In serveur en veste et en casquette blanches me filt fraverser une salle commune aux dalles noircies par les ans. Sous la lumière crue du néon, qui éclaire maintenant le plupart des magasins et de dinait : des civils, en bleu ou en vieilles vestes et pantalons noirs servés à la cheville, de soldats, la casquette sur la tête, accompagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les chevilles de la compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les chevilles de la compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les chevilles de la compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les chevilles de la compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les chevilles de la compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les chevilles de la compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les chevilles de la compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants, étalent affalés sur les compagnés parfois de femmes ou d'enfants de l'enfants de la compagnés parfois de femmes de la compagnés parfois de femmes de l'enfants de l'enfants de l'enfants de l'enfants

Pékin ne s'amuse plus la nuit

EXCELLENTE humeur après ce festin (qui, le l'avais andres revenue de l'estimate de l'estimate de l'estimate de l'estimate de salaire moyen mensuel d'un ouvrier), le me proposai de me mêler un moment à la vie nocturne de Pékin. Malheureusement pour moj. Pékin n'e plus de vie nocturne. Les dancinas, les

John A Alar A 1838 23 107/40/62 PART 1

entre les multiples plats servis entre temps.

Le communisme n'a pas changé ces habitudes gastronomiques ni le goût des Chinois pour la bonne cuisine, Il existe toujours à Pékin un grand nombre de restaurants. Les plus luxueux ont fermé leurs portes parce que la réglementation du prix des plats, identiques pour tous les établissements, ne leur permettait plus de faire face à leurs frais, mais de nouvelles maisons se sont ouvertes et elles rivalisent de qualité.

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DE MULTIPLES RESTAURANTS EN PLEIN AUR OFFRENT AUX TRAVAILLEURS, POUR MOINS DE CINQUANTE FRANCS, DES REPAS COMPOSES D'ABATIS, DE LEGUMES, DE RIZ ET DE PAIN CUIT A LA VAPEUR.

Le roi du banquet :

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DEUX MOIS DANS LA CHINE DE MAO

Un grand reportage par A. de SEGONZAC

« Un enfant de mon village a reçu une médaille pour avoir tué 100 mouches » me dit avec fierté mon interprète

Une colonie de «frères aînés» sovié-

tiques, qui naguère dévalisaient les magasins de Pékin vit aujourd'hui discrètement dans le Quartier des Légations

• A. de Segonzac, poursuivant ses visites à travers
Pékin, parle aujourd'hui des
Russes installes en Chine; il
raconte aussi sa promenade à
la grande muraille. • Dans
ses précédents articles, il a
relate son voyage depuis
Hong-Kong; sa rencontre
auec un chef de rue; ses
visites dans une université,
une coole primaire, un cours
pour illettrés, etc. • Il a aussi
montré la révolutir qu'action
des femmes, (Voir • Francesoir depuis le 2 avril.)

PEKIN, 11 octobre.

ONNEZ-MOI deux photos, m'a dit brusquement hier mon interprète. C'est pour votre permis de voyager. Nous allons visiter demain la muraille de Chine. »

muraille de Chine. >

Nous y sommes. Une route d'abord en terre battue, puis une piste semé de trous, nous a menés au pied de ce prodigieux rempart, large comme une rue de Paris, long de 2.500 kilomètres, le seui. ouvrage humain, afirment les astronomes, qui pourrait être aperçu de la planete Mars. De chaque côt de la Porte du Dragon Vort, par la quelle la route de Franchit la Muragolie la route franchit la Muragolie la route de ranchit la Muragolie la route est parti me production de la contra de la comment de l'unité qui garde la voite de chemh de fer, hout le aquelle la route de ranchit la Muragolie la route franchit la Muragolie la route de l'unité qui garde la voite de chemh de fer, hout le aquelle la route de l'unité qui garde la voite de chemh de fer, hout le supportant la grande muraille de l'entre la ministère des Affaires étrergères et celui de la Défense.

**Un incident avec l'armée devant la grande muraille

UNE foule de visiteurs sont déjà là, riant, s'amusant, photographiant, A va an tont départ, on m'a prévenu que je pourrais prendre librement des clichés, sauf des installations ferrovaires, des aérodromes et l'incident du film finit pas se régifer très tard dans la solrée, de la course de la cours

Orfèvres et antiquaires sont nationalisés



DU HAUT DE LA GRANDE MURAILLE, VINGT-TROIS SIECLES CONTEMPLENT CES JEUNES CHINOISES (DONT UNE FEMME-SOLDAT) EN TRAIN DE DANSER, AU SON DE L'ACCORDEON, AVEC DES VOYAGEURS EUROPEENS.

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firment les astronomes, qui peur cit être aperçu de la pianite Mars. De chaque côté de la Porte du Dragon Vert, par la quelle la route franchit la muralite et s'enfonce vors la Mongolle extérieure, est gravé un slogan : Vive le gouvernament populaire ! » A part ces inscriptions, rien me dépare ce formit dable auvrage qui fut construit veila vinghirfors s'écles, par des millions d'esclaves, pour s'opposer aux invasions farfaires.

Un incident avec l'armée devant la grande muraille

UNE foule de visiteurs sont dejà la, riant, s'amusant, photographiant. Avant mon depart, on m'a prévenu que je pourrais prendre librement des cliches, sauf des installations ferroviaires, des aérodromes et des troupes en marche. Je me mêle à un groupe qui joue au football, puis un cercle se forme, un homme tire son accordéon et l'essaie d'esquisser avec eux quelques pas d'une danse paysanne. Tout le monde, gentiment, eteriaties.

Un incident vient soudain nous rappeler à des réalités plus sérieuses. Un de mes camarades européens a photographié un sallimbanque qui passe, tenant en alisse des singes et portant sur con dos des tembourins. Par lundverture. Un pris aussi dans demant de l'unité qui garde la voie de chemin de fer, tout le long de son parcours en mon-

L'ai parté au téléphone avec Pékin, dit-il lorsqu'il revient, deux heures plus tard. L'affaire sera réglée ce soir à un échelon plus élevé entre le ministère des Affaires étrongères et celui de le Défense.

Entre hamps, faliqué de rester toujeurs à le même place, l'étals puil me promener sur la route. Lui interprête court après moi et m'intime l'ordre de revenir : Vous ne parlez pas le chinois. Si vous rencontrez des ejents de la police militaire, vous ne pourrez pas leur expliquer ce que vous faites là, et vous risquerlez d'être arrôté 1 » Je lui fis remarquer que l'avais un permis de voyager, mais cette plèce n'était visiblement pas suffisante.

L'incident du film finit pas se règler très tard dans la solrée, lorsque mon contrère, inquiet, fut convoqué aux Affaires étrangères; un compromis intervint : le film devrait être développé en Chine avant son départ. Je croyais que l'armée, dont les chofs occupent tous des positions importantes dans le parti, dépendait entièrement du gouvernement. Ces petits incidents m'ont donné l'impression qu'ello reste, maigré la centralisation du pouvoir à Pékin depuis l'abolition récente des gouverneurs réglonaux, une puissance avec laquelle if faut compter.

Defauras at antiquaires sont nationalisés

TANT fin par frouver quelqu'un pour m'accompagner dans Pékin, le m'accorde une journée entière pour se anciens monuments de la capiale. Pour 10 francs, le peux me romener longuement dans le la capiale sont maintenant des musées. Tandis qu'u palais de la Puisance de la Gloire l'admire le conneu d'une vitrire, une mouche so res, se lance à l'assaut, armé d'un rue-mouches. Non content de triompher de la malheureuse bestiole oprès une courte lutte, il la lette triomphalement dans un brasero qui brûle non loin de là. Mon coulte arminable me racente.

guide, admirair, me raconte:

— Je connais dans mon village
un enfant qui a recu une médaille
spéciale pour avoir tué 100 mouches. C'est grâce à l'enthousissme
des masses que nous parvenons à

Je songe au petit tailleur de Grimm qui devint pulssant pour avoir occis d'un seul coop sept de con inférirables insectes...

Je déambule maintenant à travers une parlie de Pékin que le ne connais pas: la ville chinoise, qui comprend tout le sud de la capitale. Comme autrefois, les enseignes pendent en longues banderles rouges et blanches, actrochées le long de hampes bouse. Sans même me demander ce que le veux Il me tend des montres russes et tchécoslovaques très ordinaires; comme le fais mine de mén aller, il sort d'un tiroir d'excellentes montres suisses à é.000 francs: la Chine les obtient en échange de souliers en tolle qu'elle vend à la

seption met distinct autrefois consideration des Lanterles, errison des Anterles, rue des Antiquaires, rue des Jades... Aujourd'hui, dans la première il ne reste plus qu'un seul fabricant de ces vieilles lonternes classiques qui ressemblent à d'énormes citroulles rouges ou oranges; les autres marchands vendent d'affreux lustres ou abatique dont des

la colombe de Picasso.

Un grand nombre d'antiqualre
ont, eux aussi, forme laurs porte
ont, eux aussi, forme laurs porte
ont eux pour entains ont cé
de laur four de prendenn en que
les garde comme gérants. D'autre
continuent pourtant leurs affaires
vendant à des prix contrôlés de
œuvres d'art enregistrées par le
autorités. Devenus honnôtes, il
préviennent leurs acheteurs éven



DU HAUT DE LA GRANDE MURAILLE, VINGT-TROIS SIECLES CONTEMPLENT CES JEUNES CHINOISES (DONT UNE FEMME-SOLDAT) EN TRAIN DE DANSER, AU SON DE L'ACCORDEON, AVEC DES VOYAGEURS EUROPEENS.

copies que l'on trouve également chez eux. L'un d'eux creit me faire plaisir en me montrain triomphalement sa dernière œuvre d'arf, un buste de Lénins, qui trône en compagnie de multiples têtes de Mao Tsé Toung et de Staline, alors que je voulais voir ses copies de bibetet de lade.

lots de jade.

Au cours de ma promenade, le fraverse d'autres rues aux noms charmants: la rue de l'Honnstete et de la Franchise, la rue du Grand Phacnix. Voltigeant, des Grands-Plaiste, de les magasins se cachent à l'inférieur des maisons, sans même une enseigne pour les signaler. Tout près de cette dernière, le découvre un des rares orfèvres de Pékin, ils ont fous été nationalisés depuis la « Libération », l'or, l'argent et les bijoux étant séverement.

Chez un fabricant de pinceaux et d'encres pour tracer les caractères chinois (un artisan qui disparait, évincé par les marchands de styles), un joil bruit me rappelle soudain la campagne. Ce sont des grillons qu'il garde dans une coge, comme le font un grand nombre de ses compatitotes, On vend ces posits animaux mélodiux dans des marchés apéciaux, ainsi que des piegons et d'autres oiseaux dent les

Au bout de la ville chinoise, dans

se dresse un des plus beaux monuments de Pékin, le temple du
Glei : une rotonde majestueuse aux
rois étages colffés de Ulies bleuse,
goi dominent les rouges laqués, les
fies du balliment. Une longue allée
mêne vers une terrasse ronde aux
balustrades de marbre, où l'empereur, comme Fils du Clei, vensit
sacrifière ne personne à l'esprit céleste. A côté de ce parc, s'étend
du comme tout en Chine aujourd'hui.
Au centre de ces multiples baraquements en bois, où des robinest
récemment posés constituent le
seul luxe, se trouve un étonnant
marché. Des jongleure, des acrobadéfroites allées. Un conteur montre
et commente des limages anaioques
à celjes d'épinal, qui retracent toute
la lutte des Chinois contre l'étranger. Sur l'une d'elles, au premier
plan, se détache un drapeau fran
tion en 1900, ou moment de la ré
volte populaire des Boxers contre
les Européens.

Etrange contraste. Au-dessus de ce pitforesque quartier à l'atmesphère moyenagueus, se dresse le toit du nouveau théâtre national de Pékin, où, dans quelques lours, à l'occasion de son inauguration, se produiront les ballets de Moscou. C'est comme si, à Paris, ouvait est de comme si, au Paris, ouvait est de comme s

Les « frères aînés » restent chez eux

auffil de se promener dans le queriter des legalions pour contrater que la présence » soviétique est considérable. Une multitude de « tovaritch » y circulent. Ils sont curieusement véus de vastes pantaions aussi larges que ceux des mantaux aux épaules invraisemblablement carrières et colfés de chapeaux mous qui semblent tous sortis du même moule. Lours femmes sort la bites sur le maissi catangulaires que leurs hanches sont larges, leurs vetements tristes, leurs souliers sans forme. Les Chinois les appellent

Un des grands hötels d'avant guerce, cellui des Wagons-Lins, ast requisitionne pour eux, ainsi qu'un cortain nombre d'autres immeurent de la cortain nombre d'autres immeurent en la cortain nombre d'autres immeurent en la cortain en la corta

Personne ne connaît leur nombre, sans deute plusieurs cantainea. Ce des membres des délégations permanentes industrielles, commerciales, agricoles, militaires, navales, abricoles, militaires, culturelles, sions techniques de basage et les ingénieurs qui, posté dans les différents, centres industriels de la Chine, reviennent de hamps à autre à Pétin, Ceptisna de ces Russes de lission, mais la plupart d'entre eux sont à la disposition des Chinols, qui les consultent lorsqu'ils ont besoin de leurs connaissances un compris que les Chinols ne les considerent pas comma indispensables. Cette attified de leurs hôtes les rend métiques de leurs hôtes de les chinols à construire se trouvent foutes à proximité des frontières s'esse, d'usires métalluriques, de

affineries de pétrole, de fabriques de machines-outils, d'automobiles, de fracteurs, d'avions, de centrales stectriques, d'usines chimiques et aussi d'installations minières pour extraire le charbon.

A ce sujet, un Russe m'a fière

— Il est plus grand que l'hôpital construit à Pékin par les Américains après la guerre et supérieur à tous les points de vue. Il démontre que notre technique surpasse la leur.

Un Chinois accompagnait I

— Nos alliés, avrua-til humblement, ont accepté de prendre un certain nombre de nos étudiants dans leur hópital. Nous Javr en sommes reconnalisants, car nous sommes tellament ignoronts i Nous vons tant à apprendre des Rus-

L'un vantait l'excellence de son pays, l'autre avouait le retard du sien sur le reste du monde clvi lisé. Cette attitude m'a prouvé une fols de plus quelle différence surprenante sépare le communisme russe et le communisme chinois.

DEMAIN

La future Ruhr chinoise

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France Sois 15/4/55.

Le maire d'un village mandchou (Kao-Kang, 777 hab.) me raconte comment s'opéra la réforme agraire

Dans cette région où voisinent la future Ruhr et la future Beauce chinoises, le lait est presque inconnu et le soja remplace les vaches

(Voir France-soir depuis le 2 avril.)

MOUKDEN, 14 octobre.

AlS c'est Lille I A moins que ce ne soit Shef-field ou Dortmund I »

field ou Dortmund ! »

Sous les regards des portraits de Mao Tsé Toung et
de Malenkov encadrant la
porte du poste de pilotage,
je considère Moukden où
notre avion va atterrir. Ou
plutôt, pour user du nom
chinois, Shen-Yang, la capitale de la Mandchourie, dont
les communistes ont fait la
province du Nord-Est.

Une multitude de chemi-

Une multitude de chemi-nées d'usines, des cités ou-vrières, d'énormes immeu-bles en construction : c'est le décor ordinaire des gran-des régions industrielles.

Avant même d'être ar-rivé, je comprends que, de cette agglomération cons-truite en vingt ans par les Japonais, le nouveau gou-vernement chinois s'efforce de faire la Ruhr de l'Ex-trême-Orient.

La route qui mène de l'aéro-drome au centre confirme mon impression. Les maisons à plu-sieurs étages sont de style eu-ropéen, les trolleybus ressem-blent à ceux de Tokio, les maga-



EN PLEIN CENTRE DE LA VILLE INDUSTRIELLE DE FUSHIEN SONT AFFICHES, AU-DESSUS DU « JOURNAL DU PEUPLE », LES PORTRAITS DES « HEROS DU TRAVAIL > LOCAUX

sins à ceux de France. Une épaisse fumée obscurcit la clei, un lourd ennul monte de la vittle. Que to se loin, chemant et désinvoite Pékin L. Les Mig rangés sur l'éréordeme, les barbeles qui entourent les usines et les soldats qui les gardent ne sont pas faits pour rendre le spectacle plus almable.

Seul incident amusant de mon séament de mon se de l'accident amusant de mon satiments de Moukden, a été construit par les Japonais et l'architecte a conçu l'aménagement intérieur en fonction de la taille de ses compatrioles) aussi mon fils, agé de 10 ans, serait il obligé de se gencher pour se laver les mains dans le lavabo.

ce aux directives désintéressées du président Mae et du part commu-niste.

"Il de la comme de l'Il a déjà été interviewé par des étrangers : « Souvent », me «répondil, Ca ne métonne pas : c'est un excellent propagnaiste.

Dans un village-modèle de Mandchourie

KAO-KANG, 16 octobre

Tent style ou den bruistliës feit style ou den bruistlies feit style ou de

Les Chinois sont payés en « unités »

FUSHIEN, 15 octobre.

FUSHIEN, 15 ectobre.

E long de la route de Fushien, grand centre minier
de la Mandchourie sifue à
50 kilomètres de Moukden, ['al aperçu des bâtiments tout neufs,
blen aérès, blen éclairés par de
vastes fenètres, du style sanatorium :

lait de soia. Je lui demende pourquoi elle ne lui fait pas boi-re du fait de vache. Elle parait surprise de ma question et l'in-terprète m'explique :

terprète m'explique:

Neus n'avons lamals eu beaucoup de vaches. Le lait est à peu près inconnu chez nous et les bébés ont toulours été nourris au sein par leurs mères aussi longtemps qu'elles le peuvent. Mais nous encourageons maintenant l'élevage des bovins et la consommation du lait, surteut dans les écoles. vasres reherres,
rium:

— Malsons de repos pour ouviers, m'a dit mon guide.

Vollà pourquoi l'ai vu se promener dans les champs un groupe d'hommes en pylame et robe de chambre rouge, molletonnée, sous la conduite d'un infirmier portant un masque, de chirur-National ACCIVES Official de la ciel ouvert du monde

porte du poste de pilotage, le considère Moukden où notre avion va atterrir. Ou plutôt, pour user du nom chinois, Shen-Yang, la capitale de la Mandchourie, dont les communistes ont fait la province du Nord-Est.

Une multitude de chorai.

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sins à ceux de France. Une épalsse fumée obscurcit la clei, un contre ennu monte, de la ville de la commente de la ville de la commente de la ville des la commente de la ville des moits par la commente de la soldats qui les gardent ne sont pas faits pour rendre le spectacle plus alimable.

Seul incident amusant de mon séleur : l'hôtel, comme tous les bâtiments de Moukden, a été construit par les Japonals et l'architecte a concu l'aménagement intérieur en fonction de la faille de ses compariores; aussi mon fils, âgé de 10 ans, serait-il obligé de se pencher pour se laver les mains dans le lavabo.

ma demande, un mineur est appelé
pour répondre à mes questions. Il
me répète des phraess que l'ai dé;
là entendues de nombreuses fois,
présque certainement 'vérdidiges,
mais tout aussi sûrement stéréoly,
pées :
— Oul, je vis mieux qu'avant grapropagandiste.

EN PLEIN CENTRE DE LA VILLE INDUSTRIELLE DE FUSHIEN SONT AFFICHES, AU-DESSUS DU « JOURNAL DU PEUPLE », LES PORTRAITS DES « HEROS DU TRAVAIL > LOCAUX

Dans un village-modèle de Mandchourie

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sous la condulte d'un Infirmerportant un masque de chirurgien.

Nous avons aussi dépassé des
entrepôts de grain gardés milifairement et d'énormes cités ouvrières. Et maintenant nous entrons dans Fushien où l'on doit
me faire visiter une mine, des
usines, des maisons ouvrières.

Le logement où l'on me conduit tout d'aberd serait considéré, en France, comme extrémement simple; pour les Chinois
qui l'habitent, il représente le
comble du confort et un progrès incomparable sur le passé.
Cest ce que m'explay une des
sur une sorte de bat-flanc, donnent chacune le sein à leur
bébé:

— Dans cet appartement de
quatre pièces vivent deux familles; la cuisine est commune.
J'habite ici avec mon mari et
mes trois enfants. Avant, nous
logions en compagnie d'une autre famille dans une seule pièce,
sale et pleine de courants d'air.
Je ne croyais pas qu'il fût possible de vivre aussi luxueusement.

En fait, des taches d'humidité
souillent déjà le plafond et les
murs, et le mobiller me semble
limité : un buffet monté sur une
caisse, une pendule, une glace,
une chalse, quelques phetos et
l'inévitable portrait de Mac Tsé
Toung. Mais il y a le chauffage
central:

— Je pale 750 francs de loyer
par mois, reprend la leune fem-

Toung. Mals il y a le chauffage central:

— Je pale 750 francs de loyer par mois, reprend la jeune femme, solt environ le douzieme du salaire de mon mari. Plus l'électricité, le gaz, l'eau et le chauffage.

— Que fait voîre mari?

— Il est mineur. Son salaire est de 400 unités par mois.

— Une unité?

— C'est, explique un des officiels qui nous accompagnent, le tarif national fixé pour fous les ouvrlers pour l'ensemble de la Chine. Sa valeur en argent évolue suivant le coût local de la vie. let, elle est étable à 40 ft. Les salaires que nous pôvent de la Unités. Le angent evolue suivant le coût local de la vie. let, elle est étable à 40 ft. Les salaires que nous pôvent un maximum 700, un directeur en moyenne 600.

Au noment de partir, le vois dans une plece voisine une femme en frain de denner à un bêt de la bouillie de riz et du

La plus grande mine à ciel ouvert du monde

terpréte m'explique :

Nous n'avons jamais eu beaucoup de vaches. Le lair est à peu près inconnu cher nous et les bébés ont foujours êté nourris au sein par leurs mères aussi longtomps qu'elles le peuvent. Mais nous encourageons maintenant l'élevage des bovins et la consommation du lait, surtout dans les écoles.

Les kolkhozes ne viendront que plus tard

premiers stades du travall en commun, entralde mutuelle et coopérative. Mals le village est privilégie : fait exceptionnel en Chine, Avant de quitter Kae-Kang, l'autais aimé entendre la voix des victimes de la nouvelle organisation sociale. Mais, quand le demande à mon interprête de me conduire terriens, dépossédés par la réforme agraire, il me répond avec une naive franches et la sura peur d'exprimer franchement sen opinien devant moi, qui suis un efficiel du régime responsable de l'avoir dépossédé au prefit des masses. Votre visile est donc tout à l'apprends seulement que les anciens propriétaires doivent fravaliller de leurs mains durant cinq ans avant de pouvoir se joindre la pricele.

National Archives of Australia

DEUX MOIS DANS LA CHINE DE MAO

Un grand reportage par A. de SEGONZAC

Sept jours de vacances annuelles (non consécutifs) rendent heureuse Mlle Wan, héroine du travail

Malgré les slogans qui proclament la collaboration sino-soviétique, les Chinois semblent pressés

d'apprendre à se passer des Russes

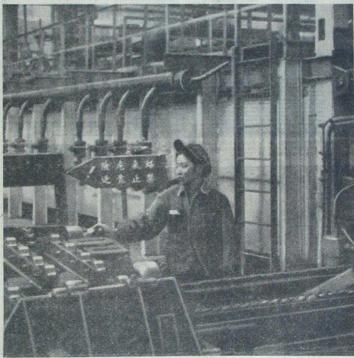
ANSHAN (Mandchourie), 17-18 octobre.

NE jeune fille, qui avait l'air d'une enfant avec ses cheveux tressés en nattes, maniait gravement, perchée toute seule sur le toit de l'accérieurs par la coulant proulant programmes de la contraction de la con l'aciérie, un pont roulant d'où un aimant électro-ma-gnétique soulevait et transroulant portait plusieurs tonnes de métal d'un bout à l'autre de l'immense bâtiment.

l'immense bătiment.
D'autres femmes, assises
devant des jeux de boutons,
assuraient, d'une pression
du doigt, des opérations mécaniques compliquées...

Je me trouvais dans le
laminoir n' 2 du vaste combinat sidévurgique d'Anshan,
le plus grand centre de production d'acier de la Chine.

Du déale de ses varians



DANS LES ACIERIES D'ANSHAN, CONSTRUITES PAR LES RUSSES, CE SONT DES FEMMES QUI DIRIGENT (ELECTRIQUEMENT), LES MACHINES ULTRA-MODERNES.

du doigt, des opérations mécaniques compliquées...

Je me trouvais dans le laminoir n' 2 du vaste combinat sidérurgique d'Anshan, le plus grand centre de production d'acier de la Chine.

Du dédale de ses usines et de ses hauts fourneaux, rassemblés en une véritable ville, avec ses rues, ses boulevards et ses voies ferrées, sortent la plus grande partie des deux millions de tonnes de fer fabriquées annuellement par la Chine, ainsi que les tubes, les tôles et les rails qui en son firés.

J'étais venu de Moukden partie frain. Tout le long du partie vour des les viller, la ser les villers de l'individues pour hétos de marque, l'est une magnifique bâtisse, les tôles et les rails qui en son firés.

J'étais venu de Moukden partie frain. Tout le long du partie vour des moindres bourgades. Des traive une viller, la ser les villers de l'individuel de l

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J'étals venu de Moukden par

sont firés.

J'étais venu de Moukden par le train. Tout le long du parcours de cent kilomètres, j'avais vu l'activité industrielle animer les moindres bourgades. Des fravaux d'agrandissement ac deve loppaient le long de la quadruple. Sur la lerge rivière de Hun, une nuée d'auvriers construisaient un troisième ponf.





DANS LES ACIERIES D'ANSHAN, CONSTRUITES PAR LES RUSSES. CE SONT DES FEMMES QUI DIRIGENT (ELECTRIQUEMENT) LES MACHINES ULTRA-MODERNES.

Des drapeaux rouges et des banderoles couvertes de slogans colifaient chaque charpente. Les noms de toutes les gares étalent inscrits en chinols et en russet il est vrai que la ligna when et l'est verai que la ligna via contra de l'est verai que la ligna via contra de l'est verai que les manent à la Chine.

En arrivant à Anshan, j'avais été conduit dans un quertier tout neuf où se trouve un centre civique pour hôtes de marque. C'est une magnifique bâtisse. Dans chaque chambre, on a poussé la courloise jusqu'à metre une brosse à cheveux, un peigne et des pantouries. Le drap unique qui recouvre le matelas, l'édredon dans lequel on s'enroule, l'oreiller, la serviette-éponge pilée sur celuict, porfent imprimes des motifs floraux sulvant la coutume chinoise. Mais l'inconfort des lavabos rappelle celui d'une caserne francaise ; il faut faire sa toilette dans un vaste évier, où coulent une di zaine de robinets, fous d'auxine de la courle de samontres de bambou, à l'entrée d'un des grands salons.

Une usine née en seize mois

ENDANT deux jours, on m'a premené d'une usine minor n° 2 qui m'a le plus frappe il l'esume le mieux tout ce que l'al vu dans cette Ruhr chinoler n° 2 qui m'a le plus frappe il l'esume le mieux tout ce que l'al vu dans cette Ruhr chinoler n° 2 qui m'a le plus frappe il l'esume le mieux tout ce que l'al vu dans cette Ruhr chinoler n° 2 qui m'a le plus frappe il l'esume le mieux tout ce que l'al vu dans cette Ruhr chinoler n° 2 qui m'a le plus frappe l'est l'esume qui me revoit, en apparence très ieune, porte la tenue bleu de chauffe. Croyant qu'il s'asit d'un ingenieur, je suis surptis loraque mon interprète traduit le parce sente à vous. Je m'appelle Li Wang. J'ai 41 ans. Je suis le directeur. L'usine fait partie d'un groupe de deux laminoirs et d'une fabrique de tubes sans soudure qui ont été construits avec l'alde de la Russie. Ce sont trois des dixsept projets déjà termines.

Les pièces détachées arrivernes les rous des parcelles nous le ment de la chine n'ont pas le même écarfement des paysans qui n'avalent la suite de relis. 70 % des ouvriers sont des paysans qui n'avalent la suite de relis. 70 % des ouvriers sont des paysans qui n'avalent la suite de relis. 70 % des ouvriers sont des paysans qui n'avalent la suite de relis. 70 % des ouvriers sont des paysans qui n'avalent la suite par l'est peur appenent à la construction de l'usine, à la missa vu d'usine de leur souvelles autres d'une fabrique de la fous de l'est peur nouvelles avec l'alde de la Russie e doit l'est particular de l'est peur nouvelles autres d'une respectant de l'est peur nouvelles autres d'une ne respectant de l'est peur nouvelles autres d'une respectant de l'est peur l'est peur

but, l'avais cru que mes interio-cuteurs voulaient me cacher la présence d'experts soviétiqués, mais, comme le n'en al rencon-tré aucun dans les usines, blen qu'ils soient relativement nom-breux dans les hotles où je suis national.

Les héros du travail

Les héros du fravail

Les héros du fravail

Les pensais que le directeur devait être lui-même un expert des problèmes sidérurgiques :

— Pas du tout, me difficient de l'incompany de l'in

Le travail avant la famille

Norre production quofidienne state 1.500 tonnes. Elle approche du chiffre prévu.

Il est évident que vous ne pouvez vous passer de technicular s'usises. Combien en avez-vous dans l'usine ?
Ceft question pique au vif le directeur. Il me répond séchement :

Deux seulement, un électricen et un spécialiste des problèment per le comment que lorsque nous avons besoin d'eux. Ils partirent d'alleurs bientôt, des que les ingé-nieurs chinois seront préts à les remplaces.

Dans toutes les usines où l'étais passe précéement, à Fushien comme à Anshan, l'avais obtenu la même réponse. Au dé-

NE jeune fille qui sourit jus qu'aux creilles. Wan Shie Theng m'est également présentée comme une travailleuse exceptionnelle. C'est une contremaîtresse de l'usine des tubes sans soudure : ne suis pas mariée, récitet-telle sagement.

— Pourquoi?

— Je n'ai pas encore eu le temps. Au confraire, nous adorons les enfants et nous détestons nous sécules : l'ere une travailleuse modèle. Le n'ai qu'un but dans la vie: étre bonne dans mon métier, servir d'exemple aux autres et apprendre des de l'usine des tubes et al prendre des de l'usine des l'usine des l'usine des l'usine des l'usine des l'ere une travailleuse modèle. Le n'ai qu'un but dans la vie: étre bonne dans mon métier, servir d'exemple aux autres et apprendre par laur, sans heures supplémentaires, puisque l'usine tourne 24 heures sur 24, servie par trois équipes.

— Combien de jours but les dimanches. Parfois, je reprends mes livres pour améliorer mes connaissances techniques... Mes distractions? Le chéma, l'ame la vie en groupe et les danses ouvrières.

— Combien de jours de vacances vous accorde-t-on par an ?

— Sept. Mais lis ne sont pas consécutifs. J'ai trois lours à l'occasion de l'Etat communiste), la journée du 17 mais et celle du j'un de vous marier tout de même un jour? Dans ce cas, continueres vous à travailler?

— Cerfainement, m'assuret-elle.

— Cerfainement, m'assuret-elle. et mes consaire pour les mourrie, de l'emps nécessaire pour les mourries.

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Au théâtre de la «Tranquillité perpétuelle », les spectateurs font autant de bruit que les chanteurs d'opéra

Le gouvernement a créé un cours pour auteurs illettrés... On y trouve un ancien combattant de Corée qui

dessinait les mots qu'il ne savait écrire

PEKIN, 20-21 octobre.

EUX jeunes gens por-tant de fastueux cos-tumes anciens vien-nent d'entrer en scène.

Ils chantent ou, du moins, poussent d'une voix de faus-set des sons qui écorchent mes oreilles européennes ; c'est là le ton conventionnel que doivent prendre les ac-teurs de l'opéra chinois.

J'assiste à une représenta-tion classique au théâtre de Tchang An (la Tranquillité perpétuelle), une des nom-breuses salles de spectacle de la capitale.

Il n'y a pas une place li-bre ; les spectateurs sont, ce soir, des gens du peuple



A L'ENTREE DES THEATRES DE PEKIN, ON PEUT LIRE DES RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LA PIECE, MAIS ON VOIT RAREMENT LES PHOTOS DES ARTISTES,

qui, tous habillés de bleus et la casquette sur la tête, me donnent l'impression d'être mêlés à une foule d'ouvriers de chez nous venus au théâ-tre en vêtements de travail.

Mais, pour des Chinois, c'est une salle ordinaire et je ne tarde pas à constater que les spectateurs savent par cœur tous les airs et presque toutes les répliques de la pièce.

Deux papillons s'envolent d'un tombeau

aussi conventionnels : le père (toujours barbu), un général (maquillé comme s'ill portait un masque de guerre) etc.. Leurs vêtements stylisés étincellent de broderies et de plerres brillantes, qui contrastent étrangement avec l'uniforme bleu et nu des spectateurs,

Les écrivains demandent conseil aux gens du peuple

S i l'opéra est une forme d'art multisculaire en Chine, le funcionation de la vieu en conseil dux gens au peuple sur l'opéra est une forme d'art multisculaire en Chine, le duter. D'autini moins qu'avant douter. D'autinis d'autinistique de l'autinis d'autinis le proposition de la vieu m'autinis d'autinis d'a

quences de l'émancipation des femmes. (Voir « France-soir » depuis le 2 avril.)

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SUR LA PIECE, MAIS ON VOIT RAREMENT LES PHOTOS DES ARTISTES.

qui, tous habillés de bleus et la casquette sur la tête, me donnent l'impression d'âtre mêlés à une foule d'ouvriers de chez nous venus au théâte de grossière de grossière de chez nous venus au théâte de grossière de grossière de chez nous venus au théâte de crime au théâtre du crimine de l'autient par cour des sons chien ficultiers de la partier preuve de mépris servers les d'aufant plus faciles que les fextes classiques ant subi, au cours des sons chien ficultiers de la partier preuve de mépris servers les des cours des sons chien ficultiers que les serves de la possière pour l'orchestre, cette œuvre, de bois, mais dont la chien pour les est presque noutes les répliques de la pièce.

Volent d'un tombeau aussi conventionnels : le père (toujours barbu), un général (maquillé comme s'il portait un masque de guerre) etc. Leurs vêtements stylisse étincellent de broderies et de plerres brillantes, qui contrastent étrangement avec l'uniforme bleu et nu des

Deux papillons s'envolent d'un tombeau

ETTE plèce, « Yu Tchlan LI », un opéra écrif au XVI siècle, le me la suis fait, avant de venit, raconter par men interpréte. C'est l'histoire d'une jeune fille qui obtient de son père la permission de se de guiser en garcon pour faire se études à t'universife. Les un l'eune études à t'universife. Les un l'eune études à t'universife. Les lie. Mais non père la rappelle cher Jul, parce qu'il a décidé de la marier, le garçon l'accompagne durant une partie du chemin. De mille manières, en lui montrant les oisseux, les animaux, les canards qui se promient par couples, elle essale de lui faire comprendre qu'elle est une fille, sans oser le lui avouer ouvertement. Finalement, elle lui dit qu'elle a une sœur charmante de l'invitation et décourse le véritable sexe de son ancien compagnon d'études, il tombe amoureux d'elle, mais il est trop fard, le répond à l'invitation et décourse le véritable sexe de son ancien compagnon d'études, il tombe amoureux d'elle, mais il est trop fard, le père a fixè la date du mariage avec l'homme de son cheix. Le jeune étudiant meurt d'amour. La jeune fille, se rendant chez son nouvel époux, demande la permission de s'arrêtre devant la tombe. Alors le monument funéraire s'entrouve. Elle y disparait. Deux papil·lons s'envolent. Ce sont les deux jeunes gens réunis dans la mort. Ce drame naîf et sentimental se joue sans décor ni accessoires. Les deux amoureux — incarnés tous deux par des hommes — miment les scènes qu'ils représentent. C'est ainsi qu'ils prennent un fouet pour montrer qu'ils sont à cheval et le posent par terre pour indiquer qu'ils descendent de selle et laissent leurs montures pairs en liberté. Tantot lis font semblant denjamber un pas de porte, tantôt de fraverser un ruisseu en marchant avec présentent. C'est ainsi qu'ils prennent un fouet pour montrer qu'ils sont à cheval et le posent par terre pour indiquer qu'ils descendent de selle et laissent leurs montures pairseu en marchant avec présentent. L'acteur qu'il en de la laissent leurs montures pairseu en marchant avec prése ver. Elle y disparait. Deux popilions s'envolent. Ce sont les deux par des names gens réunis dans la mort. Ce drame naif et sentimental se joue sans décor ni accessoires. Les deux amoureux — incaries tous deux par des hommes — miment les scènes qu'ils représentent. C'est ainsi qu'ils prennent un fouet pour monter qu'ils sont à cheval et le posent par terre pour indiquer qu'ils descendent de selle et laissent leurs montures pailtre en liberté. Tantôr ils font semblant d'enjamber un pas de porte, tantôt de traverser un ruisseau en marchant avec précaultes une poutre. L'acteur qu'il tient le rôle de la jeune fille se déplace à tout petits pas avec des gestes manifeits pas avec des des pavissante robe aux couleurs vives ou u contraire, il les recouvre.

De temps à autre apparaissent d'autres personnages, aux costumes, aux volx et aux gestes tout le monde se précipite ment, puis serve que notre révolution autre par le montre que son inattention est deplace à tout petits pas avec des gestes manifeits pas avec des que le le la jeune fille se déplace à tout petits pas avec des des pavissante robe aux couleurs vives que notre révolution attende de la jeune fille se deplace à tout petits de la jeune fille se deplace à tout petits de la jeune fille se deplace à tout petits pas avec des gestes manifeits pas avec des des pavissante robe aux couleurs vives que notre révolution attende de sons de vivre que notre révolution attende de la jeune fille posent par le proposition de la fille par le proposition de la fille par le proposition de la proposition de la fille par le proposition de la fille par le proposition de la proposition de la

aussi conventionnels : le père (foujours barbu), un général (maquillé comme s'il portait un masque de guerre) etc.. Leurs vêtements stylisés étincellent de broderies et de plerres brillantes, qui contrastent étrangement avec l'uniforme bleu et nu des spectateurs,

Everthestre loue en coulisse, mais il fait un tel vacarme que l'ai mis un certain temps à m'y accoutumer. Composé d'instruments à cordes, de castagnettes, de cymbales et de tambours, il scande l'action. Le rythme s'accèlère et les instruments les plus bruyants se déchaldèbute un épisode particulièrement dramatique.

Mais re oul m'étone plus accesses

tale ne serait nulle part tolérée, Beaucoup parmi les assistants paraissent à peine suivre la représentation, ils se fournent vers leurs voisinx, rient, se réclent la gorge à voisinx, rient la gorge à voisinx, rient la gorge à voisinx, rient la gorge à voisinx, une vieux paysan, qu'accompagne un jeune soldat, sans doute son fils, poss continuellement à haute voix des questions qui semblent amuser litté, ce n'est qu'une attitude, car un de mes voisins, un artisan, me racente par l'intermédiaire de moninterprète qu'il voit la pièce pour la onzième fois et qu'il la connait presque en entier :

— C'est le charmé de ces amoureux qu'il mattire, souffiel-til. Nous autres, Chinois, adorans les récits remantiques cemme étuit-d'adult plus que notre révolution à éliminées, puisque les femmes sont maintenant libres d'épouser qui bon leur semble.

Il intercampt men interprète pour écapier pour écapier nu prosent part de la fois in place et le conversation. Autour de nous la saile rit aux passages comques, applaudit aux moments les plus particulièrement, puis reprend la conversation. Autour de nous la saile rit aux passages comques, applaudit aux moments les plus particulièrement, puis reprend la conversation. Autour de nous la saile rit aux passages comques, applaudit aux moments les plus particulièrement puis reprend la conversation. Autour de nous la saile rit aux passages comques, applaudit aux moments les plus particulairement que les sontiers de l'eur particulièrement que les sontiers de l'eur particulièrement que les sontiers de l'eur particulièrement que les sontiers de l'eur particulière et l'eur de l'eur particulière et l'eur particulière et l'eur de l'eur particulière et l'eur de l'eur passages compues, applaudits et l'eur de l'eur particulière et l'eur particulière de l'eur particulière de

Les écrivains demandent conseil aux gens du peuple

L'opéra fait aussi de la politique

A représentation a duré trois heures. Elle a fini quand le commencia à méscultumer, et même à me production de leure dissonance insollés : et à leurs dissonances insollés : — Nos acteurs comptent parmi les spécialistes les mieux payés de

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DEUX MOIS DANS LA CHINE DE MAO

Un grand reportage par A. de SEGONZAC

Pour tromper ses médecins qui lui déconseillent le tabac, Mao Tsé Toung coupe en deux ses cigarettes

Pauvres en informations, les journaux chinois publient des fables

et font de leurs lecteurs des accusateurs publics

PEKIN, 24 octobre.

PEKIN, 24 octobre.

RACE à Nehru, premier ministre de l'Inde, j'ai approché
Mao Tsé Toung, j'ai serté la main de Chou En Lai, j'ai rencontré le Dalai Lama et son rival le Panchen Lama.

Cela s'est passé dans ce que j'appelle « le petit Kremlin », la partie ouest de la Ville Impériale où, à l'abri de murailles ocres et de sentinelles en gants blancs, vivent et travaillent les nouveaux maîtres de la Chine.

C'est là, dans un vieux

AU PALAIS DE LA SPLENDEUR DE L'OUEST, LES QUATRE MAITRES DE LA NOUVELLE CHINE ATTENDENT M. NEHRU. DE GAUCHE A DROITE : CHU TEH. CHEF DE L'ARMEE COMMUNISTE, MAO 1SE TOUNG, LIU CHAO SH, EMINENCE GRISE DU REGIME, ET CHOU EN LAI, MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES. ENTRE CES DEUX DERNIERS, Mine SUN YAT SEN, VEUVE DU FONDATEUR DE LA REPUBLIQUE CHINCISE.

isue que ne le représentent ses pour les nouveaux mairres de la Chine.

C'est là, dans un vieux pavillon nommé Hsi Hwa, le Palais de la Splendeur de Palais de la Splendeur de Palais de la Splendeur de Polais, que Mao regeit ses invités de marque.

Depuis lengtemps nous attendions dans une vaste pièce ronde, au tapis moelleux, à l'air partumé, quand soudain, sorti de je ne sais où, le vis Mao Tse Toung a deux mètres de moi. De loin, j'avais eu précédemment de lui une impression différente.

Il est voûté, plus âgé, plus fa

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Le « Courrier des Lecteurs »

**Tail la force des journaux

**Tournaux

**Tour

Les trois conseillers intimes de Mao

Les trois conseillers intimes de Mao

AO TSE TOUNG entame avec les trois personnalitées chinoles les pius proches de lui une conversation animée. Ce sont dans l'ordre des préséances hiérarchiques, Chu Teh, Liu Chao Shi et Chou En Lai, les hommes qui, sous le direction de Mao, se partagent la tâche de gouverner la Chine. Le plus influent et conseil pui derribut, le plus influent et conseil pui de principal de la Chine, Mao Tse Toung, fait le principal de la Chine, Mao Tse Toung,

Page 221

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metres de côte de la Chine.

— Il n'a presque plus le droit de fumer, et son médecir lui interdit les plats épicés de sa province de Hunan, me souffle mon interprêts. Le président tourne l'interdiction en coupant ses cigarettes en deux, ce qui lui permet de tricher tout en donnant l'impression d'obêir aux gens de la Faculté."

vue aumirable toge d'or et pour pre. C'était le Dalai Lama, le cape parait couperosé, mais sa peau est bronzée par plusiaurs semaines de récentes vacances, passées sur une plage quelque part le long des dix mille kilometres de côte de la Chine.

— Il n'a presque plus la droit de fumer, et son médecir lu interdit les plats épicés de se province de Numan, me souffie mon

Le « Courrier des Lecteurs » fait la force des journaux

Le « Courrier des Lecteurs »

fait la force des journaux d'osier et un pot de terre cuite voyagent de conserve avec un balicole du reste du monde que depuis mon arrivée en Chine.

En em suis jamais senti aussi isolé du reste du monde que depuis mon arrivée en Chine.

Mon unique source de rensel.

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Mon unique source de rensel.

En em guis mais il ne contient que re plus que des messages de congratulation entre delégations et gouvernements communistes et des records de avec de la manual de la capitale de la capitale de la capitale soviétique.

Le suite de la curria de la capitale soviétique.

Le « Quoridien du Peuple » ne sire qu'à 800,000 exemplaires, nombre de la capitale soviétique.

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Le « Quoridien du Peuple » la capitale peuvent l'ine galement un autre quo se conserve de la l'entre des usus propose de l'estade de l'es

« Tiens ! Une délégation de chameaux ! »

in autrefois un a seigneur de la guerre , vénal, corrompu, aimant le luxe, les concubines et l'opium, jusqu'au jour où, la quarrantaine passée, il se convertit au communisme, fit une cure de désintoxication, changea complètement de vie et fonda l'armée rouge.

L'arrivée de Nehru Interrom pit la conversation des quatre maîtres de la Chine.

L'arrivée de Nehru Interrom pit la conversation des quatre maîtres de la Chine.

Les deux frères ennemis du Tibel

E devais revoir Nehru et l'armée de l'une de l'armée de l'une de l'armée de maitres de la Chine.

Les deux frères ennemis du Tibel

E devais près d'un groupe de militaires, des généraux assistante que qu'un me donna une solide fape sur l'appaile, renversant aucun insigne de grade, lorsque quejqu'un me donna une solide fape sur l'appaile, renversant mon verre de champais par les mon verre de champais pri les mon pri les mo

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MOIS DANS LA CHINE DE MAO

Un grand reportage par A. de SEGONZAC

M. Liu, un des derniers capitalistes de Changhaï, m'explique comment il s'est adapté au nouveau régime

Au « Grand Monde », où jouent à la fois six théâtres, deux cinémas

et un music-hall ma soirée se termine tristement par une auto-critique

• C'est à Changhai que A. de Segonza rencontre l'un des derniers grands « capitalistes » de la Chine communiste. • Dans ses précédents articles, il a raconté son voyage depuis Hong-Kong, sa découverte de Pékin, ses voyages dans les centres industriels et agricoles de Mandahourie, les réceptions où il approché les nouveaux maîtres de la Chine, etc. • Il a aussi montré les efforts faits par le gouvernement pour l'émancipation des femmes et pour l'instruction du peuple. (Voir » France-soir » depuis le 2 avril.)

CHANGHAI, 27-28 octobre.

mon réveil, ce matin, je me suis demandé pendant un moment, en regardant par la fenètre de ma chambre, dans quel coin du monde je me trouvais. Des grafte-ciel de quinze à vingt étages me rappelaient Kansas-City, des vérandas où pendait du linge me faisaient songer à Marseille, des lignes de cheminées d'usines évoquaient le banlieue de Paris.

Un gigantesque building

Un gigantesque building en construction (le nouvel immeuble de l'Alliance sinosoviétique, que les Russes veulent plus haut que les cité morte?

Vous alles trouver une ville morte, m'avaiton déclaré à Paris, Les affaires et le commerce périclièrent, le port est vide.

La ville du « big business » était-elle réellement devenue une cité morte?



RARES SONT AUJOURD'HUI LES EUROPEENS QUI DEAMBULENT SUR LE BUND, LA CELEBRE PROMENADE, BORDEE DE BANQUES ET DE BUILDINGS, QUI LONGE LA RIVIERE DE CHANGHAL

plus hauts immeubles « capitalistes ») voisinant avec une église orthodoxe me donnait l'idée de Moscou... de roulement, 25 % aux actionnai-

En fait, j'étais à Changhai.

Port vide et banques sans clients

Port vide et banques sans cilents

ES mes premiers pas, l'ai
l'impression que ciaq années de communisme
n'es de communisme
européenne et que Changhai
confinue à jouir de conditions
d'existence exceptionnelles. Dans
le hail de l'hôtel fonctionne un
bar, le seul que le verral dans
toute la Chine (on y frouve aussi blen du scotch que du wel se
le le whisky chinois; devant la
parts l'ex volutre, sont pour da
telle la Chine (les Vegour)
les communistes, me dit
un d'exi, ne nous ont ni maitraité, ni, exprepriés, mais ils
traités, ni, exprepriés, mais ils
les de directions de leur abandonner
nos entreprises en nous obligeant

Un extraordinaire caravansérail du spectacle

27 OCTOBRE...

XTRAORDINAIRE soirée au « Grand Monde ». C'est une espàce de Luna-Park, dont les trois étages bourdonnent de musique et de chants. L'établissement ouvre à midi et ferme à onze heures du soir pour 35 fr., on peut y passer la journée et assister à toutes les attractions. L'établissement de l'établisseme

sa lecture, le me demandals leque:
de ces acteurs, lequel de ces clowns
barbouilles de céruse, laquelle de
cas leures femmes mequillées, avait
signé ce pathélique, avait
signé confincie produvites
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a cussi montré les effor-faits par le gouvernemes pour l'emancipation des fen-mes et pour l'instruction d peuple. (Voir « France-soir-depuis le 2 avril.)

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Port vide et banques sans clients

Fort vide et banques sans clients

Es mes premiers pas, j'ai mé un dizaine de navires seulemen ront pas annibilé l'empreinte
européenne et que Changhai
cont'nue à jouir de conditions
d'existence exceptionnelles Dans
le hail de l'hôtel fonctionne un
bar, le seul que le verrai dans
toute la Chine (on y trouve aussi bien du scotch que du wel se
ki, le whisky chinois) evant la
porte, les voitures sont pour la
plupart américaines, ce qui semble indiquer que l'embarge proclamé par les U.S.A. n'empéche
pas de favoriser quelques puissants intérêts commerciaux.

Mais me voici sur le Bund, le

reference sants clients

et un dizaine de navires seulement remontent le Hoang-Pou.
A part un bateau français, qui assure une ligne régulière, le mende ceclentai.

Trols cents Européens, surtout
Anglais ou Français, résident encore dans la ville.

— Les communistes, me dit
f'un d'eux, ne nous ont ni maitraités, ni expropriés, mais lis
nous forcent à leur abandonner
nous entreprises en nous obligeant
à payer très cher, pour ne rienfaire, le même nombre d'employés que nivel 1949, ou surtout, en
contraction de ment remontent le Hoang-Pou.

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Mais me voici sur le Bund, le célèbre boulevard qui longe ai vière et du s'alignatent jadis invière et du s'alignatent jadis ment et de la colles de malgres equipes d'employés qui, vainement, attendent des jours meilleurs. Le port, où jadis accostaient chaque mois plusleurs centaines de bateaux étrangers, a perdu son animation ; quelques dockers flainent la où s'affairalent des milliers de coelles

« Nous allons voir un capitaliste »

ES Chinois ont, naturellement, une conception de la situation tout à fait différente :

** Les Europeans, m'exposentis, nous ont exploités pendant plus pénéticle le peuple des profiss pendant plus pénéticle le peuple des profiss qu'ils réalisaient sur le dos de la Chine. Sur la porte d'un des parcs de la concession française, on pouvaix de la concession française, on pouvaix chiens et aux Chineis et aux Chin

Capitalisme et communisme font bon ménage

ETU de bieu comme un ouver. Liu Kung Son me recut dans le salle du conseil d'administration de son usine de ciment. Une seule decoration sur les mes de conseil d'administration de son usine de ciment. Une seule decoration sur les mes des maniferes de ciment. Une seule decoration sur les montes de la conseil de ciment. Liu me fit asseoir et servir un verre d'eau chaude; ce breuvage remplace ici le thé; me fes payans m'avalent mieux traite!

— Je sup seule decorations d'hygiène la chaude; ce breuvage remplace ici le thé; me fes payans m'avalent mieux traite!

— Je sup seule decoration de la communiste privent la traite.

— Je d'abord mon hôle en ex celle d'abord mon hôle en ex commandes traite à coulumé aux pillages des soidsts du Kuomintang, le fus impressionné par la discipline de leurs troupes. Puis le gouvernement d'abord mon hôle en ex configuration sur le gouvernement de l'entre pour m'avauer franchement son opinion sur le gouvernement presionné par la discipline de leurs troupes. Puis le gouvernement l'en pour la commandia de leurs troupes. Puis le gouvernement l'en pour la commandia de leurs troupes. Puis le gouvernement l'en pour m'avauer franchement aux l'entre le commandes qui font priesionné par la discipline de leurs troupes. Puis le gouvernement l'en pour la commandia qui mai l'entre l'entre sur l'entre l'ent

plus hauts immeubles « capitalistes ») voisinant avec une église orthodoxe me donnait l'idée de Moscou...

En fait, j'étais à Changhai. — Vois allex trouver une ville morte, m'avait-on déclaré à Paris. Les affaires et le commerce pércillent, le port est vide. La ville du « big busines » était-elle récellement devenue une cité morte? — con de l'intrateur comme le gous d'intrateur comme le gous d'intrateur comme le gous madministrateur comme le gous quitre au madministrateur comme le gous madministrateur comme le

Un extraordinaire caravansérail du spectacle

29 OCTOBRE...

sa lecture, le me demandais lequei de ces acteurs, lequel de ces clowas barbouillés de cérus, laqueile de ces jeunes femmes maquillées, avait signé ce parhétique aveu... Tout signé ce parhétique aveu... Tout caracteristiques de cast des cymboles et des castagnette cast des cymboles et des castagnettes continuaient de violons chinois continuaient d'inviter la foule à la joie,

Une audience au tribunal populaire

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DEUX MOIS DANS LA CHINE DE MAO

Un grand reportage par A. de SEGONZAC

Au tribunal populaire, un assistant interrompt l'audience pour prononcer un discours politique

Changhaï, la ville la plus surveillée de la Chine, a été le théâtre

d'une épidémie de suicides : des centaines de bourgeois se sont jetés par la fenêtre

CHANGHAI, 29 octobre.

UNGE (camarades)! Debout la cour! > J'assiste à un procès criminel dans une des salles du tribunal populaire de Changhai.

du tribunal populaire de Changhai.

L'atmosphère est lourde et sévère. La disposition des lieux, la couleur sombre des bancs, des tables et des pupitres noircis par la poussière des ans, évoquent le stribunaux anglais ; mais le portrait de Mao Tsé Toung, accroché à un énorme drapeau chinois tendu au-dessus du banc du magistrat, ainsi que le ton uniformément bleu des vêtements de toutes les personnes présentes, ne laissent aucun doute sur l'époque et le lieu.

Le greffier s'est rassis. Le juge a pris place, encadré par deux personnages qui composent le jury.

La plupart des gens qui ont envahi les bancs réservés au public sortent des crayons et des carnets de notes. Le seul représentant public que un publique, un publique des seus des contres de motes. Le seul représentant public sortent des contres de motes de la contre de la



CE BATEAU, PHOTOGRAPHIE DANS LE PORT DE CHANGHAI, AUJOURD'HUI PRESQUE DESERT, EST DECORE D'UNE COLOMBE, COMME TOUS CEUX QUI NAVIGUENT SUR LE YANG-TSE-KIANG.

ser ses griefs, l'accusé fut invité à répondre. C'était un vieillard rusé et refors, habillé à la vieille mode chinoise. Interrogé par le juge, il affirms, bien entendu, qu'il n'avait commis aucun délli. Il ajouta un argument bien pro-pre à combler un Européen de surprise :

Autour huje les bones et en se autour huje les bones et en se autour huje leven lovalement leur religion peuvent continuer leurs activités, Nous avons même restauré de nombreux temples à Pékin et dans le reste de la Chine. Les musulmans, pour la première fois dans notre histolies, en sont plus pur le chréliens est tout aussi libérale ; récemment, à Pékin, plusieurs centaines de protestants, venus le l'insépace activités professions de l'autour le l'insépace activités de l'autour site de l'autour le l'insépace activités de l'autour site l'autour le l'insépace activités de l'autour site l'autour le l'insépace activités de l'autour site l'autour le l'insépace activités activités activités de l'autour le l'insépace activités activités activités de l'autour l'autour le l'insépace activités activités activités de l'autour l'autour l'autour l'autour le l'autour le l'autour l'autour l'autour l'autour le l'autour l'a

CHANGHAL 29 octobre.

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Tout est en place, le procès peut commencer.

Quand l'avais demandé à sulvre un procès politique, on m'avait répondu sèchement :

Si vous voulez parier de déviationnisme, c'est une accusation qui ne tombe pas sous le coup de la loi. La liberté de pensée est totale chez nous. Seuls sont punissables les crimes sont punissables les crimes sont punissables les crimes sur des questions de silections sur des questions de silections

Un procès bien mené

Un procès bien mené

Sur le même banc, placé au fond du prétoire, l'accusé est assis à un bout, le platignant à l'autre. Ce clenier se leve, s'avance vers la barre des témoins et, faccus la barre des témoins et, faccus un magistrat, commence à parler; — Je sull'appear la procession dirigeatif un de mes trois me de l'accusé, dirigeatif un de mes trois me de la pricobtenu et, de connivence m'à dissimulé le véritable pric obtenu et, de connivence moi dissimulé le véritable pricobtenu et de connivence un de l'accus de la propriétaire et le fiss. C'est là, me semble-il, une de ces bonnes histoires classiques de corruption chinoises, où chacun, sauf le personnage lesé— et encore... tirs quelque benéfice de l'affaire. J'exprime à d'entendre le plaignant exposer son cas des Youverture du procès :



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La politique intervient dans le procès

National Archives of Australia



DEUX MOIS DANS LA CHINE DE MAO

Un grand reportage par A. de SEGONZAC

A Chungking, l'ex-capitale de Tchang Kai Chek, je retrouve la Chine éternelle des estampes

« Grignotant » à la pioche les collines, portant les déblais dans des paniers, une fourmilière humaine bâtit sans machines

une métropole industrielle

CHUNGKING, 1"-2 novembre.

E la route en pente monte une étrange mélopée, une sorte de complainte qui, lentement, se rapproche. D'un virage en épingle à cheveux débouchent six hommes attelés à une charrette à deux roues, de la taille de celle des charbonniers parisiens ; l'un de la taille de celle des charbonniers parisiens; l'un
ahanant dans les brancards,
les autres tirant des cordes
attachées aux ridelles, ils hissent une charge de plus
d'une tonne: « Wei I...
Ho I... », scande, à chaque
pas, le chef de l'équipe.
« Wei I... Ho I... », répond le
chœur. Les six corps, pliés
presque en deux, ruisseltent
de sueur; les six visages se
crispent; les regards ne quittent pas le sol... Ils passent,
aveugles à tout ce qui les
entoure, entièrement livrés à
l'effort, hallucinants... Et je

Le Clima que l'une de l'entre de l'entre



A CHUNGKING, OU LES MACHINES MANQUENT. UNE ARMEE DE TRAVAILLEURS CONSTRUIT ROUTES ET MAISONS SELON LES PROCEDES ANTIQUES. LA TERRE ET LES DEBLAIS SONT TRANSPORTES DANS DES PANIERS.

La Chine antique au XX' siècle

A ville est située dans un la cadre admirable. Construite sur les premiers confrédris de l'Himalays, en plein cœur du continent salisique, elle domine le Yang Tse Kinan, qui coule, majestueux, entre deux massifs montagneux. Ses maisons, pour la plupart en bambou de saint en de rarasse des hauteurs auti lombent presque a pic dan les eaux bent presque et de chambre à coucher.

Nationale de l'aux les eaux bent de l'aux les passes les destre et suiteue de l'aux les eaux bent de l'aux les eaux les e

CHUNGKING, 1"-2 novembre.

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La Chine antique au XX° siècle

Une nuée de fourmis humaines

l'expréte : le vais vous montrer les tra-

La vieille Chine à l'assaut de l'avenir

le Yang-Tsé-Kiang

National Archives of Australia

Un grand reportage par A. de SEGONZA

La terre remuée par les Chinois, pour endiguer les inondations, pourrait entourer 73 fois l'équateur d'un mur d'un mètre de haut

Sur le Yang-Tsé-Kiang, surnommé « fleuve Bleu » malgré sa couleur

chocolat, la colombe de la paix sert d'emblème à tous les navires



CE N'EST PAS UN CONCOURS DE PECHE. LES PAYSANS DE LA REGION D'HANKEOU, DONT LES CHAMPS ONT ETE RECOUVERTS PAR L'INONDATION, ESSAIENT AINSI DE RECUPERER UNE PARTIE DE LEURS PERTE

CHUNGKING, 3 novembre.

CHUNGKING, 3 novembre.

OUS pourrez
vous arrêter
dans le village
de votre choix, nous n'y
voyons pas d'inconvénient »,
me dit le personnage officiel
à qui je m'étais plaint que
mon arrivée fût toujours
annoncée. Après un coup de
téléphone à Pékin, j'obtenais
enfin d'être laissé libre de
mes pérégrinations.
Nous partons sur la route
du nord-est, mon interprète
et moi.

Avec ses cultures minu-tieuses, ses fleurs, ses cy-près de forme étrange qui, très minces de tronc, sem-blent coiffés d'une boule de blent coiffés d'une boule de fourrure, la campagne me fait penser à un jardin japo-nais en miniature qu'on au-rait grossi des millions de fois. Chaque pouce de ter-rain est défriché; des légu-mes poussent même sur les levées qui séparent les rizières.

Chez un pauvre fermier

OUS sulvons maintenant au affluent du Yang-TséKiang, le Klaling, Je cheche un village et n'en apercois pas : Dans cette partie de conine, m'explique mon compagnon, les paysans habitent des formes laoless; nous appelons villages une circonscription adminifitative qui groupe plusieurs recommende de companion. Les paysans habitent des formes laoless; nous appelons villages une circonscription adminifitative qui groupe plusieurs recommende de companion. Les paysans de chungking, le finis par et de Chungking, le fisières me mène à un porche colffé d'un toit en tulles vertes.
Des bătiments entourent de trois côtés une cour; trois familles ylogent. L'ensemble est pauvre,
mais d'une pauvreté qui n'offense pas les yeux et le cour comme celle de l'Europe ou de
l'Inde, parce que le Chinois est fier et ne paraît jamais abattu par la dureté des avie.

Une paysanne me fait entrer dens l'unique pièce où vit toute la mamille — elle, son marl, ses partier est recomment de la l'école, située il deux kilomètres de la Des, légurage qui res de la Des, légurage qui res de la Des, légurage qui res de la per la companion de la compan

Les matelots du Yang-Tsé ne croient plus aux tortues

dans un hangar nous 18 38, 3107/40/62 PART 1

CHUNGKING, 3 novembre.

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Avec ses cultures minu-

Chez un paut

au affluent du Yang-Taétang, la Klaling, Ja char
au affluent du Yang-Taétang, la Klaling, Ja char
au artina, la Klaling, Ja char
anno, les paysans habitent des
fermes isolees; nous appelons villages une circonscription administrative qui groupe plusieurs
fermes. - A une cinquantaine de
kliomètres de Chungking, le finis par faire arrêter la voiture
devant une de ces maisons soiltaires. Un sentier tracé entre les
rizières me mêne à un porche
colifé d'un toit en tuiles vertes.
Des bătiments entourent de trois
côtés une cour; trois familles y
logent. L'ensemble est pauvre,
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l'Inde, parce que le Chinois est
fier et ne paraît jamais abattu
par la dureté de sa vie.

Une paysanne me fait entrer
dans l'unique pièce où vit toute
la famille — elle, son marl, ses
parents et ses sept entants, dont
quatre se trouvent en ce moment
à l'école, située à deux kliomètres de la. Das légumes qui res
semblent à des épinards cuisent Chez un pauvre fermier

A ce moment survient le pay-san, revenant de sa rizière. Mai-heureusement, mon interprête ne comprend pas son dialecte. Nous parvenons tout de même à com-prendre que notre hôte se trouve heureux et qu'il vit bien mieux qu'autrefois.

La descente du quatrième fleuve du monde

La descente du quatrième fleuve du monde

Sur le Yang-Tsé-Klang,
4-6 novembre.

L'afit nuit lorsque j'embarque
sur un petit vapeur à deux
ponts à bord duquel je dels
vivre pendant trois jours et deux
nuits, pour gagner Hankéou en
sulvant les méandres du quatrième fleuve du monde (5:200 km).
Le navire, un peu plus grand
que ceux qui voquent sur le lac
de Genève, est bondé. Ma présence et, surtout, mes repas dans
le carré, provoquent la curiosité
génèrale. Dès que j'al fini de
manger, l'équipage au complet,
exception faite de la bordée de
quart, anvahit la pièce et tient
sa sèance quoridienne d'autocritique; on discuté de la
conflute du navire au cours des dernières vingl-quatre heures, puis
on répète en chœur une nouvelle
chanson patriolique dont un of
ficler, armé d'une beguetre.
L'ans de proite fracées sur un
sibleau noir.

C'est le premier bateau que
nous avons construit en Chine,
métid, is ur des plans chinois
et avec du matériel et des machines vortant uniquement de
nos chantiers et de nos usines. Abandonnant les collines de
terre rouge, nous pénétrons dans
les gorges du Yang-Téde deminent de 1.000 mètres
ve du matériel et des machines vortant uniquement de
nos chantiers et de nos usines. Abandonnant les collines de
terre rouge, nous pénétrons dans
les gorges du Yang-Tévitang de le pair.

L'ast le réveu du monde

créme au chocolat bouillante.
c'ast peur de bieu 7 ce nom reste
son courant.

L'ast pui ser provent la ce
son courant.

L'ast pui ser provent la curiosité
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Un « héros de l'inondation »

Ge I INORGATION >
MANKEOU, 7-8 novembre.
USTEMENT, quand l'arrive à
Hankéou, ia banileue est encore en partie sous les eaux.
Des bouquets d'arbres, des
juide. Des lignes de poleaux féixjuide. Des lignes de poleaux féixphiques x'en vent vers nuile
rt. La digue sur laquelle | en
uve, édifiée hátivement, doit

inférieure aux prévisions (supérieu-re néanmoins à celle de l'an der-nier).

Les matelots du Yang-Tsé ne croient plus aux tortues

DEMAIN ---

La maison natale de Mao

FILLOGUM CHEZ VOTRE MARCHAND DE COU PRODUCTION FILLI



National Archives of Australia

DEUX MOIS DANS LA CHINE DE MAC

Un grand reportage par A. de SEGONZAC

Dans la maison natale de Mao Tsé Toung on me montre, pieusement encadrée, une vieille étrille à buffle

Au lieu de s'endetter pour plusieurs années en enterrant leurs

morts selon les rites, les paysans d'aujourd'hui placent leurs économies à la banque

◆ Voici maintenant A, de Segonzac dans le sud de la Chine, dans la province du Hunna ◆ Dans ses précédents articles il a parlé de son myage depuis Hong-Kong, de sa découverte de Pékin, de se visités aux centres industriels et agricoles de Mand-chourie, de son passage à Chungking, l'ex-capitale de querre, de sa déceacité du Yang-Tsé-Kiong en bateau, des divers appects de la nouvelle vie chinoise (instruction du peuple, émancipation des femmes, etc.), (Voir Francesoir depuis le 2 avril.)

CHANGSHA, 9 et 10 no-

APITALE de la pro-vince du Hunan, gi-gantesque grenier à riz, agglomération de 600.000 habitants, Changsha est une ville sans voitures. Parmi les bicyclettes, les

Parmi les bicyclettes, les charrettes et les porteurs qui encombrent les rues, je n'y ai vu que de rares autobus, dont le passage est presque un événement.

Dans la plus grande partie de cette cité plus peuplée que Lyon, il faut encore tirer l'eau des puits creusés deci de-là au long des rues dallées.

dallées.
Les habitants du quartier
le plus moderne l'achètent
2 fr. 50 les cinquante litres
et viennent remplir leurs
seaux de bambou à des robinets alignés dans une cour.
Nulle part je n'ai vu autant
de bèbes qu'ici. Cette multitude d'enfants ne me surprend



CONSTRUITE SUR PILOTIS AU BORD DE LA RIVIERE SAN, AFFLUENT DU YANG-TSE, LA PETITE VILLE DE SIANG-TAN EST UNE DES PLUS PITTORESQUES DE LA CHINE

pas, puisqu'on m'a officiellement affirmé que la population de la Chine augmente de douze miltions d'individus par an. Avec la diminution de la mortalité infantile et les progrès de l'hygiene et de la médecine, la Chine ne devrait pas tarder à affeindre le milliard d'habitants, auguel ses nouveaux dirigeants aspirent. Le gouvernement préfend que le sol est suffisamment fertile pour nourrir cette masse colossale, et aufume fois la Chine industrialisée il y aura du travail pour fous. Dès maintenant, le chomage est négligeable; mais s'il est éliminé par les grands travaux, il l'est aussi, souvent, par l'emploi de plusieurs pers on n'es pour accomplir le travail d'une seule.

Chinoise

L'armée chinoise

OGE dans le palais de l'an ... S. et ses satellites, elle est un Etat militaire. La dispersion cen un post de sadio. Parelle transce chinoise, la lenteur et la difficulté des moyens de sadio. Parelle transcet la pressité de sur le control de la control d

Les paysans ne se ruinent plus pour les morts

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L'armée chinoise

Clem - seigneur de la guerclen - seigneur de la guerclen - seigneur de la guerver un poste de radio. Pareille
aubaine ne m'a pas encore été
donnée depuis le début de mon
voyage. J'accroche d'abord le
B.B.C. (programme réserve à
l'Assic). Un speaker annonce avec
moderation que le senateur americain Knowland a prononcé une
violente diatribe confre la Russie à la suite d'un incident
aérien au-dessus de la mer du
Japon. Je passe à la - Voix de
l'Amerique -; elle annonce la
meme nouvelle, mais avec une
virulence qui contraste avec le
ton britannique.

Le fonctionnaire chinois qui se

fon britannique.

Le fonctionnaire chinois qui se trouve près de moi s'exclame:

- Yous constatex la différence? Ne prouve-felle pas le caractère agressif des Etatunis? Leurs actes confirment, d'ailleurs, leurs avons ont survolé plusieurs fois nos cotos et ils sont revenus le lendemain. Ce sont eux qui signalent les navires chinois ou etrangers aux batiments de guerre nationalistes.

tes.

Il m'a semblé que la radio américaine fournissait inutilement par la violence de son langage, des arguments à la propagande chinoise, qui, plus habile, ne cesse de parler de la

paix.

Les casernes, cependant, abondent en Chine. Des garnisons stationnent à proximité de toutes les villages, J'en ai vu une, immense, à la sortie de Changsha; une autre que les soldats construisalent eux-mêmes cinquante kilomètres plus loin. J'ai l'impression que, si la Chine n'est pas un Etat policier comme l'U.

chinoise

R.S. et ses satellites, elle est un Etat militaire. La dispersion de l'armée chinoise, la lenteur et la difficulté des moyens de transport, la nécessité de surveiller des militers de kilonoteres de côtes contre l'intiliration de commandos nationalistes et de maintenir des forces suffisantes dans les régions montagneuses face a Formose, pour parer à un éventuel débarquement, son peut-être les raisons pour les quelles fan raisons pour les quelles fan raisons pour les quelles fan Chine. Leur présence sous les armes est une charge supplémentaire pour les paysans, qui doivent nourrir six millions d'hommes improductifs. Mais partout ou l'armée populaire nes trouve pas dans une zone d'opérations, elle se rend utile. Ses chefs l'emploiens a des travaux pratiques : agriculture ou construction, suivant le cas. Jusqu'à présent, ses membres représentaient une classe sociale separce, au même titre que les paysans, les ouvelers et les fonctionnaires; mais l'armée communiste, qui joue un rôle si considerable par sa discipline dans le succès final des Rouges, commence à prendre de l'age. Le manque pas del considerable par sa discipline dans le succès final des Rouges, commence à prendre de l'age. Le manque pas de l'autorité de pour la l'enthousiaume que manque pas de l'autorité de le gouvernement chinois fait appel au patriolisme pour aller combattre en Corée ou pour reconqueil'ir Formose; mais pour boucher les vides et réjeunir, la troupe, il faut maintenant recourt: au service militaire. Le fait que le gouvernement communiste impose cette réforme (sans craîndre d'affaibilir la valeur de ses unités combattantes, ni de provoquer des réactions de la part des paysans jamais asfreints auparaunt in dication de plus de l'autorité dont il jouit dans le pays.

Ici naquit Mao Tsé Toung

SHAO-SAN, 11-12 novembre.

E peigne a un passe ce interest poi venait plane de la musique classique.

E peigne a un passe ce interest poi per la musique classique, ans, le président Mao s'on est servi pour le de son care et experience de son care et experience de son care et expesse une vieille étrille en fer. Mon interpréte, d'une voix basse et recueillie, ifit la notice collée sur un coin du verre protegant cette recueillie, ifit la notice collée sur un coin du verre protegant cette recueillie, ifit la notice collée sur un coin du verre protegant cette recueillie, ifit la notice collée sur un coin du verre protegant cette recueillie, ifit la notice collée sur un coin du verre protegant cette recueillie, ifit la notice collée sur un coin du verre protegant cette recueillie, ifit la notice collée sur un coin du verre protegant cette recueillie, ifit la notice collée sur un coin du verre protegant cette recueillie, ifit la notice collée sur un coin du verre protegant cette recueillie, ifit la notice collée sur un coin du verre protegant cette recueillie, ifit la notice collée sur un coin du verre protegant cette recueillie, ifit la notice collée sur un coin du verre protegant cette recueillie, ifit la notice collée sur un coin du verre protegant cette recueillie, ifit la notice collée sur un coin du verre protegant cette recueille en protegant avec un de se frour du maison maison

CONSTRUITE SUR PILOTIS AU BORD DE LA RIVIERE SAN, AFFLUENT DU YANG-TSE, LA PETITE VILLE DE SIANG-TAN EST UNE DES PLUS PITTORESQUES DE LA CHINE

dans un style chinois, mais préten-tieux et qui dépare le site. J'en conclus que l'oncle avait sans doute de l'étais passe dans le viel et que l'étais passe dans le viel et que de Mao pendant son repos. Les vi-siteurs, à moins d'être amense par le gouvernement, ne doivent pour-tant pas être nombreux, aucun moyen de communication autre que l'automobile ne reliant « Der-pius proche, distante d'une cen-taine de kilométres. En revanche, on me proposa de rencontrer le chef du village ef quelques habitants.

Les paysans ne se ruinent plus pour les morts

Les puysans ne se ruinei

dens le batiment le plus pitcens en batiment le plus pittoresque de l'endroit (l'ancien temple des ancêtres des
familles portant le nom de Mao,
soit plus de soixant-ein pour
cent emple des ancêtres des
familles portant le nom de Mao,
soit plus de soixant-ein pour
cent en coupérative. A la
tumière des lampes-tempéte, la
grande salle prenait un aspect haltucinant. Je n'avorats pas eté
trangés animeux peints au plafond sorbir de la pénombre et se
trangés animeux peints au plafond sorbir de la pénombre et se
trangés animeux peints au plafond sorbir de la pénombre et se
trangés animeux peints au plafond sorbir de la pénombre et se
metre à voier ou à ramper autour
de nous; mais pour des gens qui
coui croyalent aux fantômes, mes
interlocuteurs montraient une curieuse indiférence. Peu-dêtre les
drapaux rouges accrochés aux
différentes coopératives locales,
pour avoir dépassé les normes de
production, avalent-eiles chassé les
rous d'encers et de toute trace des
rites traditionnels confirmait ce
que l'avois entendu dire partout en
Chine : le cuite des ancêtres, que
autrefois jous un rôde. partout en
chiendu, le respect des morts,
plus observé avec la même ferveur.

— Nous conservons toujours, bien
eniendu, le respect des

Autrefois aussi, reprend un de mes interlocuteurs, il fallait mettre

Chine.

Si yous regardez le fableau noir placé à l'entre de l'école, me dit une femme, sous verrez que notre village, qui compte près de 3,000 habitants, a mis de côté en cinq ans quarante millions de francs. Moimôme, par exemple, l'ai économisé 10,000 francs cette année et acheté en outre pour plus de 2,000 francs de bons du Trésor.

Le Chinois, qui, voil ai peu de temps ancore, n'avait même pas de quoi mannee, devient capitaliste depuis qu'il est communiste.

LUNDI -

et acupuncteurs

National Archives of Australia



DEUX MOIS DANS LA CHINE DE MA

Un grand reportage par A. de SEGONZAC

« Ne vous déshabillez pas, m'ordonne le médecin chinois, mais dites-moi la date et le lieu de votre naissance»

Dans les hôpitaux, «herbalistes» et acupuncteurs collaborent

officiellement(et efficacement) avec les praticiens modernes

De retour à Pékin, A. de Segonzac s'initie aux curieux procédés des anciens médecins chinois. Dans ses précédents articles, il a parle de son voyage depuis Hong-Kong, de sa découverte de Pékin, de ses randonnées dans le Nord (Mandchourle), le Centre (Changking) et le Sud du pays (Changsha); de sa visite au village natal de Mao Ted Toung; des divers aspects de la nouvelle vie chinoise : instruction des femmes, etc. (Voir France-soir edepuis le 2 viril.)

PEKIN, 14 novembre.

OUS souffrex de maux de tête depuis quelques jours ? me dit un ami chinois. Je vais vous emmener chez un « herbaliste » ; il aura vite fait de vous guérir. »

rir. *

Un « herbaliste », c'est un spécialiste de cette médecine chinoise à base de plantes qui est l'une des plus anciennes du monde puisque ses débuts remontent à 3,000 ans.

l'acceptai, autant par curiosité que par espoir de neplus souffrir.

C'est généralement dans une pharmacie ele médecin chinois donne ses consultations. Nous voici donc dans une pharmacie herbaliste, étrange boutique vieille de près de deux cents ans. Un comptoir semblable à celui d'une banque coupe le magasin en deux. Des dizaines de tiroirs. aussi noirs que les murs et le plafond, ser centre de la pièce. O'une solive pendent des feuilles de papier coudent des feuilles

Le pouls est l'indice capital

le pous est l'intre cupitai le bras de telle manière que même les mellieurs médecins au copéens de Changhai ne particulation divan, d'une table, de posé d'un cuvette. Le vouchaises at d'une cuvette. Le vouchaises années condujairent chez un herbaite particulaité. La réduisit la fracture d'un cure l'entre de la condujairent chez un herbaite particulaité. La réduisit la fracture d'un cure d'une particulaité. Sans même consulter les radios prises à l'hôpital. Il réduisit la fracture d'un matter de la conduction de la coule de la coule de la conduction de la coule de la coule



figues »:

— C'est ful qui a demandé aux deux mondes médicaux d'unir leurs connaissance.

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— Le médecin chinols (c'est ainsi qu'on nomme l'herbalistle n'a pas besoin de passer d'examens pour pratiquer, mais ses études sont longues. Dian de contraine de la contraine de la

Les miracles : l'acupuncture

"UNE des grandes spécialités de la médecine chinoise, le la médecine chinoise, peupuncture, représente actuellement, si l'en crois l'enthousiasme exprimé par les médecins, le triomphe de cette cellaboration.

con aux médecins chinois. Ils sèrent l'acupuncture sous notre veillance. Nous avions, en e

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— C'est lui qui a demandé aux deux mondes médicaux d'unir leurs connaissances.

— Le médecin chinois (c'est ainsi qu'on nomme l'herbaliste n'a pas besoin de passer d'examens pour prafiquer, mais ses études sont longues, bien qu'une parlie de parendre de l'est d

POUR QUE LES MALADES ILLETTRES NE SE TROMPENT PAS DE PORTE, L'OCULISTE A PEINT SUR SA BOUTIQUE PLUSIEURS YEUX STYLISES.

Le pouls est l'indice capital

l'arrière-boutique, une pièce dont le mobilier était composé d'un d'uvan, d'une table, de chaises et d'une cuvette. Je voulus enlever ma veste pour que le praticien puisse m'ausculter, mais il me fit signe que c'était inutile :

mais il me itt signe que cerari inutille :

— Je désire seulement conneître, me dit-il, la date et le: lieu de votre naissance, ces renseignements ont une influence considérable sur la constitution physique d'un être humain.

Il examina ensuite longuement mon teint, écouta le rythme de me respiration, s'enquit de ma santé, de me habitudes de vie, de mon mêtler, entin me fit tirer la langue :

— C'est par elle, m'explique-t-il, que je peux déceler si las maux dont souffre un maladé viennent des poumens ou du cœur.

secaulion, le rythme des battements. C'était le partie la plus importante de son enquête médicale :

— La médecine chinole a établid e longue daire que les battements.
— La médecine chinole a établid e longue daire que les battements du pouls varient suivant le siège de la malaid : foie, estomac, couvieur de l'autorité le siège de la malaid : foie, estomac, couvieur de l'autorité le l'organisme, il y a vingh-huit types de pulsations différentes que nous sommes habitués à reconnaire.

L'examen était fini. L'herbelliste formula son disgnostic :

— Vous ne souffrez d'aurun ennui grave. Voici une ordonnance pour un médicament à base d'herbes mélangées.

Le pharmaclen écrass dans un bol des plantes aux couleurs bizarres, le fout produisit finais en le les pharmes habitués à reconnaitre.

— L'examen était fini. L'herbelliste formula son disgnostic :

— Vous ne souffrez d'aurun ennui grave. Voici une ordonnance pour un médicament à base d'herbes mélangées.

Le pharmaclen écrass dans un bol des plantes aux couleurs bizarres, le fout produisit finais en le le pharmaclen écrass dans un bol des plantes aux couleurs bizarres, le fout produisit finais en le le pharmaclen écrass dans un bol des plantes aux couleurs bizarres, le fout les colins de la constitue de l'occasion nous ent donne de l'occasion nous ent dans la nuit » va devenir un film l'aux de l'exament de l'occasion nous ent de l'occasion de voir une excellent pièce policière à la T.V., « Un chemin dans la nuit » va devenir un film l'aux de l'aux

le bras de telle manière que même les meilleurs médechs européens de Changhaï ne parvendent pas à le remetre en place proposens de changhaï ne parvendent pas à le remetre en place proposent de la complete proposent de la conference d'un liquide brûlant dans mes os brisés. Depuis, le n'al jamais souffert de la fracture, même par temps humide.

Deux médecines collaborent

Les miracles : l'acupuncture

DEMAIN -

Un prisonnier anglais

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Les miracles : "UNE des grandes spacialités de la médecine chinoles, l'acupuncture, représente actuellement, si ['en crois l'en-thousiasme exprimé par les médecins, le triomphe de cette collaboration. Traitement par plores dont les grandes lignes sont connues en Europe, mais dont la pratique y reste imparfaite. Elle a pour instruments de três fines aiguilles en argent ou et l'en les en les de l'est de l'en les pour instruments de três fines aiguilles en argent ou et l'en les de l'est de l'en les pour instruments de três fines aiguilles en argent ou et l'en l'est de très fines aiguilles en argent ou et l'en l'est de très fines aiguilles en argent ou et l'en l'est de très fines aiguilles con a grand ou et l'en l'est de très fines aiguilles en argent ou et l'est de très de l'en l'est de très fines l'est de très de l'en l'est de très de l'en l'est de l'est de l'en l'est de l'est de



DEUX MOIS DANS LA CHINE DE MAO

Un grand reportage par A. de SEGONZAC

Le seul prisonnier anglais de Corée converti au communisme me raconte

sa vie à Pékin

Je découvre par hasard le dernier couvent de religieuses européennes d'où je vois sortir, traîné par des Chinois rieurs, un cercueil ficelé sur une charrette à bras

● Derniers jours à Pékin, où A. de Segonzac visite notamment une prison modèle. ● Dans ses précédents articles, il a parle de son voyage depuis Hong-Kong; de sa découverte de Pékin; de ses randonnées dans le Nord (Mandchourie), le Centre (Chan-phai et Chungking) et le Sud du pays (Changsha), du village natal de Mao Tse Toung; des divers aspects de la nouvelle vie chinoise — instruction du peuple, émancipation des femmes, etc. (Voir « France-soir » depuis le 2 avril.)

PEKIN, 15-20 novembre.

A filature de coton et la fabrique de chaussettes où j'ai passé deux heures ne sont pas des usines comme les autres. Elles sont entourées de hauts murs coiffés d'un réseau de fils parcourus par un courant électrique et à chaque angle se dresse une tour où se tient un homme en armes. Les portes d'entrée sont grandes ouvertes, mais des sentinelles les gardent.

Il s'agit, en réalité, d'une prison, la seule de Pékin, paraît-il, où sont incarcérés 2,000 condamnés (droit commun et politiques), dont 130 femmes.

Une prison où les libérés veulent rester

mon et politiques), dont 130 femmes.

**Mariana de la gibérés veulent rester maniares. En revanche, des publications et de propose accoulturés aux sombres bâtisses, aux fentres grillées, aux portaits verrouil lés, aux uniformes de bure, ici, les afeliaires ressemblent à ceux des unines ordinaires et l'on yourse est de huit heures, pour les despondants.

**Jevoire est de huit heures, comme partout. Dans la cour, impossible de distinguer gradiens et détenus, qui portent tous, comme des civils, le bleu de pour aux en servent front atroces, une chance de rois et defenus, qui portent tous, comme de scivils, le bleu de pour aux en servent rop atroces, une chance de rois est de huit heures, comme partout. Dans la cour, impossible de distinguer gradiens et détenus, qui portent tous, comme de scivils, le bleu de pour aux en servent rop atroces, une chance de rois et defenus, qui portent tous, comme de scivils, le bleu de pour aux en servent rop atroces, une chance de rois de servire de la prisonnaité des condamnés en leur imposant un costume de bagnard, me déclar qui portent qui



A LA DEMANDE DU LAMA « BOUDDHA VIVANT) (DRAPE DANS SES ROBES), NOTRE ENVOYE SPECIAL S'EST FAIT PHOTOGRAPHER AVEC UNE DELEGATION TIBETAINE A L'ENTREE D'UN TEMPLE DE PEKIN.

moi et que mon geste sera enfin compris comme un exemple qui fut utile à mon pays. En attendant, il compte feire un en control de la compte feire un purpose de la compte de la compte de camarades 7 me proposabil ensuite. J'avoue que je fus surpris de ren-contrer de jeunes Américains gals, du genre « college boys ». Ils vi-vent à quatre dans une pièce res-semblant à une chambre de sous-

officier dans une caserne française, au milieu de livres anglais et chinois et de photos de leurs families, avec lesquelles ils restent en contact égistolaire. Un des noirs de leur de le

en armes. Les portes d'entrée sont grandes ouvertes, mais des sentinelles les gardent. Il s'agit, en réalité, d'une prison, la seule de Pékin, paraît-il, où sont incarcérés 2.000 condamnés (droit com-mun et politiques), dont 130 femmes.

Une prison où les libérés veulent rester

Une prison où les libérés veulent rester

RISON modèle et assez extraordinaire pour un Européen. accoutumé aux sombres bâtiases, aux fenêtres grillèes, aux portaits verrouilés, aux uniformes de bure, ici, les ateliers ressemblent à ceux des usines ordinaires et l'ony travaille en musique ; la journée est de huit heures, comme partout. Dans la cour, impossible de distinguer gardiens et détenus, qui portent tous, comme des civils, le bleu de chaufe.

Nous ne voulons pas détruire la personnalité des candamés en leur imposant un costume de bagnard, me déclara le sous-directeur. Les gardes sont sans armes et les troupes de sécurité que vous avex vues en arrivant ne surveillent que l'extérieur de la prison ; elles n'y pénètrent jamais. Nous n'avons pas été très accupés les uns ni les autres depuis que nous avons pris cet établissement, aucun prisonnier n'a jamais tenté de s'échapper.

— Comment, au contraire?
— Beaucoup, qui ont appris ici un métier, refusent de s'en aller. Nous les conservons comme techniciens, ils sont libres de sortir et sont payés au tarif des ouvriers ordinaires. En revanche, des purisons de l'ordinaires de l'ordinai

Des Européens

Es dernières journées à Pékin mont permis de faire
de nouvelles découvertes.
Crés ains qu'un après-mid,
men permis de laire
de nouvelles découvertes.
Crés ains qu'un après-mid,
men per crisisi deux Européens que le reconnus aussitôt
pour des Anglo-Saxons :

— Ce sont des anciens prisonniers
de guerre, me dit mon compagnos,
après la signature de l'Armislice,
refusérent de retourner chez eux
et nous demandèrent saile.

Jexprimai le désir de les custes de deux de les communisme. Pendant près de deux
haures, nous avons bavardé de cheses et d'autres. Au début, la conmunisme. Pendant près de deux
haures, nous avons bavardé de cheses et d'autres. Au début, la conmon interlocuteur se méflait de
moi. Mais lorsqu'il se fuit assuré
que le voulais seulement découvrir
comment lui et ses camarades américains s'étaient adaptés à la Chine,
il se s'expression quitté le camp de

Des Européens « rééduqués »

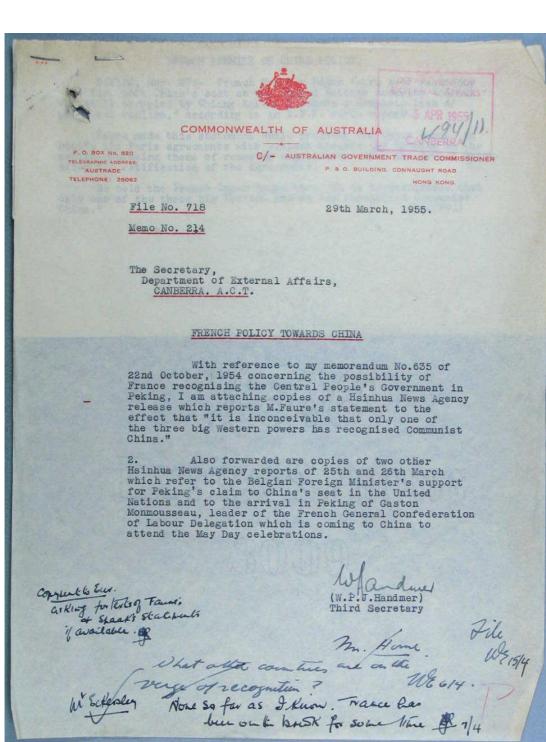
A LA DEMANDE DU LAMA « BOUDDHA VIVANT 1 (DRAPE DANS SES ROBES), NOTRE ENVOYE SPECIAL S'EST FAIT PHOTOGRAPHER AVEC UNE DELEGATION. TIBETAINE A L'ENTREE D'UN TEMPLE DE PEKIN.

La mort d'une sœur de charité

Adieu à la Chine

NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

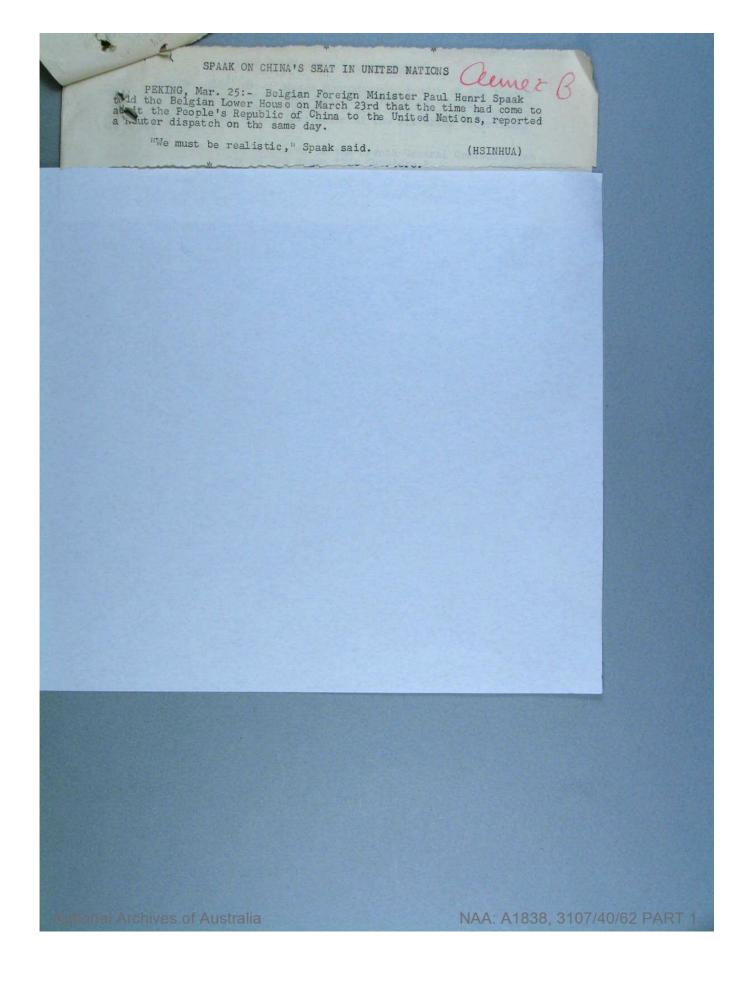
National Archives of Australia



National Archives of Australia

PEKING, Mar. 27:- French Premier Edgar Faure said yesterday too fact that China's seat at the United Nations Security Council was still occupied by Chiang Kai-shek "shows a complete lack of policial realism," according to an A.F.P. Paris report.

Faure made this state. FRENCH PREMIER ON CHINA POLICY Faure made this statement while pressing the Upper House to ratify the Paris agreements with violent threats and harping on the public-confusing theme of renewing negotiations with the Soviet Union after the ratification of the agreements. He told the French Upper House that "it is inconceivable that only one of the three big Western powers has recognised Communist Chira." (HSINHUA) 4 National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1



PEKING, Mar. 26:- Gaston Monmousseau, leader of the French General Confederation of Labour Delegation which is coming to China to attend the May Day celebrations, arrived here by plane today. The delegation is coming at the invitation of the All-China Federation of Made Unions.

Monmousseau is Secretary of the French General Confederation of Labour and Director of its organ "Vie Ouvriere."

He was welcomed at the airport by Li Tsai-wen, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, and Chen Yungwen, Director of the Peking Daily Worker. (HSINHUA)

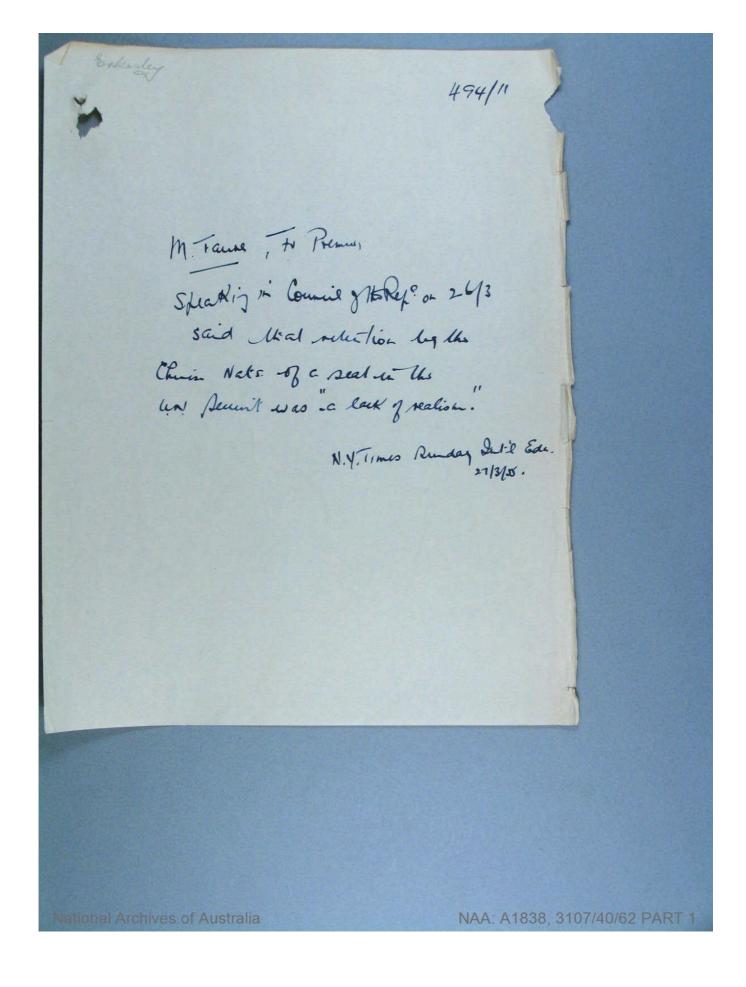
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AUSTRALIAN - EMBASSY. PARIS 151/2/1 No.233 31st March, 1955. The Secretary, Department of External Affairs, CANBERRA, A.C.T. Recognition of Communist China, Further to our telegram no.254 of 6th
December, 1954, the Prime Minister, M. Paure, in the
course of a press conference, made the following remarks
on the eventual recognition of the Peking Government:
"I wish to avoid any misunderstanding. I have not
said that it is necessary or opportune to give
immediate recognition to the present Peking Government.
I have pointed out as self-evident that Chinese power
is not effectively represented by the Government which
has within its jurisdiction only the territory of
Formosa and a few islands. An eventual recognition
of the Peking Government will depend both on study of
the situation by the Allies, and on the behaviour of
the Power concerned." Noel Deschamps. Counsellor.

NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

National Archives of Australia

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANBERRA. Consulate General File No. 4 94 11. Thong . Date March 26-28 1955. Published at. Chinese Trade Group Arrives in France (NCNA Berlin, Mar. 26, 1955) A technical visiting group sent by the China National Import and Export Corporation arrived in France on March 24th, according to Paris press reports. The group is visiting France at the invitation of the Forges et Acieries du Creusot of le Groupe de Schneider et Cie and the Compagnies Francaises Associees de Telegraphie Sans Fil. Headed by Chang Hsien-cheng (美 发), Deputy Manager of the China National Import and Export Corporation, the eight-member visiting group is composed of experts on electrical engineering, tele-communications and machine equipment as well as a working staff. (NCNA-English) fer er National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

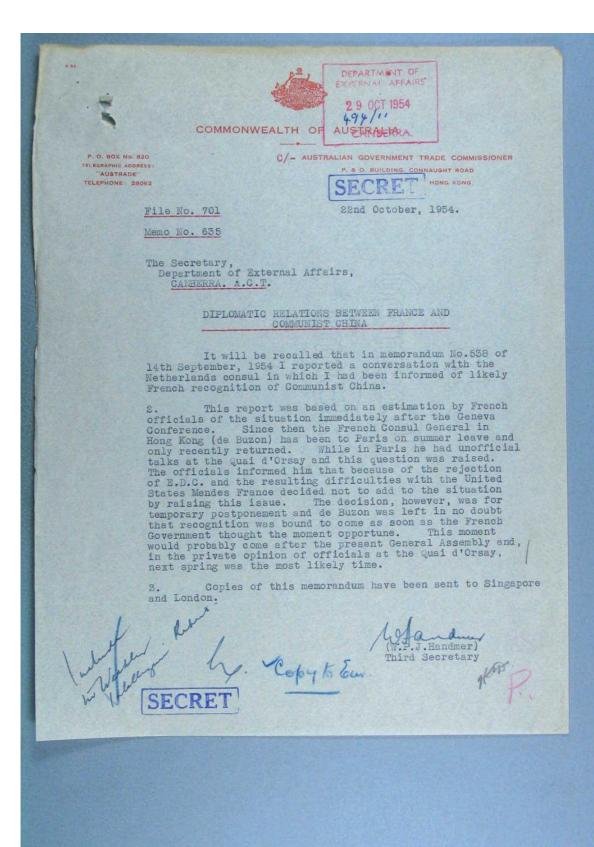


	DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANBERRA.	
	Name of Paper Show your Canondate General File No. 4-44	
	Name of Paper American Canon Mate General File No. 4414 4 1 Published at Hong Tong Date December 7 H 1954.	
	CHINA-	
197	CHINA'S INTERNATIONAL AND TIONS	4
11	Chinose Venen's Delegation Visiting France 494/4	
	(NCMA Feking, Dec. 6, 1954) A Chinese women's moodwill mission, led by Chang Yun (董道),	
	A Chinese wemen's goodwill mission, led by Chang Tun (章 道), Vice-Tresident of the All-China Democratic Jemen's Federation, is new visiting France at the invitation of the French Reception Committee headed by Mms.	
	Dolanare.	
	Nembers of the mission arrived in Paris in two groups by air on December 3th and 4th. They are:	15-1
	Lei Chich-chiung (電潔獎), Associate Doan of the roking	
	College of Law; In Shih-chia (), irofessor of Tsinghua University; Chi Yun (), wemen's welfare worker, and Tsou Teh-sin () of the Wemen of New China magazine. (NCNEnglish)	
	Tsou Teh-sin (Women of New Oning anguance (NCNEnglish)	
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National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838,		

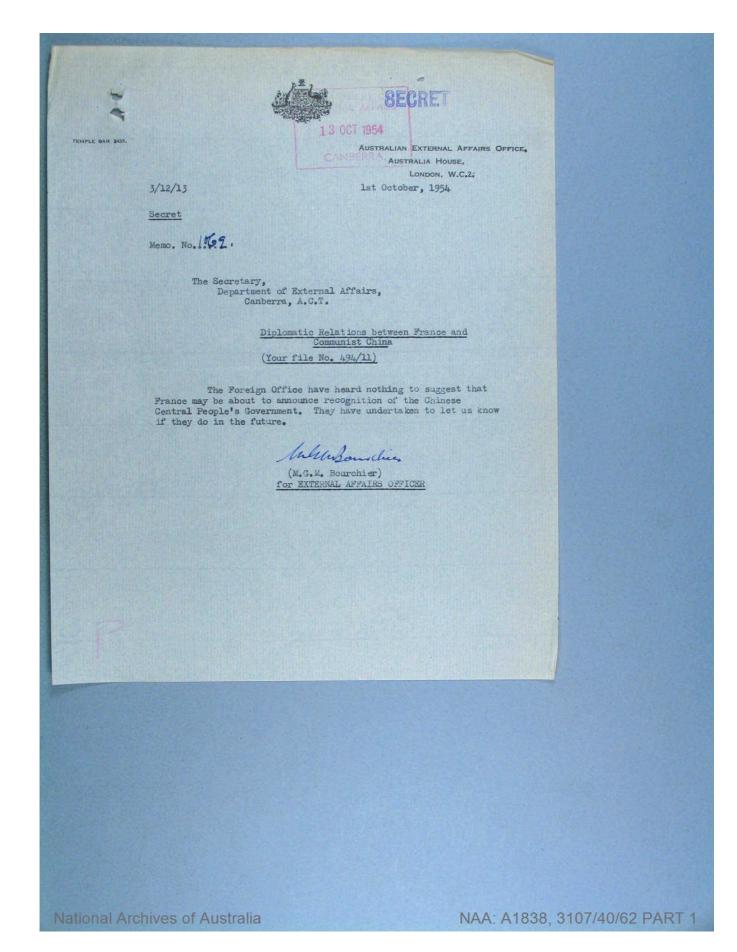
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANBERRA.	
Name Paper Monitoring Digist. File No. 444 11 Published at Radio Molagn. Date December	1 100
Published at Macho Modaya. Date December	F.A.
CHINESE WOMEN NO. ON VISIT TO PRANCE: A Chinese Wemen's Goodwill Mission, led by Cheng Yun, Vice-Fresident of the All-Chine Democratic Wemen's Federation, is now visiting France at the invitation of the French Reception Committee, headed by Madame de la Mere. The mission ar- rived in Paris in two groups by eir on December 3 and h. Members are Loi Chich- chiung, Associate Dean of the Poking Col- lege of Law, Lu Shih-chia, Irofessor of A Chinese Wemen of New Chine (Nova Poking Morse English December 6)	Yun, women's wel- hain, Eliter mage zine.
National Archives of Australia	NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

JECRET 494/11. 8th November, 1954. Memo. No. 6)6 Australian Embassy, PARIS. SINO-FRENCH RELATIONS Your comments would be appreciated on the attached copy of Memo. No. 635 of 22nd October, 1954, from our representative in Hong Kong. (T.K. Critchley) for Secretary. National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

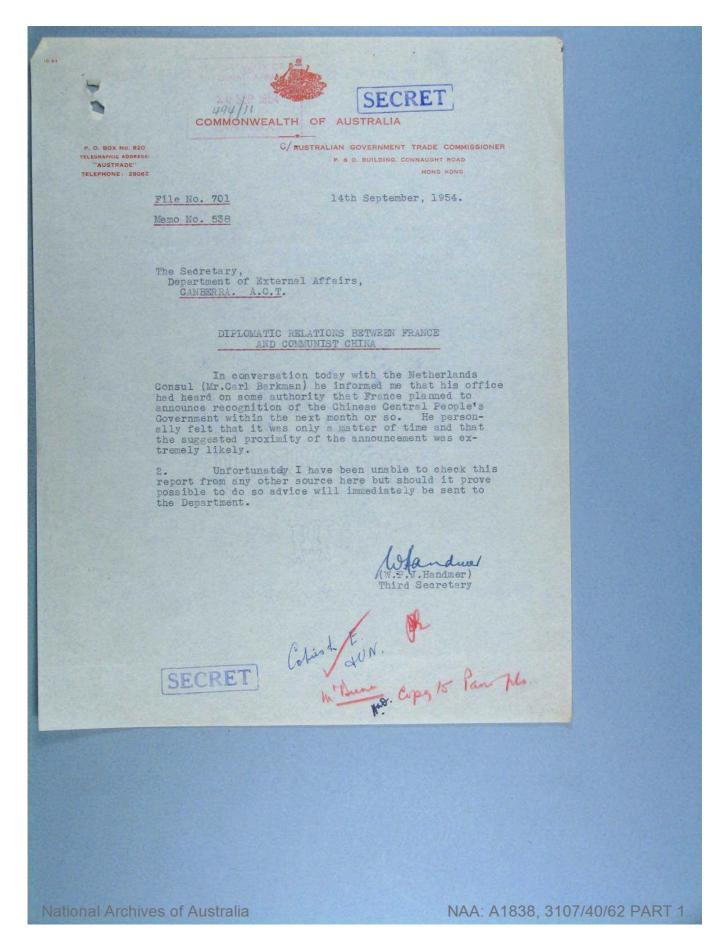
DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANBERRA Date Oct 22nd 1954 Published at .. A Hakh French Professor Jean Dresch Gives Impressions of China Tour (NCNA Peking, Oct. 21, 1954) "Labor, joy and peace" are highlights of the impressions given by the French professor, Jean Dresch, of his month-long visit to this country in a talk to the press before leaving the Chinese Capital. Chairman of the Directing Committee of the France-China Friendship Society, Professor Dresch was leading the Delegation of the Society which had come to China as guests of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The delegation left here for home by air this morning. In China, Professor Dresch said, the French delegates saw practically everyone was working. And what the Chinese people had achieved in their gigantic tasks had greatly heightened their confidence, he added. The French professor said he believed that the Chinese people had full confidence in their Government, their present political system and their unified and powerful country. The Government of China, led by the energet: and far-sighted Chinese Communist Farty, he noted, had the fullest support from the Chinese people. The Chinese people's ardent love of peace had left a profound impression on the delegates, Professor Dresch stated. The Chinese people's enthusiasm for construction, for industrialization, for conquering the nature, and for the building of a Socialist society in China clearly showed that the Chinese people entertain no intention of aggression whatsoever and wish to live in peace with the people of all other countries. Speaking about the Franco-Chinese friendship, Professor Dresch said that although the French people had always cherished great sympathy for the Chinese people, diplomatic relations nevertheless had not been established between the two countries, and economic and cultural interflow was almost nil. He declared that it was hard to understand the French Government's continuance in its negationist attitude towards China which has a population of one fourth of the human race. People of the two countries should exert common efforts to change this situation, the French delegate urged. In concluding his talk, Professor Jean Dresch said that French Government should take action to normalise relationship with China. During its more than a month's visit to China, the Delegation of the France-China Friendship Society took part in China's National Day celebrations, attended meetings of the National Feople's Congress and made a cross-country tour of China's major cities. The delegates met people from different walks of life. (NCNA-English) *



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INWARD TELEGRAM

(This document is the property of Her Majesty's Government in New Zealand)

PROM:

N. Z. Del. to Geneva Conf. on Korea & Indo China

TO:

Minister of External Affairs, Wellington Mo. 119

REPRATED: New Zealand Ambassador, Vashington

26 June 1954

No. 33

Di

20.30

R. 27 June 1954 11,15

No.119.

SECRET

GUARD

Another hard, detailed but not mencouraging restricted session on supervision yesterday.

2. Combodians and Vietminh commenced direct military talks in Geneva yesterday. Talks on the spot also likely.

If arrangements sketched out between Chen En Lai and Mendes-France come to fruition, it is almost inevitable that France will recognise Peking Government. Experience at Geneva seems to have convinced most delegations (except American) that non-recognition is an immediately provocation and an impediment to peace in Asia. Despite his strong speech on United Nations authority Spaak, for instance, left convinced that American attitude on thic question was dangerous. Countries at Geneva were America's closest allies but criticism of American Far Eastern policy in general and of their instructions and conduct at Geneva in particular (Bedell Smith personally always excepted) was constant thems of conversation among dispersing delegates. delegates.

(Signed) NEWZEALDET

(F.4056)

Minister of External Affairs Minister of Defence Secretary of External Affairs Defence Secretariat Chiefs of Staff

For your information Secy, of External Affairs 27,6,54

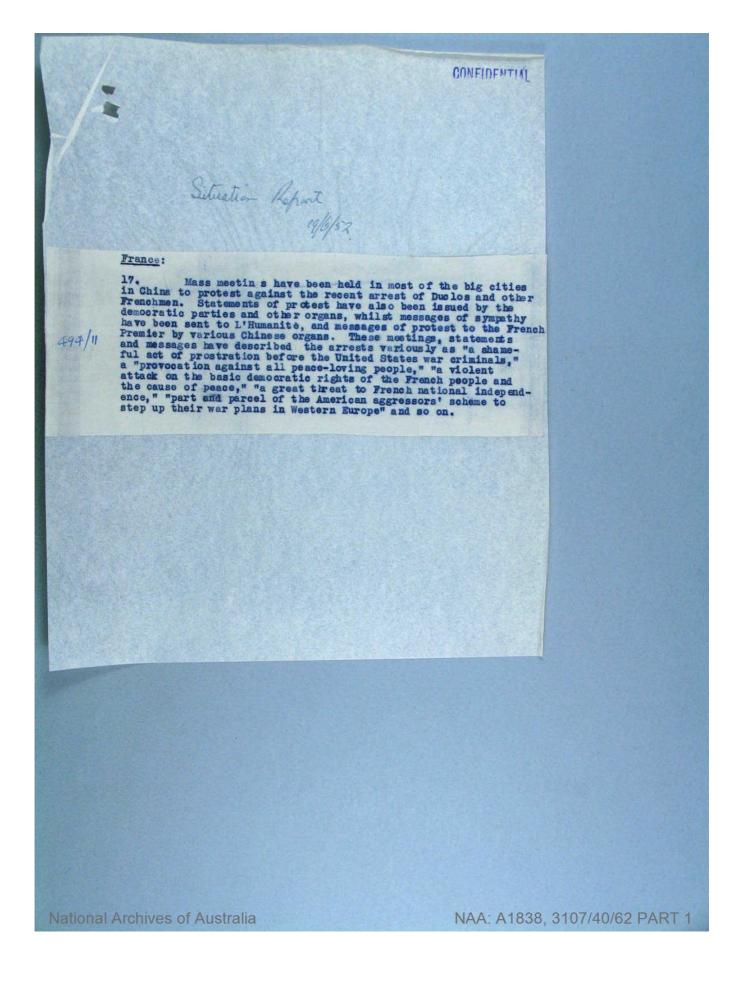
ational Archives of Australia

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFARS, CANBERRA.	
Nam Paper File No. Date Date	
FRANCE, RED CHINA SIGN HUGE BARTER AGREEMENT TOKIO, Mon.—A £10 million barter agreement has been	
France will supply me, tween Honekong and Red China. France will supply me, tween Honekong and Red China is strictly legal, although trade restrictions that the control of the strict of the shipping the ships have been under the ships have been the strict of the shipping the strict of the ship have been the strict of the lush trade in blood profits with Red China. The Atomscong spokesman of the ship have been engaged in the ship have been engaged	
411/"	
National Archives of Australia	NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

DEPART	MENT OF EXTERNAL AF	FAIRS, CANBERRA.			
Published at	tion they have	File No	194/11,		
France 25. Commer January, the "People' cabinet that carried interests of France" the French political produced by the following the first carried in the france of the france of the france of the following the f	ting on the new Fren s Deily" said thatan on a war policy of " was bound to collaps crisis was the resul wing the U.S. was po	nch Cabinet on 13: by right-wing free betrayal to the re- te. The paper said t of an economic	th nch nstionsl i that crisis		
ational Archives of Au				8 3107/40/62 PAI	

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANBERRA File No. Published at Japanese and South-East asian affairs TRADE AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN EXTENDED A protocol extending the Sino-TRADE AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN EXTENDED A protocol extending the SinoJapanese trade agreement for six months was signed in Peking on 31st December,
under the provisions of Article 7 of the agreement. Ohi Chao-ting, SecretaryGeneral of the Chinese Committee for the Promotion of International Trade, signed
for China and Kazuo Suzuki, a member of the Standing Committee of the Sino-Japanese
Trade Promotion Association, on behalf of Mrs. Tom Kora, Kei Hoashi and Kisuke
Miyakoshi, for Japan. The ceremony was attended by Lu Shu-chang, General Manager,
and Ni Wei-ting, Deputy Manager of the Chinese National Import and Export Corporation,
Hsieh Hsiao-nai, Chief of the Idaison Department of the Chinese Committee for the
Promotion of International Trade, Katsmort Kokuhum, add ser to the Ishi kawa Promotion of International Trade, Katsumori Kokubun, adviser to the Ishikawa factory, and Minoru Shiramizu, Manager of the Toho Trading Company. (NGNA 1/4.11, 1.1.53) COMMENT ON JAPANESE-AMERICAN COMMERCIAL TREATY The NCNA (20.01, 3.1.53) quoted a report from Tokyo which said that the draft of a Japanese-US treaty of commerce and navigation which would "tighten the noose around Japan's commerce and sea transport" had been completed. This agreement, which was a supplement to the San Francisco "Peace Treaty", gave Americans the same rights as Japanese and guaranteed that they would be able to remit their profits to the USA. On 25th December 'Mainichi' had disclosed that the treaty would relax the Foreign Investment Laws and would permit American individuals or firms to buy controlling shares in Japanese corporations. Official figures showed that foreigners had acquired over 108 million shares in Japanese enterprises to a value of over 8,600 million yen between June 1950, when the Foreign Investment Laws first took effect and (indistinct passage). A Kyodo dispatch of 25th December said that the treaty had been modelled on a similar agreement concluded in April 1951 by the USA and Colombia; this indicated that it was intended that Japan should be treated as a US colony, like Colombia, completely dependent on Wall Street. The dispatch also noted that in the new agreement all "nationalistic colour", such as had existed in the old agreement, had been excluded. When the treaty came into effect US monopoly capital would pour into Japan without hindrance and would upset the Japanese economy. The treaty would meet with strong opposition from the Japanese people.

National Archives of Australia



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS







SA - MC

I.5473.

Dated 9th April, 1952. 2048. Recd. 10th April, 1952. 1000.

FROM:

Australian High Commissioner's Office,

1531. GONFIDENTIAL.

From External.

International Economic Conference, Moscow.

Boyd Orr has reported to Board of Trade that the Chinese wish to place large orders for textile raw materials (presumably steel) and pharmaceutics.

2. Board of Trade is convinced this is for propaganda purposes only as Trade Missions in China for a long time have not been able to secure orders. Recently Chinese have repudiated firm obligations under existing contracts. United Kingdom businessmen now drawing out of China.

Foreign Office believe this may be a further attempt to drive a wedge between the United Kingdom and U.S.A. U.S.A. has been advocating embargo on trade with China whilst United Kingdom textile industry facing recession due to lack of orders.

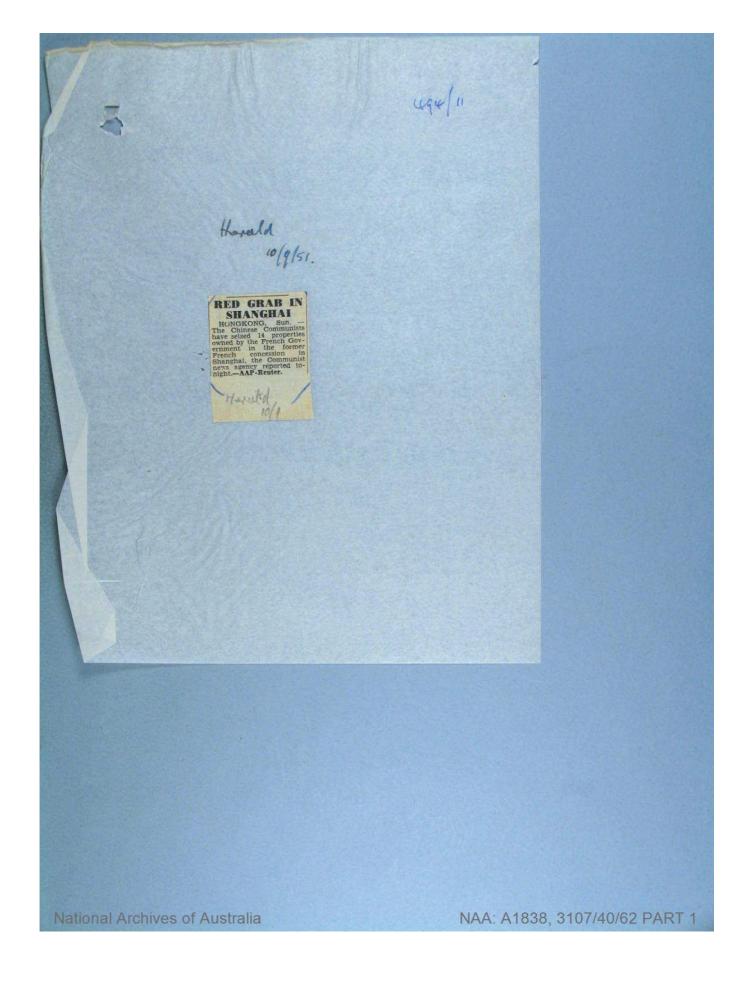
MIN. & DEPT. E.A. DEFENCE.

TREASURY P.M. S. E.P.D.

10th April, 1952.

National Archives of Australia

THIS PAGE IS REPRODUCED FROM A BADLY FADED OR ILLEGIBLE SOURCE. SCANNING THIS ITEM AT A HIGHER RESOLUTION WILL NOT IMPROVE ITS LEGIBILTY. 494/11 DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS SECRET. CABLEGRAM. Australian Embassy, Basyens contioned that De Lattre will be here 27th Movember for the meeting of French High Council. Although in fact the constitution did not provide for the presence of the High Commissioner he had no doubt the way will be found of getting round this. French Consulates in China. Bayens told me in confidence that a decision had just been taken to close their Consulate Ceneral in Tientsin immediately and probably that at Shanghai at an early date. One reason for this step was the occupation of part of the Consulate building at Shanghai by a party of Vietnamese ex French concession policemen and the rafusal of local authorities to eject them. Bayens added that they intend keeping as long as possible their representative at Paking who had not so far experienced any special recourse. Officer. National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1



494/11

EXTRACT FROM HONG KONG STANDARD - 11th MARCH, 1951

TWO CATHOLIC NUNS DEPORTED BY NANKING REDS

The New Chins News Agency last night announced the deportation "forever" of two Catholic nuns - one Irish and one French - from Nanking after their having been sentenced by the People's Court there to six months' imprisonment each. The sentences were suspended for a year.

The Irish nun, according to the Communist agency, was in charge of the Sacred Heart Orphanage while the French nun was head of the attached nursery. They were accused and found guilty by the Reds of gross negligence causing an allegedly high mortality rate.

At the same time, the Communist agency reported that the Nanking municipal authorities are investigating into another orphanage which "in the last five months has earned a profit of more than JMP \$4,500,000 by selling the babies in its care." It was charged that the mortality rate among the babies was "as high as 78.26 percent and that 96 percent of the babies in the orphanage were suffering from skin diseases."

The orphanage, declared to be headed by another French nun, was said to have been established in 1947 by a group of Nationalist officials. Invited to be patrons were Major-General John P. Lucas, then head of the American Military Advisory Group to China, and Mrs. Lucas, the Communist report claimed.

Earlier, the Communists levelled similar charges against the Sacred Infant Orphanage in Canton.

National Archives of Australia

EXTRACT FROM HONG KONG TIGER STANDARD - 27/1/51 494/11.

DEPORTED CONSUL REACHES HONG KONG.

Copieto: N2.

The French Vice-Consul in Kunming, M. Roger Establie, and four other persons - personnel of the French Consulate in Kunming and their families - arrived at the Hong Kong border under Communist police escort yesterday after being expelled from China, an AFP report stated here.

They included a language student, M. Rene Hussenet, his wife and two-year old child, and M. Rene Barre, radio operator at the Consulate. Together with the group were four French and American missionaries - three Catholics and a Protestant.

M. Establie denied to an AFP correspondent Communist accusations by Radio Peking on January 4th that he had been involved, together with M. Barre, in the sale of radio spare parts and a signal pistol from the Consulate. He had no knowledge of these accusations, he said, until he heard them broadcast over the Communist radio. He added that the Communists had found in the hands of the Chinese staff of the Consulate some radio spare parts that were already worn out and had used this discovery as a pretext for expelling the Consulate staff.

Not Implicated:

Though Hussenet, his wife and two-year old child were in no way implicated in these accusations, they were also expelled. The five members of the French Consulate staff and dependents expelled left Kunming by bus under police escort on January 6th. They spent a week in Chungking, during which time Mme. Hussenet and her child together with the others, were under guard at a police station.

The French party were joined by Father Vincent and an American Mennonite pastor in Chungking. They travelled by boat to Hankow and were placed under detention in a Chinese hotel.

At Hankow, they boarded a Canton train and were transferred to a Canton-Kowloon train which took them to the Hong Kong border. It was at Canton that the party was joined by the two American Lazarist priests.

Protested Search:

Father Vincent of the French Mission was accused of having protested against the Communist search of his house. Aged 65, Father Vincent arrived in Szechuan province in 1909 and had stayed there throughout the past 41 years. He left the province only once in 1916, for a short trip to Hankow. He was stationed in Iping.

The American Mennonite pastor, who joined the party in Chungking, said he was expelled by the Chinese Reds on charges of having torn a Communist poster. The pastor told the party that it was an accident.

The two American priests who joined the party of deportees at Canton were missionaries in Kukong. They told their fellow deportees that they did not know why they were sent away by the Reds.

National Archives of Australia

COPY ILLEGAL TRANSACTION OF RADIO EQUIPMENT BY FRENCH IN KUNMING DISCOVERED. PEKING, Jan. 9:- Roger Establie and Barre Rene, two Frenchmen in Kunming were discovered by the local Public Security Bureau on November 25th and 26th illegally trying to sell radio On the afternoon of November 24th, Roger Establie, former French vice-Consul in Kunming, asked his employee, Wu Wen-liang, to sell secretly radio transmitting and receiving equipment which he had hidden. This illegal transaction was detected and exposed by the Kunming Public Security Bureau on the morning of November 26th. equipment. On the evening of November 25th, the Public Security Bureau discovered that Barre Rene, radio operator of the former Brench Consulate in Kumming, had sold with the aid of his employee, Wang Ching-chou, a large quantity of radio equipment and parts which he had hidden, including two small transmitters for espionage use, and a military signal gun. The Public Security Bureau summoned Establie and Rene to appear on December 7th. They could not deny their illegal actions and signed confessions. As early as March 20th, 1950, the Public Security Department of the Central People's Government of China stated that no foreigners in China were allowed to possess radio transmitters and equipment. But these personnel of the former French Consulate in Kunming violated the regulations of the People's Republic of China by hiding and selling such equipment. The Kunming Military Control Committee announced on January 3rd that Establie and Rene together with Resen Hussenet and Curutech Hussenet, assistant radio operators of the former French Consulate, were ordered to leave the country within three days, and that their other Chinese accomplices would be duly punished. (N.C.N.A. 10/1/51) copieto 494/0/2

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

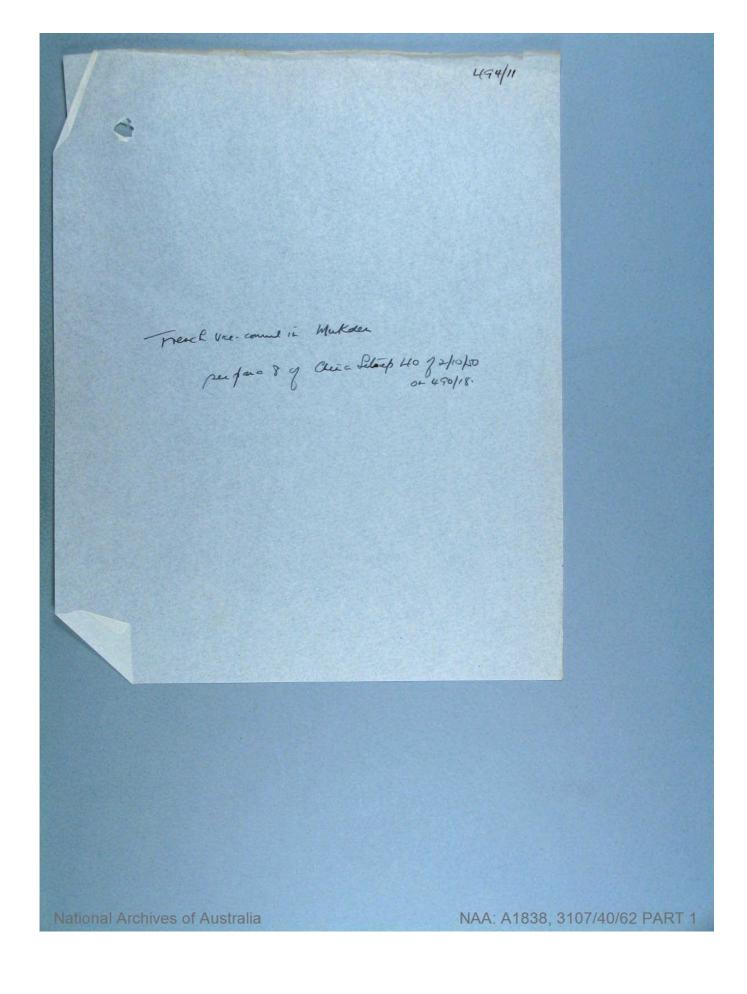
RESTRICTED.

and the United States Asbassadors and permanent heads of the Prench Poreign Office heading the delegation. The purpose of the meeting is to distribute the formula for enswering the Soviet proposal and is expected to confine the discussion to that objective. U.L. Government args us to be closer to the French Covernment than to the imericans in willingness to negotiate with the Russian to closus the settlement dispassionately. United here seems to favour general discussion rather than examination of the German situation only.

- 2. Fleven Attlee conversation covered all mutual interests but rapid changes in the situation have already rendered many of their conclusions obsolete. Mevertheless both were appeal that further provocation of the Chinese Communists should be avoided and if necessary the price, for example, of admitting the Chinese Communists to the Thired Mations and of weeting them on Formosa is worthy of paying.
- 3. As seen here the most important consideration is to confine the issue to Korea and consequently avoid provoking overt Chinese intervention in South East Asia. There seems to be no real reason to expect the immediate spreading of hostilities to Europe and the utmost activating must be taken of the opportunity to build up European defence while it remains possible.

National Archives of Australia

D.M.R. FRENCH CHARGES AGAINST CHINA. The Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic, Mac Tse-tung, has been accused by the French Prime Minister of having delivered large amounts of armaments to Vietminh forces. The charge was made during the French Assembly debate on Indo-China. The French Prime Minister said these armaments included anti-aircraft batteries. He added that Vietminh troops in Indo-China had been trained by a military mission from the Chinese People's Republic. New Mathematical Color China had been trained by a military mission from the Chinese National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

CABLEGRAM.

TRO:EGM:

This is an unparaphrased version of a Cypher Message, it is not to be distributed outside a British Commonwealth Government Department for Inkinish d: 18th August 1950 mentality without paraphrasing It is never to be downgraded below 'Restricted' d: 21st August 1950 0850

Australian Trade Commissioner,

120. RESTRICTED.

From Smyth.

There are now esti ated to be about 2000 China field a army troops left in the Kuangtung-Kuangsi area. Northern movement partly beld up by communications difficulties especially the An Hui floods (which are now substitute) but more important factor is that as soon as regular troops move out even from allegedly fluid. A areas local guerillas take over immediately North East of Kuangtung, around Mehsien.

- 2. Formosa claims Prince Tei's Mongolian troops captured Pailingmiso, North-West of Pao Tou on August 10th. He has had some success but this report may be premature.
- 5. The Indo-China frontier. Rainy season is making campaigning difficult. Press report that United States to arm interned Chinese Nationalists troops devied by French. Other report that some Vietminh being trained in Yunan is probably true. Cheng Yun Yi, Kuangsi Governor, in a report released August 12th accuses the French of creating a serious situation by military flights over Chinese territory and shelling of the frontier area.
- 4. Warning by Yeh Chien Ying that ships and planes entering Chinese territorial waters and air without permission are liable to be fired on; followed by firing on civil aircraft Lappa Macao on August 13th. Batteries on the outer Linting fired on H.M. ship "Concord" on August 17th. The latter, who was passing through Chinese territorial waters returned the Communist fire. British Charge d'Affaires, Peking, instructed to protest.
- 5. Joint Chinese Soviet Air Company started services between Peking and Alma, Atalaya, Irkutak and Chita.
- The British ship "Tsinanfu" hit a mine off Yangtse on August 16th thus halting trade.

A/MIN. & DEPT: F.A. A/MIN. & DEPT: DE WINCE P.M. 'S DEPT:

(& corrupt groups)

22nd August 1950

New york: 13/6/50. FRANCE AND U.W. CHINA REPRESENTATION. Jean Chauvel, the French representative on the U.W. Security Council, said on his return from Paris Monday that his government's position on the question of China's representation in the U.W. remains unchanged. At the same time he repeated his opinion that the China question must be decided soon, as the work of the U.W. would be severely affected if the Soviet Union does not take part in the autumn assion of the General Assembly. Mr. Chauvel told newsmen he is not sure that the Soviet Union, despite its walkout on the China question, really wenes the Communist regime admitted to the world organisation, and he added that recognition of the Communist regime in Indo-China by Russia made it difficult for France to vote in favour of the Peiping regime. regime. National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1 DH:PF FILE COPY File No. 494/11 The Secretary,
Department of Defence,
Victoria Barracks,
MELBOURNE. Sino-French Relations Attached for your information is a copy of memorandum No. 144 of 1st May, 1950 from the Australian Embassy Representative, Hong Kong, concerning Chinese Communist-French relations. (P. Shaw) for Secretary CANBERRA. A.C.T. 1st June, 1950

NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

National Archives of Australia

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AUSTRALIA.	Visit of U.S. 125/A/13	Admiral Radford (b	rief repo	rt)
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	May Day in Syd	âney (Tass report)	128/A/9	
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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. CABLEGRAM. I.07851 Jessie Street condemns decision (brief report) Government's decision to participate in Malayan war, (brief Telepress report) 135/A/2 Commonwealth Consultative Committee, Sydney. (Tass report of first day).... "Although there are no official representatives of the United States at this conference, it is obviously being held on the instructions of Weshington and is connected with the problems of suppressing the national lib-eration movement in the countries of South East Asia". 156/A/13 AUSTRIA. Meeting of Foreign Ministers' Deputies, 4th May. (12c. report) 186/A/18 ('Trud' srticle)186/A/15 The connection between the Austrian Treaty and Trieste ('Pravda' article) 128/A/1 Recent session of Allied Council for Austria. (Tass report 1c.) 135/A/2 Austrian National Council rejects Czech Peace Resolution (report) 136/A/19 Imperialists hamper recovery of Western Berlin and smuggle out essential non-ferrous metal. (Pravda article 13c.) 126/A/9 BERLIN. Soviet proposal re elections to an All-Berlin Magistrat. (text) $130/\mathrm{A}/1$ Provocative American trial of East German policemen. ('Pravda' report 1/2c.) 136/A/4 Industrial achievements in North East China - with some figures. (brief report) 128/A/13 CHINA. Establishment of diplomatic relations between Sweden and China, and agreement on Ambassadors. (brief report) 129/A/2 Diplomatic relations with Denmark; Agreement on appointment of Ministers, (brief report) 132/A/18 Ratification of Soviet-Chinese Trade Agreement, 12th May, (brief report) 134/A/20 The Economy - with some figures. (Red Fleet' article)
.... "The newspaper 'Ta Kung Pao' reported on March
20, 1950 that the Chinese economist Tsing Wei-chan
calculated that with the credit of the Soviet Union
China will be able to acquire: "t) One electric
power station generating 770,000 kilowatts; (2)
100 machine-building factories; (3) Equipment for
railway lines extending over 22,226 kilometres".
137/A/17 /CZEUHOSLOVAKIA.... NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

CABLEGRAM.

I. 07851

- 5 -

CZTCHOSLOVAKIA. Speech by Bulganin in Prague in honour of 5th Anniversary of Czech liberation. (text, 3½c.)
... "The present international situation is characterised by the intensification of the preparations of the Anglo-American imperialists for war. However, the instifators of a further war are attempting to advertise in every way their pretended love of peace, to conceal their preparations for a new war and to declare that the peace movement is allegedly unnecessary and superfluous". 187/A/10

Article by Secretary-General of Czechoslovak Communist Party 5-years after liberation.

DENMARK.

Introduction of Anti-Strike Bill (report) 134/A/18

EGYPT.

Attempt of imperialists to draw Egypt into aggressive Mediterranean bloc. ("izvestiya" article) 132/A/20

FRANCE.

U.S.A. forces removal of Joliot-Curie (Pravda article) 125/A/10

Soviet Note of 15th May on repatriation of Soviet citizens from France and French-occupied zones. (report and partial text) 137/A/1

End of repatriation of German POW's from Soviet. (text of Tass communique) 125/A/1

German POW's still held in West. (article)

EASTERN GERMANY Grotewohl's speech on 5th anniversary of liber-ation of Germany. (partial text) 150/A/3

Messages from Grotewohl to Stalin on 5th anniversary of Germany's liberation, 131/A/1

Message in reply from Stalin to Grotewohl (text) 151/A/8

Letter to Stelin from the Central Governing Board of Socialist Unity Party, and reply from Central Committee of CPSU (b). (text) 181/A/3

Proposal of Politburo of SUPG. re lowering of reparation deliveries to USSR. (text) 151/A/4

Soviet decision on reduction of Germany's reparations payments. (text of letters between Grotewohl and Stalin) 136/A/2

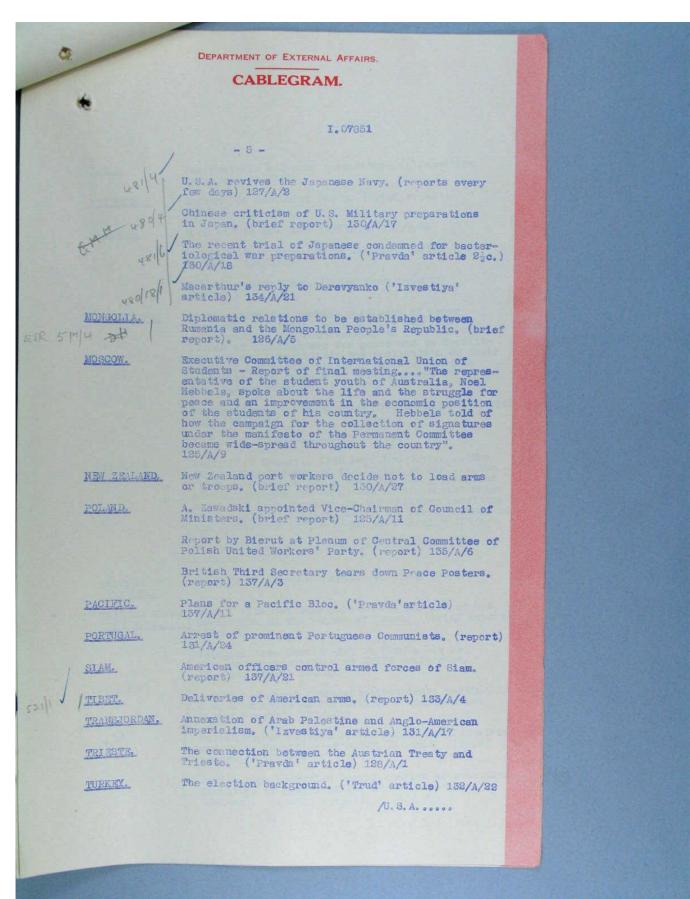
GREECE.

Resolution of Polithuro of Central Committee of Greek Communist Party, 26th April 1950. (text)
.... "There can only be one outcome to the
struggle of our people; a free, democratic and

/peaceful....

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. CABLEGRAM. I.07851 peaceful Greece, liberated from the American occupation and fascism, a member.....of the democratic family of the peoples, the example and leader of which is the great and invincible Soviet Union". 128/A/4 Appeal of Greek Committee for liquidation of Makronisos and a declaration of a general amnesty in Greece. (text) 129/A/10 Statement of Politburo of Central Committee of Greek Communist Party on "minimum" requirements from Plastiras. (report) 130/A/6 Letter of Soviet representative to Trygve Lie re Greek demand for general ammesty. (text) 134/A/6 Telegram from Conference of Executives of Inter-national Trade Union Federations to Trygve Lie re general ammesty for Greece. (text) 134/A/6 ICELAND. War base for the U.S.A. (article) 132/A/10 Progress of national liberation movement, (brief INDONESTA. comment) 126/A/3 Reception of Indonesian Governmental Delegation by A. Ya. Vyshinski. (brief report) 127/A/1 Departure from Moscow of Indonesian Government Delegation, (brief report) 150/A/16 IRAM. American Militarists Intrigues. (Teheran report). 125/A/4 Soviet note to Iran, 14th May, re oil company activities near Soviet border. (text) 136/A/10 I SRAEL. Aircraft incident involving American pilots. (brief report) 125/A/4 General Federation of Jewish Workers decides to withdraw from WFTU. (report and comment) 134/A/25 Decision of Executive Committee to withdraw from WFTU (brief report) 133/4/16 48/6 Js. decision re release of Japanese war crimin-JAPAN. Derevyanko's letter to Macarthur re restoration of former Japanese naval and air bases. (text) Letters from former Japanese POW's to Stalin. (Text of one letter signed by 66,434 Japanese). Statement of 19th Plenum of Central Committee of 476 4 6 Communist Party of Japan. (text) 127/A/2 / U.S.A.....

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Soviet representative leaves session of Industrial and Trade Committee of BCAFE, Bangkok. (brief report) 132/A/18

Soviet representative leaves session of Executive Committee of League of Red Cross Societies (Geneva). (brief report). 152/4/18

/ Telegrams

TRYGVE LIE'S Arrival in Moscow, May 11. (article) 152/A/10
VISIT TO MOSCOW Reception by Stalin, 15th May (brief report)
136/A/1 Lunch given by Vyshinski (brief report)
136/A/1

MEDICINE. New ideas about the nature of viruses and microbes: Review of monograph by G.M. Boshyan. ("Isvestiya" 13c) 132/B/4

GUNNAR MYRDAL Arrival inMoscow, 7th May. (brief report) 128/A/3

Press Conference, 15th May (report) 136/A/2

Departure from Moscow, 16th May. 136/A/9.

Communique of Ecclesiastical Board of Moslems of European Russia and Siberia upholding Stockholm resolution. (text) 133/A/21

All-Canadian Congress for Peace - opening report. 129/A/4

Georgian Orthodox Church supports Stockholm menifesto. 130/A/9

Armenian Church supports Stockholm mauifesto. 130/A/9

All-Canadian Congress for Peace - final meeting. (report) 130/A/25

Terrorism against partisans of peace in Algeria. (Tass report). 131/A/22

Declaration of Brazilian Communist Party (brief report).... "The Brazilian people wants peace; it will not participate in military adventures and will never go to war against the great Soviet Union". 152/A/24

Canadian people struggle for neace. ('Izvestiya' article 13c) 136/A/16

/ PEACE....

tional Archives of Australia

PEACE.

CABLEGRAM.

I. 07351

- 3 -

PEACE MOVE- Old Believers Church subscribes to Stockholm manifesto. 135/A/21

SCHUMAN PROP- Resolution of Polithuro of French Communist OSAL RE FRANCO Party (summary) 133/A/13 GERMAN STEEL

AND COAL. 'Izvestiya' article:...."The American warmongers have already long demanded an increase in steel production in Western Germany, foreseeing that it will be used for arms production in a third world war, and this is the first step on the way to this goal". 131/A/6

'Pravda' article, 14c. 131/A/6

"What does the Schuman plan hold out for France?" ('Pravda' article) 136/A/8

SPY TRIALS. Sentence of a group of Titoite spies in Albania. (brief report) 127/A/5

TRADE UNIONS. "The activity and tasks of the International Brench Trade Union Federations" (Summary of report by Gerbert, WFTU Secretary at Budapest Conference).... "During recent months there has been a strengthening of the movement of the dockers who are refusing to load war materials."

133/A/6

Decision of Executive Committee to withdraw from WFTU. (brief report) 133/A/16

Conference of executives of International Trades Union Federations., Budapest....speech by Chairman of WFTU (report \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot\)...."Di Vittorio drew attention to the characteristic fact that every international trade division is striving to become transformed into its own type of small WFTU, discussing primarily general international questions. These questions, he said, must undoubtedly be solved, but the WFTU trade sections must not forget their direct tasks and the necessity of solving the special problems of their own trade unions (which is to)....direct the struggle of the working people in its branch of industry in all countries of the world". 131/A/11

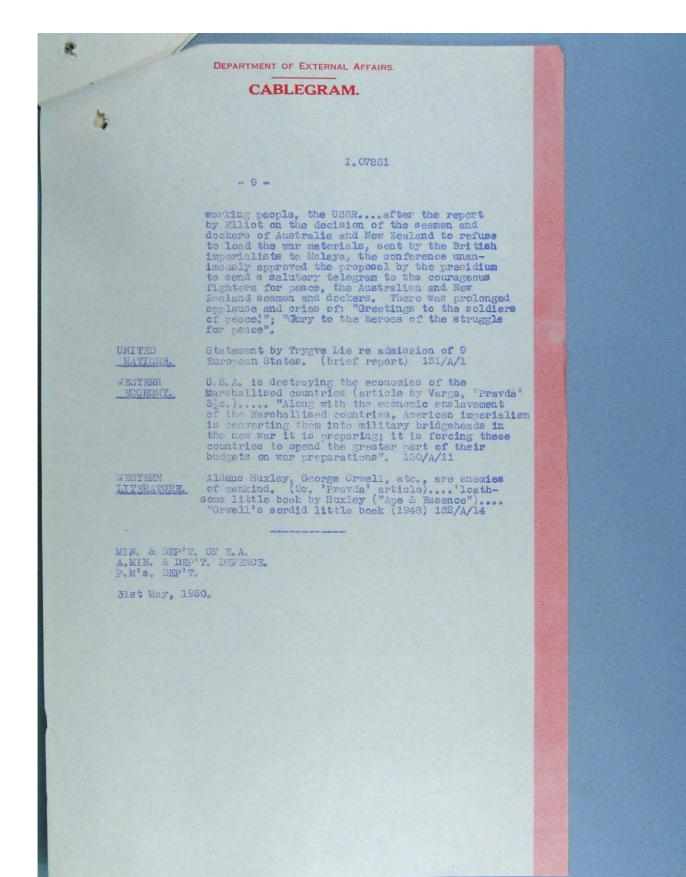
Report on Congress of British Teachers by Soviet Delegate, I. Grivkov (Sc.) 134/A/13

International Trades Unions Federation, Budapest. Resolution of Conference (summary) 136/A/22

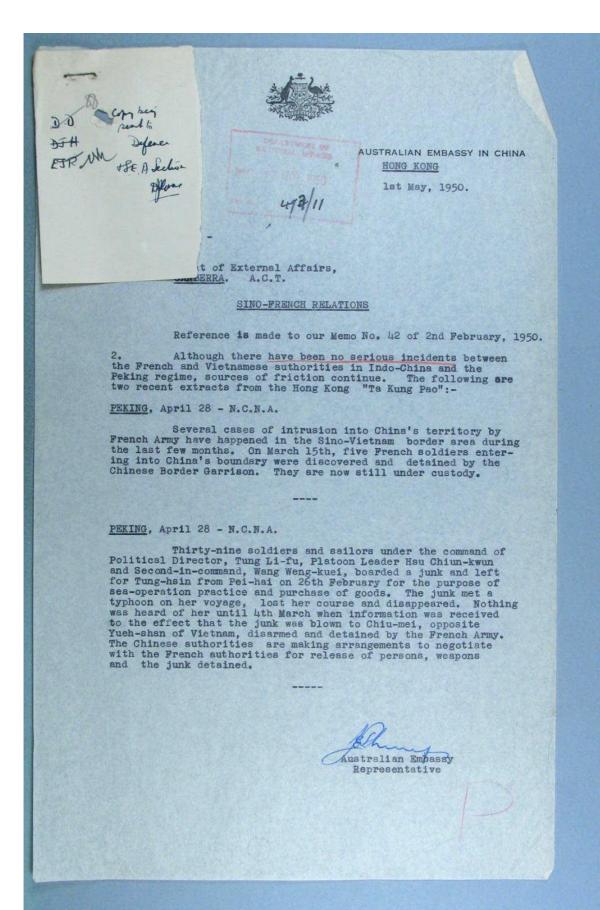
Report on work on conference (article)....
"Thornton and other delegates recommended....
that they should propagandise the achievements
of the Soviet Union among the workers of capitalist countries and educate the masses in the
spirit of love towards the Fatherland of all

/working....

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AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY IN CHINA HONG KONG

1st May, 1950.

File No. 940

Memo No. 144

MEMORANDUM for -

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

SINO-FRENCH RELATIONS

Reference is made to our Memo No. 42 of 2nd February, 1950.

2. Although there have been no serious incidents between the French and Vietnamese authorities in Indo-China and the Peking regime, sources of friction continue. The following are two recent extracts from the Hong Kong "Ta Kung Pao":-

PEKING, April 28 - N.C.N.A.

Several cases of intrusion into China's territory by French Army have happened in the Sino-Vietnam border area during the last few months. On March 15th, five French soldiers entering into China's boundary were discovered and detained by the Chinese Border Garrison. They are now still under custody.

PEKING, April 28 - N.C.N.A.

Thirty-nine soldiers and sailors under the command of Political Director, Tung Li-fu, Platoon Leader Hsu Chium-kwun and Second-in-command, Wang Weng-kuei, boarded a junk and left for Tung-hsin from Pei-hai on 26th February for the purpose of sea-operation practice and purchase of goods. The junk met a typhoon on her voyage, lost her course and disappeared. Nothing was heard of her until 4th March when information was received to the effect that the junk was blown to Chiu-mei, opposite Yueh-shan of Vietnam, disarmed and detained by the French Army. The Chinese authorities are making arrangements to negotiate with the French authorities for release of persons, weapons and the junk detained.

Australian Empassy Representative

National Archives of Australia

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS CABLEGRAM. ALTHON This is an unparaphrased version of a Cypher Message. It is not to be distrib-uted outside a British Commonwealth COPY Government Department or Instru-mentality without paraphrasing. 11 is 5452. never to be downgraded below 'Restricted.' EGM/LB. Dated: 15th April, 1950. 1707. Rec'd: 16th April, 1950. DECYPHER FROM: The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, LONDON. CONFIDENTIAL. PRIORITY. My telegram A. 41 of 17th March. Chinese Representation in United Nations. The approaches mentioned in paragraph 2 of my telegram under reference have so far provided no positive result. It seems unlikely that Cuba, Ecuador or Egypt will feel able to vote in favour of changeover in Security Council until either the United States or (in case of Egypt) France has modified its attitude. As far as is known the French still intend to abstain although it is perhaps possible that they may come round to the idea of voting in favour. They are certainly likely to do this sconer than the Americans. The latter still hold to the view that since they continue to recognise the Nationalist Covernment Dr. Tsiang must be supported in the Security Council, although they have made it clear that they will accept a majority decision on this question. This is taken to mean that they will abstain as soon as the seven members vote for changeover. 2. The Ecuadorean Government have decided that they will continue to abstain on this issue in the Security Council since in their view it should first be settled by the General since in their view it should first be settled by the General Assembly. The Ecuadoran Under-Secretary of State has told His Majesty's Ambassador in Cuito that Ecuador might well change her attitude after a special meeting of the Security Council stended by Foreign Minister, if such a meeting were ever held. Since there is little possibility of such a meeting taking place until the Chinese questility of such a meeting taking place until the Chinese questility of seem settled this statement counts for very little. There seems to be very little possibility of there being any change in the attitude of Cube at any rate until after the Cuban elections next June. Minister and Department of External Affairs. Prime Minister's Department. 16th April, 1950.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.



CABLEGRAM.

SECRET.

TELEGRAM FROM:

Australian Military Attache, NAM 1889. Dated: 27th March 1960 1010 Rec'd: 29th March 1950 1430

Unnumbered. SECRET.

Military. Several more train loads of landing craft seen moving to coast. These mainly coming from Tsingtao and Haichow. Each train has some 40 boats. Troops artillery, searchlights and M.T. streaming Bastwards. Russiaus seen with A.A. and searchlight units. Attack on Chusen imminent. Morale of troops passing through and leaving Nanking said to be low and small number reported injured. These from all appearances second line troops and probably ex K.M.T. Letter dated 24th February from Chengtu states conditions Szechuan extremely serious, bandits, rice and famine rampant. Rice J.M.P. 20,000 (5) shillings Australiao per lb. Food shops in Chengtu have been closed.

Air. Eight Communist fighters seen over Shanghai in flights of four. These are dark in colour single engine and not repeat NOT American made. One squadron of 20 fighters reliably reported stationed Shanghai.

Political. Local authorities have demanded that all transmitters and transmitter parts in Embassies of countries which have not yet recognised Communist Government be handed over to them. As far as known this only affects on French.

Economic. Parity unit 5514. Famine conditions going from bad to worse. Government do not repeat NOT appear unduly concerned as to acquiring own end (feeding armies etc.) they prepared in true Communist manner to sacrifice millions of lives. Here I have just seen 14 repeat 14 Soviet Jet fashters and six Yak fighters arriving Nanking. Jet fashters had set back wings tapering fueelage and high tail.

A/MIN. & DEPT: E.A. P.M. 's DEPT:

30th March 1950

National Archives of Australia

CABLEGRAM.

GIVAIVI.

I. 1039.

SC.MAL.

Dated: End February, 1950. 1958. Rec'd: 3rd February, 1950. 1500.

DECYPHER FROM:

Australian ambassy,

89. IRIORITY. CONFIDATIAL.

CHILLA.

The following is a summary of collects nade by Freeman, State Department Office of Chinese Affairs, in an informal conversation to-day =

(a) The effects of recognition in the Far Eastern Commission.

- 1. The State Department is concerned lest a successful move be made to admit the Chinese Communist Representative to the F.E.C. before a decision is reached by the Security Council. Such a step would be embarrassing for the following reasons:
 - (a) Anti-Administration group in Concress would exploit this move.
 - (b) An anomalous situation would arise if the Chinese Communist Representative were admitted to F.E.C. whilst the Ambassador of the National Goverment still accredited to United States,
 - (c) The State Department would find it difficult to refuse a visa to the Representative of Chinese Communist Government since the U.S.S.R. would make propaganda out of refusal and since the F.E.C. is an International Body.
- 2. The Department considers that there is little likelihood of France, Louador of Egypt recognising the Communist Covernment in the near future, thus bringing about a change in Chinese representation in the Security Council. It realizes, however, that recognition by two additional F.E.C. countries would result in a majority of F.E.C. countries recognizing the Chinese Communist regime. Freeman feels that a decision in F.E.C. depends on attitude of Canada and Netherlands. (Reference Canada see our telegram 85. With regard to Netherlands position, Jobsis, of the Netherlands Embassy, has told us confidentially that "it won't be too long" before the Netherlands accords recognition. Jobsis states that the Netherlands will recognize in order to keep in step with Indonesia.)
- 5. Understand from Freeman that the Department may instruct its Embassies to point out to F.E.C. Governments, which have not yet recognized the implications of such a step.

(b) United States recognition

1. with reference to the possibility of United States recognition. Freeman said that it was his guess that the United States would not accord recognition before November

2/00

lational Archives of Australia

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DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. JSH/JV CABLEGRAM. 1.1198 DECYPHER FROM This is an unparaphrased version of a Cypher Meseage. It is not to be distributed outside a British Commonwealth Government Department or Instrumentality without paraphrasing. It is masserbe for many deal of the outside and the outside an January 26, 1950 The United Kingdom authorities have no information regarding the progress of Mao's talks in Moscow or the reason for Chou's arrival which could be due either to serious difficulties or to the imminence of a new treaty. They are unable to confirm or deny American speculation that the result will be a mutual defence treaty giving USSR bases for use in war which would make resistance to USSR influence even more difficult. They regard Vishinsky's sharp reaction to Acheson's allegations regarding "northern areas" as some evidence that these have been the subject of Soviet Chinese contention in Moscow. Moscow Generally however, they are apprehensive lest the more pro-Soviet group in Chinese Communists may be getting control, and, that USSR may be successfully persuading the Chinese to make diplomatic relations with the west virtually impossible (with the corollery of embarrassment in the Security Council and other U.N.bodies and their incapacity to function). (11)They think that Mao would require a substantial bargain before surrendering Chinese autonomy in major matters because Chinese kenophobia thus aroused would greatly increase the government's difficulties. Accordingly they doubt American stories of Mao's yielding to Soviet insistence on the latter's providing large staffs for the Chinese Ministry of Interior, equally while the attack on America, Dutch and French property may have been encouraged by Russians, the Chinese would not have needed persuasion to take such a decision. 3. On the whole, they expect no Chinese reactions to their latest note for some time, but any announcement from Moscow of the results of talks there would make prospects much clearer. ACTING MIN AND DEPT B.A. January 26, 1950

onal Archives of Australia

CABLEGRAM.



DECYPBER FROM:

I. 957.

Dated: 20th January, 1950.

Rec'd: Slet January, 1960. 9.00.a.m.

Australian Embassy Representative, HONG KONG.

9. RESTRICTED.

Political.

The Communists on January 19th appointed Chang Wen Tien, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, delegate to United Nations. The British and U.S.S.R. representatives of the Security Council have been a pused by the Peking radio of double dealing tricks and unfriendly acts.

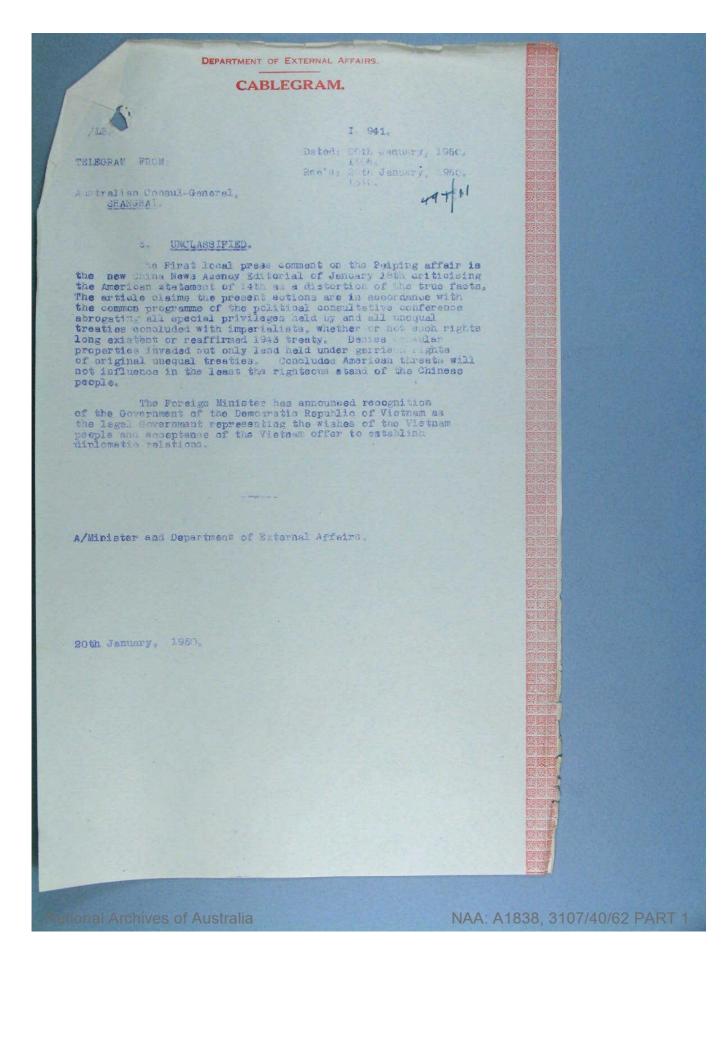
- 2. Butcheson will be British Charge d' Affaires in Nanking, pending further clarification of Communist note of January 9th.
- 3. United States, French and Dutch former barracks in Peking taken over on the grounds of need for Military purposes and were held under "unequal" treaties now abrogated by Government. Buildings held under barracks & pre-war. Si the abolition, offices have been used as flats for Consular staff. British barracks so far not taken over. Since
- Stamese Embassy representative here has left for Formosa.
- 5. Peking agreed to exchange of representatives with Ho Chi Min's Democratic Republic of Vietnem January 19th. This presumably prevented early preparations for recognition.
- 6. 13 ships of China Marchant Steam Navigation Company here, declared for Communists January 14th. Nationalists have threatened to bomb them if they leave port and the United States State Department, states that it will initiate proceedings to recover 42 ships sold to Nationalists not yet paid for in full. Understand there are 94 such ships here.

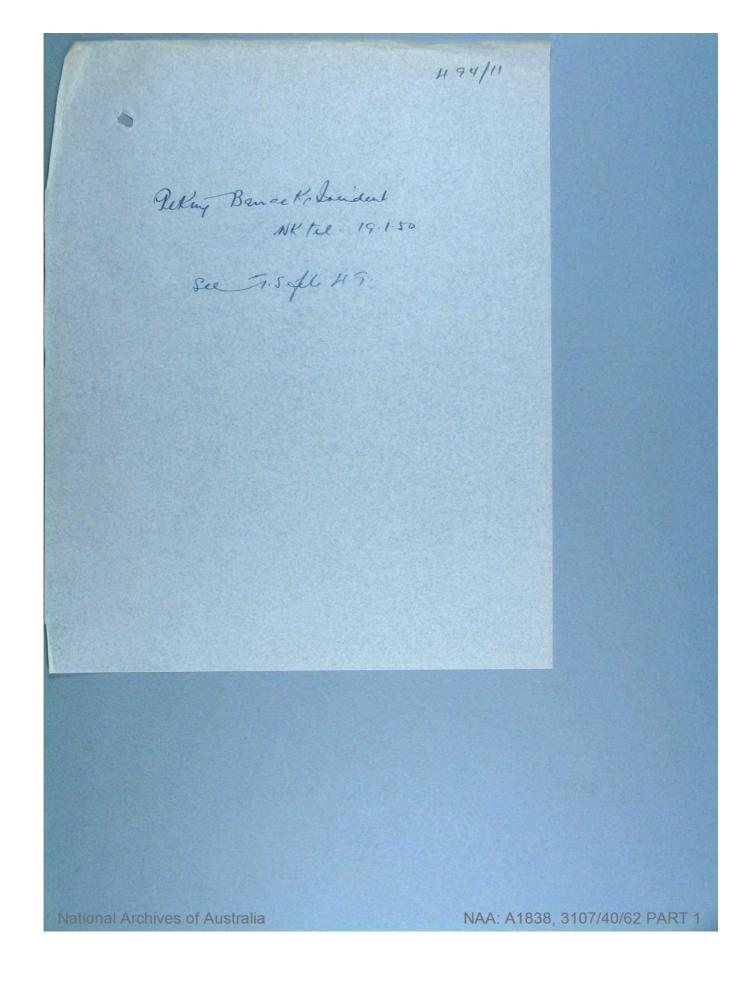
Military.

- Nationalists claim to have air lift of 40,000 troops from Yunan to Hainan. Number probably greatly exaggerated. Five Americans of the C.O.T. captured by Communists at Mangize where they were establishing aerodrome for this evacuation.
- Communist troops have now reached the Pamira in West Sinkiang.
- 9. Nationalists yesterday announced all out aerial offensive aimed at breaking up invasion concentrations opposite Formosa and Halman.
- 10. Nationalist planes have bombed coal trains on the Canton railway. The Royal Navy is now patrolling Fong Kong Macao See route to protect motor junk traffic.

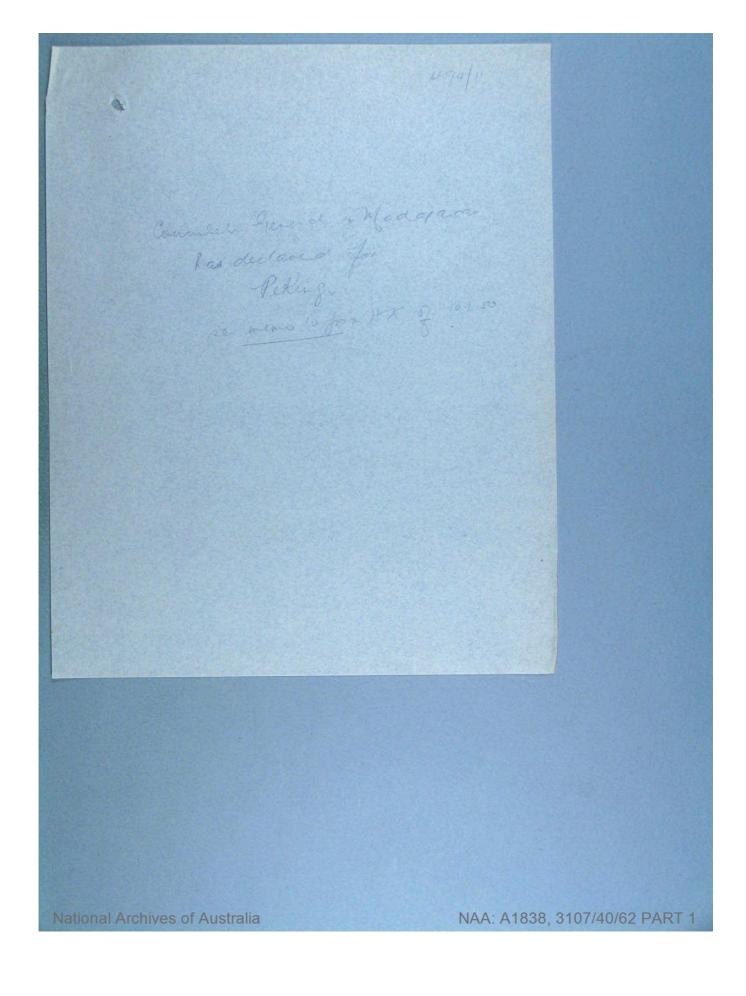
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A/Min. & Dept of E.A. Min & Dept of Defence. Group indecypherable.

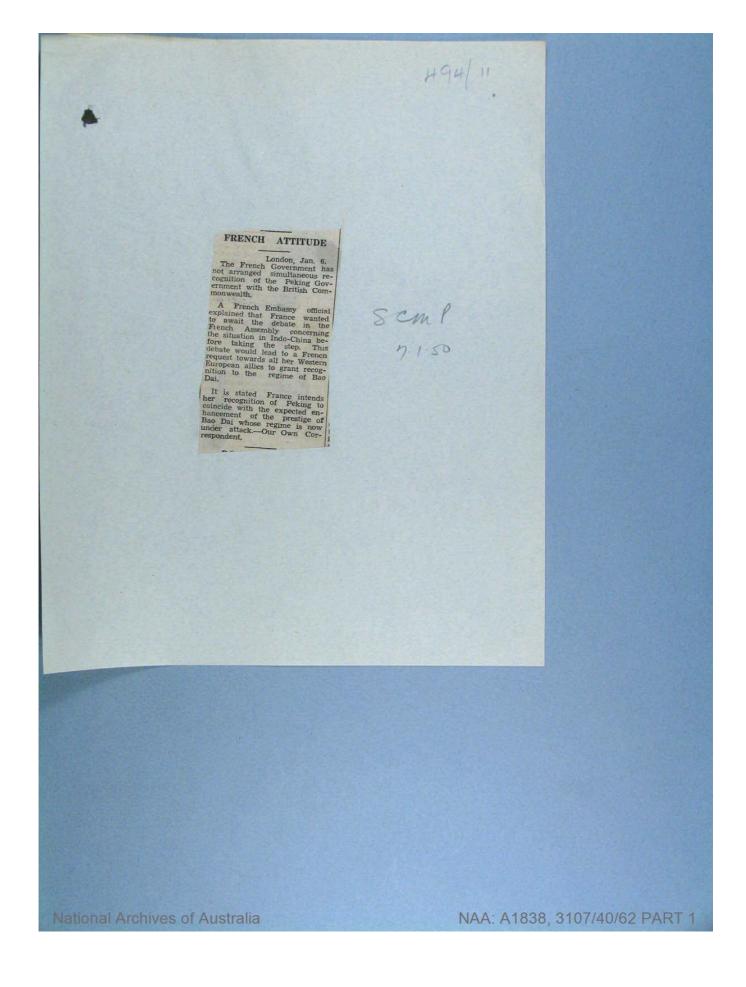




This is an unparaphrased version of a Cypher Message. It is not to be distributed outside a British Commonwealth Covernment Department or Instrumentality without paraphrasing. It is nover to be downgraded below 'Restricted' DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. SECRET. CABLEGRAM. LB/LB. Dated: 17th January, 1950. 1555. Rec'd: 18th January, 1950. DECYPHER FROM: 9.20.a.m. The Backetory of State for Commonwealth Relations.
LONDON. A9. SECRET. PRIORITY. Requisitioning of diplomatic property by Chinese Communist Government. On 6th January Peking authorities intimated that on 13th January, parts of United States, French and Netherlands Embassy compounds in Peking, the use of which by the governments concerned was based on treaty provisions, would be requisitioned. Notice of requisition was posted on the walls of the United Kingdom compound (on 6th January) but was removed shortly afterwards doubtless in view of the United Kingdom Government's recognition of the People's Government on that day. At the request of Mr. Acheson our representative in Peking sought an interview (on 14th January) with the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs and conveyed to him informal message from American authorities. The message stated that if Communist authorities carried out their announced intention all United States Officials would be withdrawn from China. Mr. Graham was instructed to make it clear that in telivering this message he was acting only as a mouthplece but as the United States, French and Netherlands titles to their compound was parallel to United States, French and Netherlands titles to their compounds he has been further instructed to express disquiet on these developments. these developments. Requisitioning of United States Military compounds began on 15th Jenuary. United Kingdom Government have agreed to look after United States interests in China when their Consular staffs are withdrawn. A/Minister and Department of External Affairs. Minister and Department of Defence. 18th January, 1950. NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1



DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS CABLEGRAM. DEB/MO 1.323 Dated 7th Jenuary, 1956 OFY Rec'4 8th January, DEGYPHERED PROM: Australian Embassy, PARIS. 4411 RESTRICTED. The Prench Foreign Office confirmed in conversation lay that recognition of the Communist Government in China pot be given before the ratification of the Bac Dai sement by the French Perliament. The French Government is that ratification will be effected by the end of 2. The Foreign Office has received a report that the Natherlands Government will not accord Chinese recognition until the Dutch receive assurances from Peking that the present Indonesian Government will be recognized. 5. Intention is that upon the ratification of the agreement of Bac Dai, the French Government will consider what international recognition and support it can obtain for the Bac Dai agreement before making decision to grant Chinese recognition. The French frankly stated that they are prepared to sacrifice large interests in China to still larger interests in Indo-China and expressed concern at Mahru's attitude to the Bac Dai agreement. 16pm 124502 494/2/10 494/2/10 9th January, 1950. NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1



(TRANSLATION) AIDE-MEMOIRE. Further to Mr. Priestley's approach to the Department of External Affairs on 30th December, attached herewith is an extract from the personal message from Mr. Schumann to Mr. Bevin, which was mentioned during the course of the abovementioned interview. CANBERRA 5th January, 1950. lopy for E. Asra Copies on 463/2/8/1 National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1 "... In order to advise you henceforth of the measures which the Reach Government intends to take in respect of the Associated States of Lambodia and Laos, I desire to set out the following points:-

1. The draft bill approving the agreements entered into with Vietnam, Cambodia and Lacs will be submitted, as soon as possible, to the Parliament of the French Union, in order to allow the latter to state its views before the end of the year.

Concurrently, the same draft bill will be brought before the National Parliament for discussion by the competent Parliamentary Committee which, according to the usual procedure, will submit the Government bill to Parliament. I hope that the final debate will be held immediately after the opening of the January session, that is about the 12th. The Government, moreover, intends to request that the bill be treated as a matter of urgency.

2. Henceforth, all local, provincial and regional administration will be in control of the Governments of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. The few French officials who will continue to work in the abovementioned administrations, will do so only as advisers placed at the disposition of the Associated States and under the authority of the latter.

A new increase in the powers of the Vietnam Government will take place before the end of this year after the signing by His Majesty, Bao Dai and Mr. Pignon of the agreements provided for in the exchange of letters during March. After the signing of these agreements all administrative functions will be handed over to the Vietnam Government except those which the latter realized should be administered jointly with Cambodia and Laos. (These include communications, immigration control, external trade and customs, the treasury and economic planning.

The opening of negotiations for the organisation of these services is planned for the end of January, 1950.

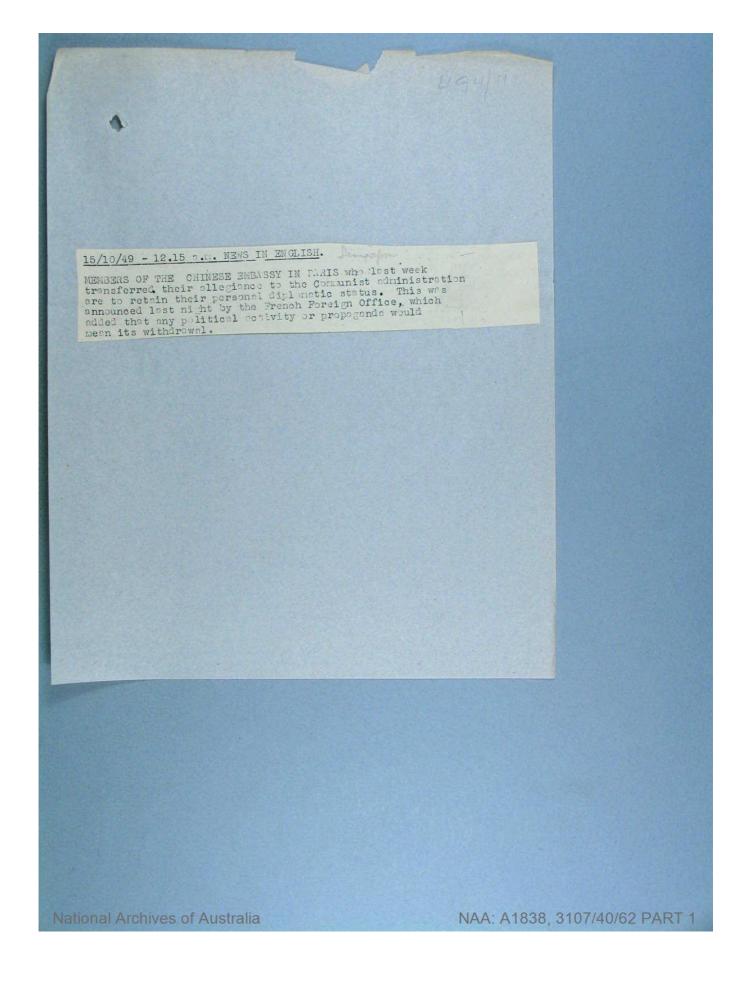
While appreciating the reasons which have decided your Government to recognise, in the near future, the Peking regime, my Government, in the light of the forthcoming ratification of the agreements with Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and the transfer of effective power to the Governments of the three Associated States, hopes that His Majesty's Government will reach a decision regarding the Government of Bao Dai before according recognition to the new Chinese Government."

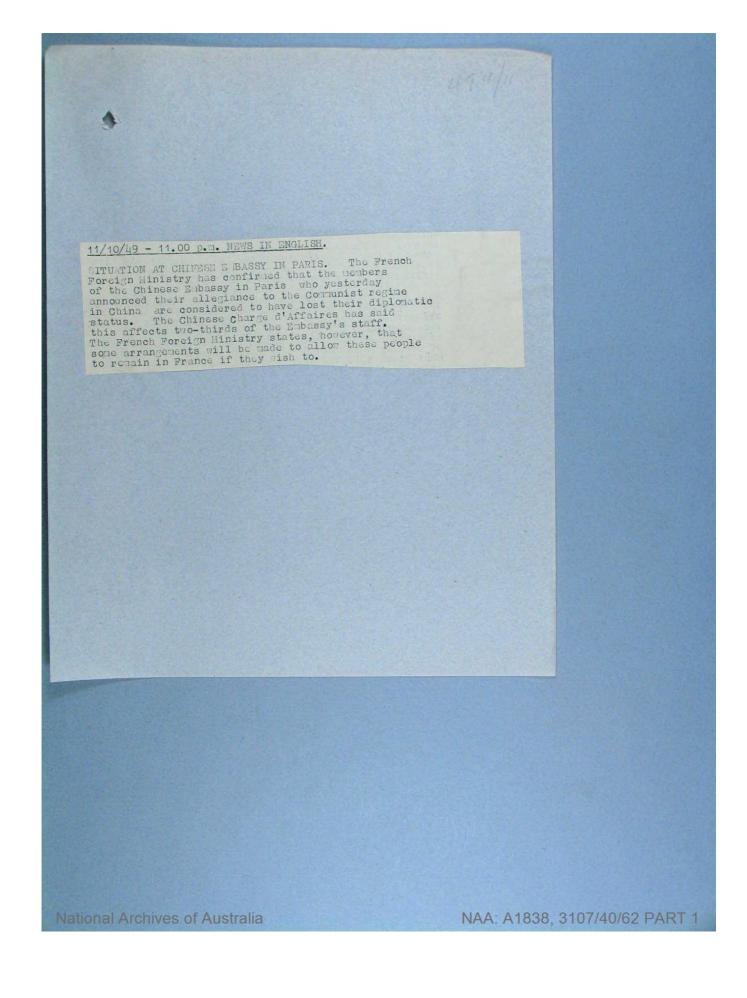
National Archives of Australia

FOR THE SECRETARY: RECOGNITION OF COMMUNIST REGIME IN CHINA. Mr. G. Priestley of the French Embassy called to see me on 30th December, 1949, to inform the Department of the contents of a communication his Embassy had recently received from Paris. 2. Apparently the British Foreign Office had informed the French Covernment of British intention to recognise the Communist regime in China early in January in the same way as it had this Department. The text of the French Foreign Minister's reply had been telegraphed to the French Embassy, Canberra, which had been requested to make the contents known to this Department. Unfortunately the telegram from Paris had been corrupt and the full text was not available but the gist was as follows:-(a) The French Government hoped that the United Kingdom would reconsider its decision to recognise the Communist regime in China at an early date and would agree to postpone such recognition at least until after recognition had been accorded to the Bao Dai regime in Vietnam. (b) Steps are being taken for an early transfer of power to Bao Dai's Government. Legislation for ratification of the agreement of 8th March is before the French Parliament and every effort is being made to secure its early passage. It is unlikely, however, that the ratification will be completed before mid-January at the 3. I informed Mr. Priestley that I would make every effort to bring this matter to the attention of the Minister before his departure for Colombo and I did in fact mention it informally to the Minister at Mascot. WTC/OG 4th January, 1950. Sur by ofg Sur

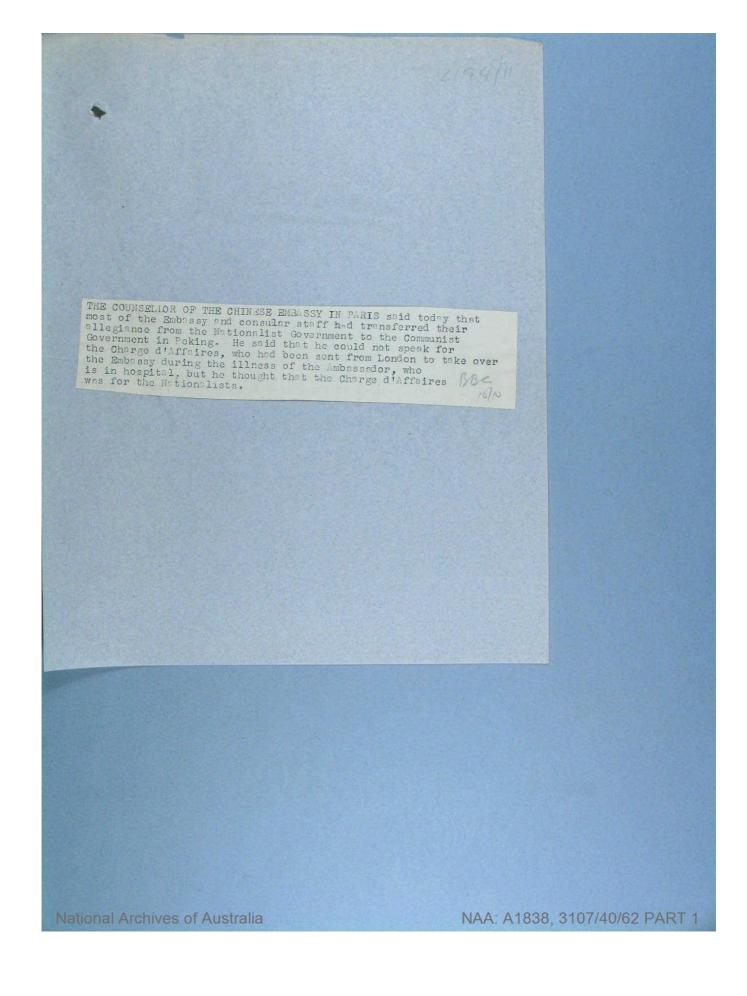
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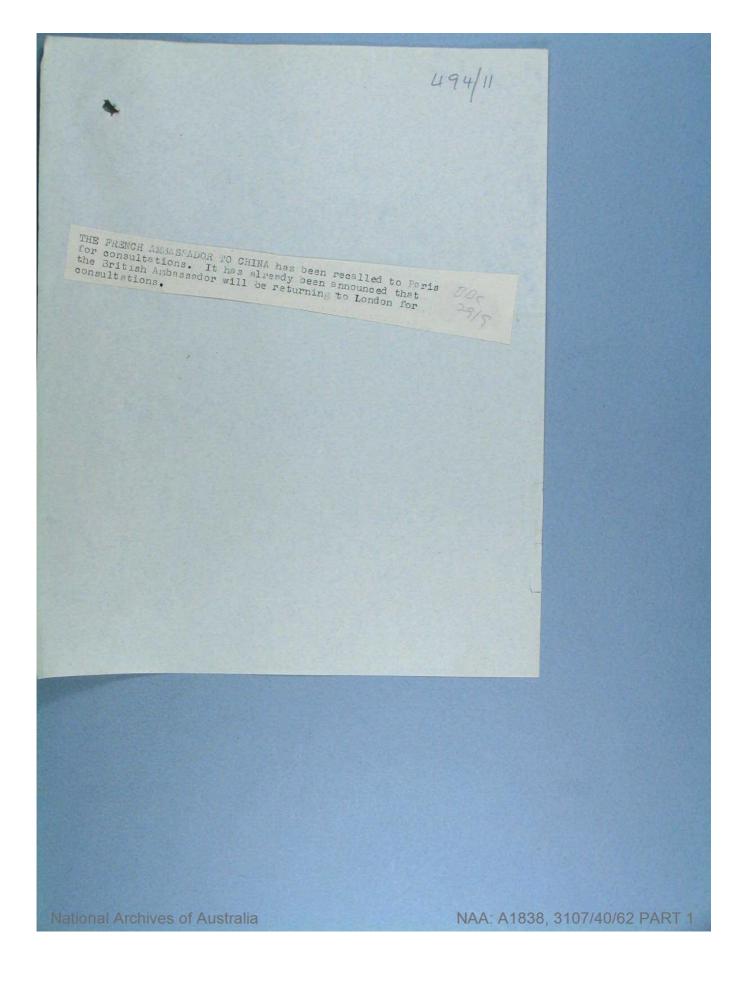
494/11 BRAZZAVILLE (French National Station). 6/11/49 - 10.00 a.m.
NEWS IN ENGLISH CHINESE CIVIL WAR SPREADS TO PARIS. At the request of the Chinese Nationalist Charge d'Affaires, the French police today stepped in to protect the Chinese Embassy in order to prevent the renewal of yesterday's reported fist fights between Nationalist and Communist elements in the Embassy. National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1





CHINESE EMBASSY IN PARIS. A French Government spokesman said tonight that the Chinese Empassy officials in Paris who had gone over to the Communist regime would lose their diplomatic privileges because France has not recognised the Teking Covernment. The Charge d'Affoires of the Chinese Embassy told the French Foreign Office that of his nine officials six had expressed allegiance to Peking. He said the situation in the Embassy was calm, and he was asking for more Nationalist staff from London, Brussels and The Hague. The Charge d'Affoires took over the Embassy last week after the Ambassador had been hurt in a motor accident. The six officials concerned said they intended to stay in office to protect the interests of the Chinese people. National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1





CABLEGRAM.

DBB/GC

I.12723

Dated: 27th August, 1949 1610 Reod.: 29th August, 1949

41411

DECYPHER FROM:

Australian Embassy. NANKING.

211. RESTRICTED.

Situation.

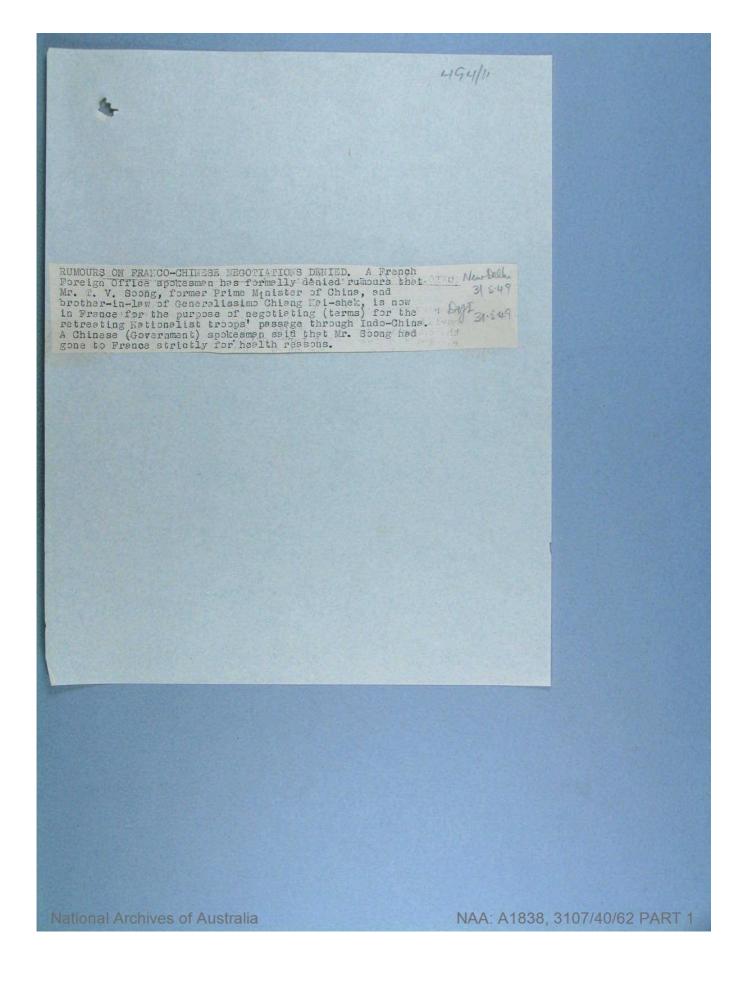
Rumours are circulating here that negotiations are in progress for the peacoful hand-over of Canton and that arrangement has been reached between the Communists and the authorities in Yunche.

Military.

- (a) North-West Front. The Communists are attacking Lanchow for the fourth consecutive day. Although the defenders are putting up strong resistance, the city expected to fall soon.
- (b) Hunan Front. The Nationalists claim a series of minor victories in West Hunan, these are accounted for by the fact that part of the Nationalists 127th Army which deserted to the Communists and was redesignated 51st Army, rejoined the Nationalists in the Janguage area. the Jangyang area.
- (c) Kiangsi-Kuangtung Area. Communist forces, who appear to be by-passing Nanhsiung and possibly Kukong in the drive on Canton, have reached Chiennan due east of Kukong.
- (d) The Communists continuing in their attempt to break the Nationalist blockade are attacking Chusan Island with minor successes. Their southward advance on Amoy is meeting little resistance.
- 3. Mao Tse Tung has stated definitely that Peking will be the future capital of China.
- 4. Reference my telegram 180. The Canadian and Siamese Ambassadors are arranging to leave by the United States evacuation ship, about September 17th. The French and Netherlands Ambassadors have been recalled and are preparing The French and to leave soon.
- 5. The United States Government is not only persuading its nationals to evacuate (2 its official staffs in China. The Ambassador has left. Senior Representative here informs me that the Consulate-General or Consulates at Timus, Canton, Chungking, and

-/ Kunming

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. CABLEGRAM. 2. 1,12723 Kunning have been or are being closed and that the Embassy staff at Nanking will be reduced to four comparatively junior officers. Senior Diplomatic Representative in China after the Nationalist Government leaves Canton will be the first who will accompany the Government to Chungking. p Portion omitted, correction to follow. MIN.& DEPT. E.A. DEFENCE 29th August, 1949 NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1



CABLEGRAM.

M. SECRET.

JG/10 DESPHER FROM

AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY NANKING 1.782 0945 Rec'd January 15, 1949 2000

13. SECRET.

Situation 70.

Military.

Tien-Tsin is still holding out. Rest of front quiet. There are some indications that Communists intend a leisurely advance to Yangtse.

2. Political.

Situation is confused and less satisfactory. Chiang Kai Shek seems to be determined at present to remain here and "fight it out" on line of Yangtse. There is an almost general desire for peace and opposition to continuance in Government as well as outside. But no one seems to be prepared to take the lead and call on Chiang Kai Shek to go; although Pai Chung Hsi is belived to have told him to do se;

- 3. Meanwhile, evacuation of departments continues and intention seems to be to retain only nucleus caretaker staffs in Nanking.
- 4. I understand United States Government are advising that they see no use in offering good offices and United Kingdom and French replies are expected to be on the same lines. Soviet attitude is not known.

Officer.

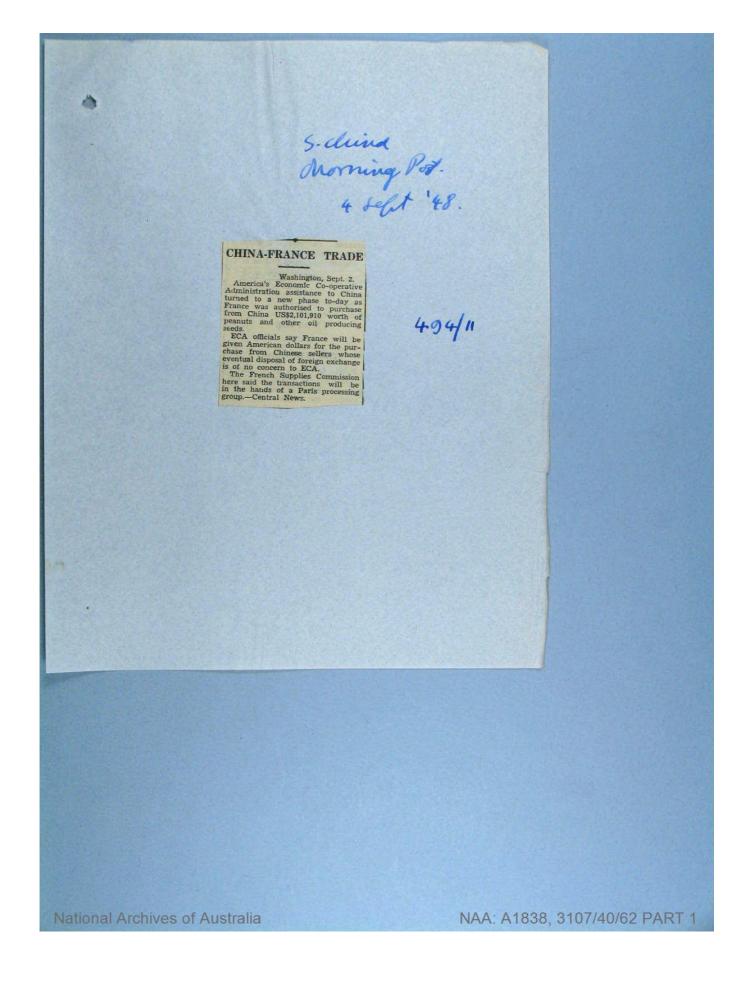
MIN AND DEPT E.A. DEPENCE ARMY January 17, 1949

494 H

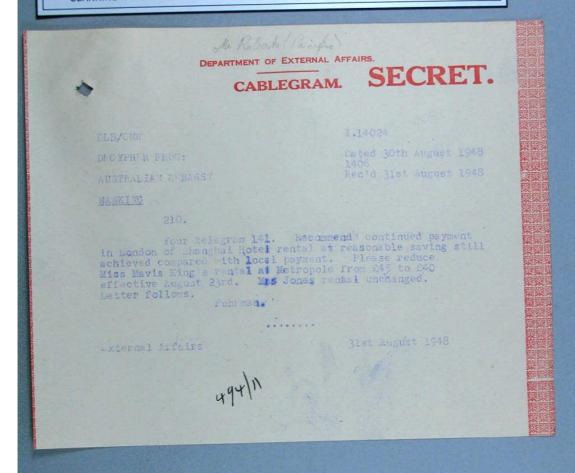
DESCRIPTION.

National Archives of Australia

666/48/31 AUSTRALIAN EMBASSY. NANKING. October 19th, 1948. Memo. No. 428 MEMORANDUM for: The Department of External Affairs, CANBERRA. A.C.T. It has been disclosed by the Ministry of foreign Affairs that at present there are thirty-four foreign embassies and legations accredited to the Chinese Government compared to nineteen during the war years. Of this number, twenty-three are embassies and eleven are legations. By far the largest in the number of staff members is the American Embassy. The doyen of the diplomatic corps at the moment is M. Jaques Meyrier, the French Ambassador. 494/11 National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1



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494/11

Australian Mission in Japan, TOKYO.

1st July, 1948.

Memo. No.341

MEMORANDUM:

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

INTRODUCTION OF JAPANESE LABOUR TO NEW CALEDONIA

With further reference to my memorandum No.311 of 18th June in reply to your No.199 of 1st June, Mr. Mornand, Economic Adviser to the French Mission here, told a member of my staff last night that his government had suggested that another approach be made to SCAP regarding the introduction of Japanese labour into New Caledonia. Mr. Mornand, however, had suggested to his government that, in view of our attitude on this matter, it would be preferable that attempts should be made to obtain the required labour from China.

(Sgd.) T. W. Eckersley for Head of Mission.

National Archives of Australia



48/21/1

Memo. No. EA 48/119 128

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

CONSUL-GENERAL FOR AUSTRALIA.

14 APRISAU

March 30th, 1948

MEMORANDUM for:-

The Secretary,
Department of External Affairs,
CANBERRA. A.C.T.

(Transmitted through the Australian Embassy, Manking)

France and French nationals entering the investment field in Shanghai

Staying at the Cathay Hotel at the moment are Baron and Baroness GUILLAUME - French nationals who arrived in Shanghai ten days ago. My wife and I met these people at an evening party on March 24th, 1948 and I asked them to dime last evening - March 29th.

2. In the course of a talk I had with Guillaume, he told me that he came to Shanghai to take over management of and to revive the Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Crient. Apparently, in the hey-day of Shanghai before the abrogation of extraterritoriality, the Credit Foncier was a very prosperous and substantial investment organisation holding vast interests in the old French Concession in this City - interests which, in common with all other foreign holdings in the International Settlement, dismppeared on occupation by the Japanese. Guillaume, who has come straight from France to China, said, rather surprisingly, that the French Government and the investing public in France have money to invest abroad; that, following the signing of the Franco-Japanese agreement at Hanoi in September, 1940 and more recent events in Indo-China, there had been a flight of French capital from the latter country and that this money had remained in the East for re-investment in the Orient as and when opportunity occurred. I asked Guillaume how, in the light of the present unstable financial and economic conditions in China, he proposed to set about investing French funds in this country. He said that he proposed to concentrate on the acquisition of commercial and industrial properties in Shanghai - relying on the deteriorating financial position to throw properties on the market. He told me he was in no hurry, and that he might even hold up investing any funds until China's finances broke - a happening which he said was inevitable and which must come very soon. I put it to Guillaume that American aid to China, in the form of the proposed loan to effect currency reform, might upset his plans in that, if stable currency conditions could be effected, the Chinese financial system might weather the storm with a resulting glut of funds for investment. He expressed optimism regarding his mission and merely remerked, as everyone does in China when discussing the future, that "we must wait and see".

3. I am reporting the foregoing since it is not without interest to find the French contemplating entry into the investment field in China - especially and partly with French Government funds.

O. C. W. Fuhrman Consul-General

P

National Archives of Australia



Extract from China Monthly Summary for August, 1947. (British Embassy, Nanking).

French Relations.

A sharp dispute between the French authorities and the Mayor of Shanghai has apparently not yet been settled. The dispute concerns a sum of United States \$180,000 belonging to the former concession, which the mayor greatly desires to obtain in order to pay sums due to troublesome ex-members of the French Concession Bolice, but which the French refuse to release until it is known what, if any, liabilities have to be charged against the \$180,000. The mayor appears sincere in his belief that he has been ill-used and it is possible that he has been caused considerable embarrassment. On the other hand, he has permitted the French Consulate to be occupied on several occasions for hours at a time by demonstrators, which has led to a protest from the foreign consuls.

P46/31/68

National Archives of Australia

165/47/3 MARKING 10th March. 1947. Despatch No. 30/47. Ann Nach The Right Honourable H. V. Evatt, K.C. M.F., Minister for External Affairs, GAMBERDA. A.C.T. Paracel Islands I have the honour to refer to the recent re-statement of claims by both France and China to sovereignty over the Paracel group of islands, lying some 200 miles south of Hainan in the South China Sea. The first sign that this question at issue was being raised again came on January 18th., when the Chinese Embassy in Paris issued the following announcement:-"The Paracel archipelago, called in Chinese Si Chiao Chiung Tao, has always come under Chinese sovereignty from the earliest times of antiquity and has always been placed under the administrative control of Ewengtung Province. Chinese fishermen from Hainan make regular fishing cruises to the Paracels every year, and the Chinese Navy used to make frequent calls there. In 1908 the Chinese Maritime make frequent calls there. In 1900 the Chinese maritame Customs took up the question of erecting a lighthouse there for the safety of shipping. In 1930 the International Meteorological Conference which met in Hong Kong proposed to the Chinese Government the establishment of an observatory on these islands. Between 1932 and 1938 numerous notes were exchanged between the Chinese Ambassador and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the territorial status of these islands. In these notes the Chinese Government never yielded its absolute right to the sovereignty of these islands, and never accepted the de facto occupation of the Paracel islands by France in the name of the Emperor of Annam, as the note of the Chinese Ambassador dated July 18th, 1936, testifies. In this note the Chinese Government affirmed without possible ambiguity its sovereignty over the Paracel Islands, and reserved to China all the concomitant rights." Two days after the issue of this announcement, it was reported that a French naval frigate had been sent from French Indo China to find out whether Chinese troops had landed in the Paracel Islands, as had been stated in previous reports. Its commander contacted the Chinese officer in charge, who according to Chinese official sources threatened to open fire, and then allegedly landed a small detachment on Pattle Island, 20 kilometres from the Chinese rorces on woody Island. French official sources denied National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1 that the French commander had ordered the Chinese detachment to withdraw and stated that the operation had been carried out for the purposes of reconnaissance, and to ascertain whether or not a Chinese force had actually been placed on the group. Meanwhile, a protest was addressed to the Chinese Government by the French authorities, claiming it had already been established in 1938, that the Paracel group was part of the territory of the Emperor of Annam, on whose behalf they were acting. They believed, however, that the matter was purely of a diplomatic nature and could be shortly solved.

On January 23rd, 1947, the Chinese Foreign Minister received the French Ambassador in Nanking and informed him that China regarded herself as having full sovereign rights over the Paracels, which she had never relinquished, and enquired as to the motive behind the French landing. At the same time the Minister of National Defence told reporters that history confirmed Chinese possession of the islands and that they had been rightfully occupied by Chinese forces immediately after the Japanese surrender. Various Chinese papers produced editorials in support of the Chinese official stand, and hoping that France would not thus endanger her good relations with China. Some linked French action with her "imperialist" policy in Indo-China.

Although the French appeared to deny the landing of troops on Pattle Island and explained the whole affair as routine reconnectsance, the Chinese Government lodged a counter protest against the reported landing through their Ambassador in Paris. Foreign Office sources in Manking stated that China would not agree to discuss the question of sovereignty until French troops had been withdrawn, and negotiations were proceeding on these lines. Meanwhile, press reports that the Chinese garrison was being hurriedly reinforced and defence works erected, was denied by official circles, who said that any despatch of fresh troops to the Paracels would be merely for the purpose of relieving those already there. It appears that the matter is being handled by the Chinese Navy, and that the garrison force is composed of Maval marines.

There, for the time being, the matter seems to rest. Concerning the strategic value of the islands and the worth placed on their possession by both parties, it is hard to judge. Their strategic position appears to be their only asset, and there is no mention of their possessing a harbour of any value. Regarding the historical and legal claims made by each side, there does not seem to be much information. One Chinese press report refers to the inclusion of the islands in a map of Chinese territory while was formally recognised as an annex to the Treaty of Tier signed with France in 1858. Generally each side seems base its claims on vague assertions that the islands have always been regarded as part of its territory throughout Between 1932 and 1938, there were frequent exchanges of between China and France, each asserting its own soverei but taking no further action. In July, 1938, however, French carried out a de facto occupation, in face of Chip protests, on the grounds that early historical records seems the Paracels to be part of the Empire of Annam, and their forces remained there until 1945, when the Japanese move There has been little other mention of the islands until present dispute broke out in January.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

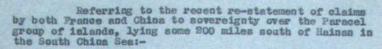
PATRICE SHA

Charge d'Affaires.

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FRENCH AND CHINESE CLAIMS OVER THE PARACEL ISLANDS.

Despatch No. 30/47 from Nanking of 10/3/47.



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On January 25rd, 1947, the Chinese Foreign Minister received the French Ambassador in Nanking and informed him that China regarded herself as having full soversign rights over the Paracels, which she had never relinquished, and enquired as to the motive behind the French landing. At the same time the Minister of National Defence told reporters that history confirmed Chinese possession of the islands and that they had been rightfully occupied by Chinese forces immediately after the Japanese surrender. Various Chinese papers produced editorials in support of the Chinese official stand, and hoping that Franch would not thus endanger her good relations with China. Some linked French action with her "imperialist" policy in Indo-China.

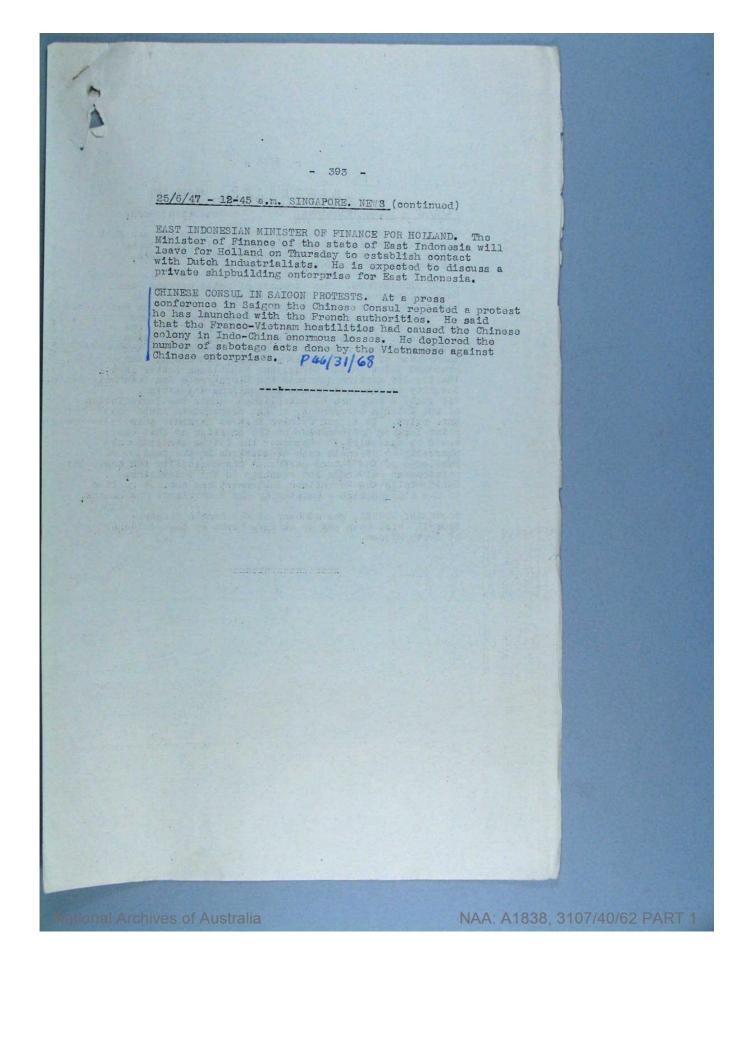
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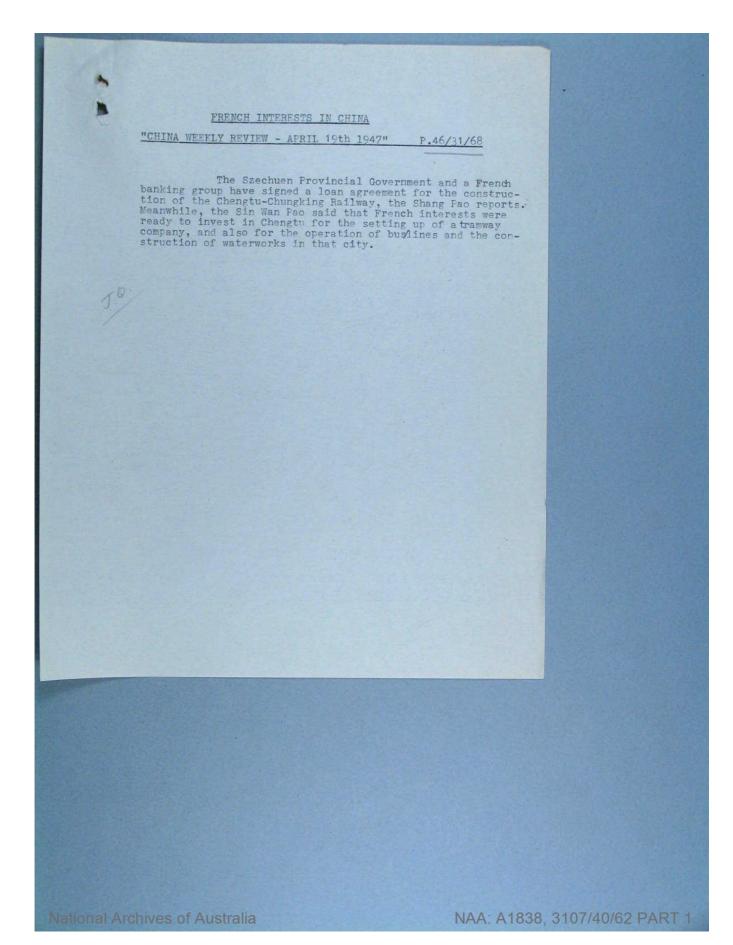
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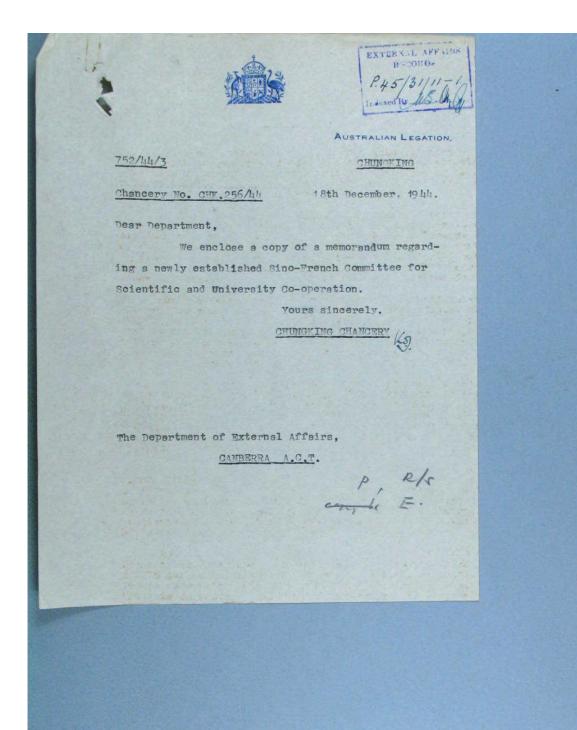
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- 393A -HILVERSUM. (HOLLAND) 24/6/47 - 12.00 (Midnight) Recoption: Good. VAN MOOK ON VISIT TO SJAHRIR. This morning Dr. van Mook has briefly reviewed his visit to Dr. Sjahrir. Among those present were the Prosident of East Indonesia, Matjamoedin and the Sultan of Pontianak. JOINT GENDARMERIE. The exchange of notes between the Commission-General and the Republican delegation has been followed as reported earlier, by a letter from the Indonesian delegation asking the Commission for more details on relevant matters. It is apparent from the contents of the letter that the Republican delegation agrees on quite 'a number of points enumerated in the memorandum of the Commission-General. As regards the proposed joint police force, the Republican letter says:- 'Particular mention commands the Directorate for Internal Security as proposed by the Netherlands delegation. (if such) a body can be established under the jurisdiction of the Interim Government, we are prepared to agree on this point. It is our opinion that as regards this point further deliberation on the creation of that body would be essential.' Moreover the letter stressed the necessity to approach such discussions in the full knowledge of the future partners' responsibility for the maintenance of order and security in the federation. Incidentally the Republican Government has not yet replied to the aide-memoire submitted by the Netherlands Government. to the aide-memoire submitted by the Netherlands Government. SOUTHEAST BORNEO. The members of the Borneo Songara Courcil have been set up at Kota Baroc by the Resident of South Borneo. NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1





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LE COMITE SINO-FRANCAIS DE COOPERATION SCIENTIFIQUE ET UNIVERSITAIRE.

Une des conséquences de la guerre actuelle aura été le développement un peu partout dans les milieux intellectuels, d'un mouvement en faveur d'une organisation méthodique de la coopération culturelle entre les Nations, en particulier entre celles qui auront mené le même combat pour un même idéal.

La Connaissance qui a fourni aux hommes de notre génération des armes redoutables, est appelée à jouer un rôle considérable dans l'édification de la paix et du bonheur humain. Plus spécialement la science et la technique prennent une part de plus en plus grande à l'évolution de notre civilisation. Limiter leur activité à des frontières nationales équivaudrait à renoncer à utiliser les créations de l'esprit pour bien général de l'humanité.

Aussi a-t-on vu se fonder dans toutes les capitales des Nations Unies des Bureaux de coopération scientifique, dont la réussite a été si complète qu'il est permis de s'étonner qu'ils n'aient pas été créés plus tôt. Cette réussite est un gage certain de leur permanence. Ils répondalent sans nul doute à un besoin fondamental de contacts scientifiques de jour en jour plus étroits entre nations.

Au moment où à peine sortie d'une insurrection nationale qui a contribué à sa libération par les puissantes armées alliées, la France se reprend à vivre et se relève, le temps est enfin venu où elle doit réoccuper dans le monde scientifique sa place de toujours. Son premier souci est de se tourner vers les Nations de bonne volonté pour renouer avec leurs intellectuels et leurs savants des liens féconds.

Bien que traversant la période la plus tragique de son histoire, la vie intellectuelle de la France n'a pas été interrompue. A l'étranger ou dans le silence de la résistance, les intellectuels français ont continué leur oeuvre, mettant leurs cerveaux au service de leur pays. Les savants, les universitaires, les étudiants ont fourni à cette résistance nationale beaucoup de ses héros et, hélas, de ses martyrs.

En pleine guerre des professeurs échappés de France ont fondé à New-York dans l'hiver 1941-42 l'ECOLE LIBRE DES HAUTES ETUDES qui connut dès sa création ur succès considérable. Elle groupe au jourd'hui une centaine de professeurs et de savants français ou belges : MM. HADAMARD, Jacques MARITAIN, Francis PERRIN, Gustave COHEN, Van ZEELAND, GREGOIRE etc...

Cet exemple fut bientôt suivi et l'on vit dans le courant de 1942 se fonder un grand nombre d'organismes comme les INSTITUTS D'ETUDES SUPERIEURES de Buenos-Aires et de Montevideo, l'ASSOCIATION CULTURELLE FRANCO-PERUVIENNE, l'ASSOCIATION COLOMBIENNE PRO FRANCIA LIERE, le CLUB DES LICENCIES de Téhéran.

A Alger même, il parut utile de créér des Associations tendant à resserrer les liens entre Français et Alliés, destinées à affermir les fondements d'une compréhension réciproque. Un CENTRE D'ETUDES ASJATIQUES et un CENTRE D'ETUDES RUSSES étaient fondés. L'ASSOCIATION FRANCE-GRANDE-BRETAGNE-ETATS-UNIS organisait des cours d'anglais. Ainsi s'affirmait la volonté de coopération internationale des milieux intellectuels français.

En même temps le SERVICE DES OEUVRES FRANCAISES A L'ETRANGER

National Archives of Australia

reprenait son activité et reconstituait au milieu de difficultés considérables sa documentation et son organisation tout en étudiant l'opportunité de renoncer à son titre pour en prendre un autre évoquant davantage son caractère de collaboration avec les pays étrangers. Le Recteur de l'Université d'Alger, M. Henri LAUGIER, procédait à la récuverture du CENTRE DE RECHERCHES SCIENTIFIQUES qui avait été créé en 1936 par M. Jean PERRIN et dont le rôle ist de favoriser l'essor de toutes les sciences, cependant qu'un CONSEIL DE LA CULTURE FRANCAISE était fondé.

Dans le domaine de la technique naissait L'UNION DES INGE-NIEURS ET DES TECHNICIENS FRANCAIS. Enfin d'importantes missions de savants français se rendaient à Londres pour collaborer à l'effort de guerre des laboratoires et savants alliés.

Le COMITE SINO-FRANCAIS DE COCPERATION SCIENTIFIQUE ET UNI-VERSITAIRE répond à cette tendance générale vers une coopération internationale et est né de la nécessité d'organiser les relations culturelles entre la Chine et la France. Il est une manifestation de la volonté réciproque des intellectuels de ces deux Nations de resserrer les liens traditionnels qui les unissent. Il se propose plus spécialement de développer son activité dans le domaine scientifique, et espère jouer dans ce domaine le rôle d'intermédiaire entre savants chinois et savants français.

Bien loin de se présenter comme un rival des organismes mixtes déjà créés à Chungking, il entend que son activité soit en quelque sorte complémentaire de la leur, de celle en particulier du SINO-BRITISH SCIENCE CO-OPERATION BUREAU et des experts de la DIVISION DE COOPERATION CULTURELLE DU DEPARTEMENT D'ETAT américain, ainsi que de toutes les autres Associations culturelles sinoétrangères de la capitale de guerre.

Le SINO-BRITISH SCIENCE CO-DIERATION BUREAU créé à Chungking par le professeur NEEDHAM est un magnifique exemple de ces organisations de contacts scientifiques. Le désintéressement et la foi dans leur mission des savants qui le composent, l'esprit de coopération qui les anime, peuvent servir de guide à tous les intellectuels soucieux de rapprochements entre peuples dans le domaine de la pensée.

Il est apparu essentiel aux promoteurs du COMITE SINO-FRANCAIS DE COOPERATION SCIENTIFIQUE ET UNIVERSITAIRE d'exposer l'atmosphère dans laquelle le Comité se propose de travailler. On pourrait résumer son programme en le qualifiant de branche sino-française du rapprochement et des échanges mutuels de connaissances scientifiques entre les Nations Unies. Il est au surplus inutile d'insister sur le fait bien évident que le Comité réserve dès maintenant l'accueil le plus cordial et le plus large aux intellectuels et savants des pays de langue française, particulièrement à ceux de notre alliée la Belgique, ainsi qu'à tous ceux des pays dont cette langue est le véhicule normal des échanges scientifiques.

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Chungking, le 30 Novembre 1944.

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(C. S. F. C. S. U.)

Art. I. Il est fondé un Comité Sino-Français de Coopération Scientifique et Universitaire, sous le patronage de l'Association Culturelle Sino-Franco-Belgo-Suisse.

D'Ambregade de Frances

- Art. 2. Ce Comité a pour but d'étudier et de mettre en oeuvre la planification et l'organisation de la coopération culturelle entre la Chine et la France, en particulier dans le domaine scientifique (science pure et appliquée) par échange d'idées, de documents et de services entre la Chine et la France.
- Art. 3. Le Comité est composé d'un certain nombre de membres chinois et françaic choisis parmi des personnalités scientifiques, généralement de culture française, et des pergonnalités appelées par leurs fonctions à s'intéresser aux échanges culturels entre la Chine et la France.
- Art. 4. Le nombre de ces membres peut être augmenté sur décision du Comité.
- Art. 5. Le Comité possède un Secrétaire général chinois et un Secrétaire général français. Le Secrétaire général chinois est M. MAO King-hsiang, Président de l'Association Culturelle Sino-Franco-Belgo-Suisse et le Secrétaire général français est M. GUIBAUT, Conseiller Culturel auprès de l'Ambassade de France en Chine.

Chacun de ces Secrétaires généraux est assisté de plusieurs secrétaires désignés par eux-mêmes et agréés par le Comité. Les deux Secrétaires généraux de l'Association Culturelle Sino-Franco-Belgo-Suisse sont en leur qualité Secrétaires du Comité.

Art. 6. Le Comité tiendra des réunions générales trimestrielles. En cas de besoin les Secrétaires généraux pourront décider d'un commun accord de réunir le Comité en séance extraordinaire par convocations écrites. Ils pourront aussi prier un ou plusieurs membres de les assister dans l'étude d'une question de leur compétence sans procéder à une réunion générale.

Les membres du Comité empêchés d'assister aux réunions pourront, s'ils le désirent, charger quelqu'un de les représenter à condition d'en aviser les Secrétaires généraux.

- Art. 7. Les Secrétaires généreux du Comité peuvent engager un ou plusieurs collaborateurs de leur choix suivant les nécessités du travail.
- Art. 8. Le Comité choisira un Président chinois et un Président fran-
- Art. 9. En souvenir du rôle éminent qu'ils ont joué dans le développement des relations culturelles entre la Chine et la France, M. LI Yu-ying, M. WOU Tche-hwei et les Professeurs P. LANGEVIN et J. HADAMARD, du Collège de France, sont Présidents d'honneur du Comité.
- Art. IO.Le Comité siège au lieu où est installé le Gouvernement National de la République de Chine. Il est logé provisoirement,

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en attendant l'installation d'un local, dans les bureaux du Conseiller Culturel auprès de l'Ambassade de France. Art. II.Les dépenses d'installation et de secrétariat sont à la charge des Pervices du Conseiller Culturel. Pour assurer le développement du travail du Comité au fur et à mesure de son développement, il pourra recevoir des dotations et des subventions. Chungking, le 30 Novembre 1944. Les Secrétaires généraux : M. MAO King-hsiang, M. A. GUIBAUT. IZ Ling Shih Hang the acherous Chungking. The international Chungking. The international Society elemetriques de China Institut national de tradection er de compilation.

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Club des ferivaire

Service International des émidients

Pilm d'éducation chinois

Duréau empabritannique de Compération Spientifique

Société Chinaise des Spaurants

Universaties diversos

Associations, Camitas, l'estitute culturels sino-étrangers

éto. Ministers de l'Instruction Publique
Conseil de la culture Tranquise
Collège de Frante, Institut de Frante
Centre de la Rocharde Edientisique
Ecole des Heutes Ebudos chinoises
Institut france-chinois de Fron
Union des Ingonieurs et Tochnistens français
Union des Decembra et d'échanges arristiques
Paul bis de pérceine, Institut Parraus
Institut de Géographio
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Ecole des lanues crientales National Archives of Australia NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1

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LISTE DE QUELQUES INSTITUTIONS CHINOISES ET FRANCAISES QUE LE COMITE POURRAIT UTILEMENT METTRE EN RAPPORT. Ministère de l'Instruction Academia Sinica (Académie Nationale) CHINE Académia Sinica (Académie Nationale)

Académie de Peiping
Conseil national de la Recherche
Service oulturel international
Société scientifique de Chine
Institut national de traduction et de compilation
Institut national des Recherches médicales
Bibliothèque Nationale Centrale
Bibliothèque Nationale de Fékin
Service géologique de Chine
Société des Ingénieurs chinois
Eibliothèque Centrale de microfilms
Association bibliophila et artistique chinoise
Fondation chinoise pour le développement de l'éducation et de la culture Club des écrivains
Service international des étudiants
Film d'éducation chinois
Bureau sino-britannique de Coopération Scientifique
Société chinoise des Beaux-arts Universités diverses Associations, Comités, Instituts culturels sino-étrangers Ministère de l'Instruction Publique
Conseil de la culture française
Collège de France, Institut de France
Centre de la Recherche Scientifique
Ecole des Hautes Etudes chinoises
Institut franco-chinois de Lyon
Union des Ingénieurs et Techniciens français
Universités, Académies, Instituts, Musées etc...
Association d'expansion et d'échanges artistiques
Facultés de Médecine, Institut Pasteur
Société de Géographie
Institut de Géographie
Ecole des langues orientales Ecole des langues orientales Maison d'édition, Revues scientifiques Directour de la Section Strope en Ministère des affeires Strangers. Cité Universitaire etc....

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LISTE DES MEMBRES CHINOIS DU COMITE.

S.E. M. WOU Tche-hwei,

S.E. M. TCHANG K1,

S.E. le Dr. WANG Chung-hui,

S.E. M. WANG Shih-chieh,

S.E. le Dr. CHU Chia-hua,

S.E. M. CHEN Li-fu,

S.E. le Dr. WONG Wen-hao,

S.E. M. TSENG Yang-fu,

S.E. le Dr. SIE Kuan-sheng,

M. CHANG Po-lin,

S.E. M. SHAO Li-tze,

S.E. M. HONG Lan-yu,

S.E. M. CHANG Tao-fan.

S.E. M. KU Meng-yu,

S.E.le Dr. LI Shou-hoa,

S.E. M. PENG Hsueh-pei,

M. le Dr. OU Tsin-cheng,

S.E. M. LIANG Lone,

M. DI Ying,

M. MAO King-hsiang,

Vétéran du Kuomintang, Membre du Comité Central du Contrôle.

. Vétéran du Kuomintang, Membre du Co-mité Central du Contrôle.

Ancien Président du Yuan judiciaire, plusieurs fois Ministre, Secrétaire général du Conseil Suprême de la Défense Nationale. Membre de la Commission Mixte des Ceuvres franco-chinoises Membre du Comité Central du contrôle.

Ministre de l'Information.

Président de l'Academia Sinica, Ministre de l'Instruction.

Président du Comité d'Organisation.

Ministre des Affaires Economiques, Membre de plusieurs Sociétés Savantes et Académies chinoises.

Ministre des Communications. Président de la Société des Ingénieurs chinois.

Ministre de la Justice.

Membre du Fresidium du P.P.C., Recteur de l'Université de Nankai.

Ancien Ambassadeur à Moscou, Secrétaire général du P.P.C.

S.E.le Dr. Victor HOO Chih-tsai, Vice-Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

Vice-Ministre des Affaires Sociales.

Ancien Ministre.

Ancien Ministre, Recteur de l'Université Centrale.

Président de l'Académie de Peiping. Ancien Ministre. Membre de la Commis-sion Mixte des Oeuvres franco-chinoises.

Vice-directeur du Bureau de Production de guerre.

Directeur de l'Enseignement Supérieur.

Directeur de la Section Europe au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

Secrétaire général adjoint du Kouomintang.

Président de l'Association culturelle sino-franco-belgo-suisse.

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Secrétaire général du Ministère de l'Information. M. le Dr. CHANG Yuan-jo, S.E. Monseigneur YU Pin, Vicaire apostolique. Recteur de l'Université Lienta. M. MEI Y-tchi, Recteur de l'Université du Szechuen. M. HOUANG Ki-lou, Recteur de l'Université du Yunnan. M. le Dr. HIONG Tching-lai, Recteur de l'Université de Chungking. M. CHANG Hung-yuan, Directeur de l'Enseignement à l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques. M. CHENG Tien-fang, Artiste-peintre, Professeur à l'Université Centrale. M. JU Péon, Commissaire à la Reconstruction au M. TCHANG Pan-han, Yunnan. Comité permanent du P.P.C. Mile LO Heng, Membre du P.F.C. Male TCHANG Pan-tsen, Directrice de l'Ecole Municipale des filles de Chungking. Mlle LY Hong-ming,

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LISTE DES MEMBRES FRANCAIS DU COMITE. S.E. l'Ambassadeur de France, le Général PECHKOFF M. le Conseiller d'Ambassade Cl. A. CLARAC M. le Conseiller Culturel, A. GUIBAUT M. le Conseiller Commercial M. le Chef des Services français d'Information en Chine, M. FISCHBACHER M. V. ELISSEEF, Attaché Culturel (pas enerse anive) Monseigneur JANTZEN, Evêque de Chungking Les Professeurs français en Chine Les Personnalités scientifiques ou littéraires françaises en mission ou de passage en Chine. 000000 **National Archives of Australia** NAA: A1838, 3107/40/62 PART 1